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TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

For the Year 1917



TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE MARCH 23, 1918

Printed at
SING SING PRISON
Ossining, N. Y.

Spec

Coll.

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A292

23rd

1917

STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

MARCH 23, 1918.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

STATE OF NEW YORK

ALBANY, *March 23, 1918.*

TO THE HON. EDWARD SCHOENECK, *President of the Senate:*

SIR:—By direction of the Commission I transmit to the Legislature, herewith, the Twenty-third Annual Report of the State Commission of Prisons.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,
President.

COMMISSIONERS

HENRY SOLOMON.....New York
FRANK E. WADE.....Buffalo
SARAH L. DAVENPORT.....Bath
RICHARD M. HURD.....New York
ALLAN I. HOLLOWAY.....Buffalo
JOHN S. KENNEDY.....New York
MIAL H. PIERCE.....Gouverneur

OFFICERS

HENRY SOLOMON.....President
FRANK E. WADE.....Vice-President
JOHN F. TREMAIN.....Secretary

REPORT

TO THE LEGISLATURE:—

The State Commission of Prisons herewith submits its Twenty-third Annual Report as required by section 43 of the Prison Law.

There were two changes in the personnel of the Commission during the year: John S. Kennedy of Brooklyn was appointed to succeed Dr. Rudolph F. Diedling of Saugerties, and Mial H. Pierce to take the place of James T. Murphy of Ogdensburg.

The terms of Commissioners Diedling and Murphy expired June 21st.

A YEAR'S PROGRESS

If for no other reason than that it marked the beginning of the actual demolition of the old cell block at Sing Sing the year 1917 will always be regarded as an epochal mile stone in the march of prison reform. Removal of the first stone in the grim old pile by Governor Whitman on November 7th was the occasion for appropriate ceremonies in which a number of State officials and others interested in prison work participated. Meanwhile, the work of preparing the site for the new groups of buildings which are to be located on higher ground east of the railroad tracks on the present prison property is being carried on by a large force of inmates, while at Wingdale preliminary work for a new farm and industrial prison is under way.

The completion of the new Tuberculosis Hospital at Clinton Prison, built almost entirely by prison labor, is another important step in the improvement of the State's penal system.

Farm and road work has been an important factor in the year's progress and has contributed materially to the benefit of the prisoners.

The prison industries are being reorganized gradually but are still hampered by the lack of modern machinery and equipment.

The prison school of letters in Sing Sing has been re-established and vocational schools organized in the other institutions, affording the inmates opportunities for learning various trades.

The population of most of the penal institutions is decreasing, due largely to war conditions with increased opportunities for employment. The falling off in immigration and

extension of probation also are important factors in the decreases

The new hospital at the Eastern New York Reformatory at Napanoch is nearing completion.

One day a month, usually the third Tuesday, has been set apart by the Governor as a time for hearing applications for executive clemency, and a new policy has been inaugurated of having condemned criminals given a mental examination by State experts to forestall eleventh hour attempts to save their lives on the ground of insanity.

The old New York County Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island is being converted into a receiving and classification institution of the Department of Correction of New York City, and the old industrial building will be remodeled into a modern hospital. Additional hospital facilities are being provided in the Workhouse and plans have been approved for the first buildings for the new Women's Farm Colony at Greycourt, Orange county. Marked progress has been made in the development of the New York City Reformatory at New Hampton where the new administration building has been practically completed. The old Branch Penitentiary at Hart's Island is now known as the Reformatory Prison, and the Branch Penitentiary at Riker's Island is called the Municipal Farm. A new House of Detention for witnesses has been provided at 49 Lafayette street, New York City, and plans have been approved for remodeling the second district prison, known as Jefferson Market.

The new Westchester County Penitentiary and Workhouse at East View was completed and opened in April. It is modern in construction and well equipped.

The Erie County Jail has been reconstructed on the outside cell plan and was opened for occupancy in May. War conditions had the effect of retarding new construction work but minor improvements have been made in a number of other county jails.

Jail farm colonies are being established in Oneida and Niagara counties and farm work for prisoners in county jails is being extended with profitable results.

Twelve new city jails and lockups have been completed during the year; four are under construction and plans for two others have been approved; fifteen have been remodeled or improved and plans have been approved for remodeling five; five have been closed by order of the Commission; and five have been closed by local authorities.

During the year the Commission made 420 inspections of prisons, reformatories, penitentiaries, county jails, city jails, and town and village lockups, reports of which with recommendations for improvements were forwarded to responsible authorities. Many of the recommendations have been complied with. These reports together with statistical information reported to the Commission will be found annexed to this report.

PRISON POPULATION

The prison population of the State decreased during the past fiscal year, according to reports received by the Commission from the state prisons, reformatories, State Farm for Women, penitentiaries, county jails, and New York City institutions. The number in custody on June 30, 1917, was 14,977, as compared with 15,342, the corresponding date in 1916, a decrease of 365. Ten years ago the prison population was 14,734.

The state prisons, reformatories for males and penitentiaries show a decrease, while increases are shown in the State Farm for Women, state reformatories for women, county jails, and New York City institutions. The population of the New York County Penitentiary is not included among the penitentiaries this year, as heretofore. The penitentiary is now used principally as an institution for receiving and classifying prisoners, and inmates sentenced to it are scattered among the various New York City institutions, so its population in this report is included in that of the city's total. This has had the effect of decreasing the total population of the penitentiaries and increasing that of the New York City institutions. Marked decreases are shown, however, in the state prisons and reformatories for males. The Westchester County Penitentiary and Workhouse, a new institution, was opened in April and its population, though small, is added to the penitentiaries' total. Westchester county formerly sent many of its prisoners to the New York County Penitentiary.

The population of the various groups of institutions on June 30th as compared with the corresponding date the preceding year was as follows:

State prisons, including the Prison for Women at Auburn, 4,509; decrease, 977; decrease in average daily population, 550.

State Farm for Women, 87; increase, 12; increase in average daily population, 10.

New York State Reformatory at Elmira and Eastern New York Reformatory at Napanoch, 954; decrease, 362; decrease in average daily population, 362.

New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford and Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion, not including infants, 615; increase, 78.

Albany, Erie, Monroe, Onondaga and Westchester county penitentiaries, 1,920; decrease, 558; decrease in average daily population, 1,070.

County jails, 1,630; increase, 291.

New York City institutions, 5,282; increase, 1,171.

The number of actual commitments to the various prisons, reformatories, penitentiaries, county jails, and New York City institutions during the fiscal year was 129,352, a monthly average of 10,779, as compared with 8,703 during the preceding fiscal period. These figures include witnesses but do not include

those committed to the district prisons.

At the close of the fiscal year there were 1,832 women in custody in the various penal institutions, 27 more than on the preceding June 30th. The number of women admitted to these institutions during the year was 18,090.

THE PRISONER AND THE WAR

In previous reports the Commission has called attention to the appalling waste of labor in penal institutions, particularly in penitentiaries and county jails where in many instances the inmates are permitted to spend their time in idleness rather than in doing their share toward earning their maintenance. The law provides that those held to await the action of the grand jury or for trial, as well as civil prisoners and witnesses, cannot be compelled to work, but the large number of those serving sentence should be made to do their full share.

The prisoners in the state prisons and reformatories are kept reasonably well employed at industries, farm work, road building, and educational, vocational and institutional tasks, but many boards of supervisors have failed to provide sufficient employment for the inmates of the penitentiaries and jails.

Food is a vital issue in winning the war, and the Commission believes the labor now going to waste in many of the counties should be utilized in farming activities. There is a mistaken impression in many quarters that prisoners may be hired out to individual farmers, but this is distinctly prohibited by the Constitution. There is no legal barrier, however, to prevent a county from purchasing or leasing land on which prisoners may be employed by the authorities in food production and this plan has been in operation in a number of counties for several years with satisfactory results.

Last spring the Commission called the attention of the various boards of supervisors to the necessity for increased food production and urged them as a patriotic duty to acquire land and put their prisoners to work. Those which did so report cellars well stocked with vegetables; others let the season pass without action.

To further stimulate the interest in this important work the Commission has called a conference of those in charge of the various penal institutions throughout the State to meet in Albany early in the coming year to formulate plans for increasing food production, particularly during the period of the war. The Commission recommends increased appropriations on behalf of State institutions for extending their agricultural activities and is urging boards of supervisors also to provide funds with which to purchase or lease and equip farms for this work. Sheriffs will be asked to lend their assistance, for without the hearty cooperation of the sheriff jail farming is likely to prove less successful. Apart from the increased production for the

common good the prisoners will be benefited by the work in the open.

Farm work was assigned as an industry at Auburn Prison during the past year when a tract of land a short distance from the prison was leased and put under cultivation by prisoners. It is hoped to cultivate an increased acreage during the coming year. Clinton and Great Meadow prisons operate farms, and Sing Sing in addition to a few acres on the prison grounds will cultivate the site of the new Wingdale Prison during the coming season. The inmates of the State Farm for Women at Valatie also are doing their share toward food production.

The State reformatories are cultivating farms successfully and could increase their output materially if additional land and facilities were provided. Erie county has a large penitentiary farm at Alden on which many of its prisoners are employed. The Monroe County Penitentiary has about 500 acres, Onondaga about 150, Albany about 30, and Westchester about 600.

There has been much discussion during the war as to whether prisoners who are physically, mentally and morally qualified should be enlisted for military service in the army and navy. Felons cannot legally enlist but misdemeanants may be drafted. The United States military authorities generally frown on the proposition to permit a prisoner to fight, notwithstanding reports that prisoners who have enlisted in Canada and other countries have with few exceptions proven their worth. Notwithstanding the fact that felons are not permitted to enlist, many manage to enter the service. For instance, scores of former inmates of the New York State Reformatory at Elmira have enlisted, most of whom have made good and some have made the supreme sacrifice. Military training has long been a feature of the work at Elmira, which probably accounts for the fact that so many of these men somehow find their way into the service. Of course a large percentage of those in penal institutions are mentally or physically incapacitated for military duty.

That the sentiment of those in charge of penal institutions is in favor of the enlistment of the prisoner is indicated by the following resolution adopted at a meeting of the Warden's Association of the American Prison Association at its annual meeting at New Orleans in November last:

Resolved: That the Wardens' Association of the American Prison Association suggest to and request of the President of the United States the modification of Paragraph 849 of the regulations of the Army, and Paragraph 3,686 of the articles for the government of the Navy of the United States so as to permit the enlistment in the military and naval affairs of the United States of men who, in the judgment of the proper military and naval authorities, are physically, mentally and morally qualified, and despite the fact that such persons may have been

convicted of the offenses set forth in the regulations and articles above referred to and imprisoned therefor upon their being duly and honorably paroled or discharged from such a prison.

The spirit of patriotism among prisoners compares favorably with those of men in civil life, according to those in charge of some of the institutions. "Prisoners are cheerful and do not grumble when we tell them we are obliged to conserve in the prisons as well as civil life" is the comment of one well-known superintendent. "They take smaller rations with good spirit and seem anxious to assist in whatever steps we take that will benefit the nation." In some of the institutions the inmates make bandages and knit for the Red Cross. Most of the New York City institutions are devoting a short period each day to military training. At Sing Sing Prison a military organization, known as "Moyer's Battalion", a part of the prospective "Legion of Redemption", has been formed.

MENTAL DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS

Experts state that about one-third of the feeble-minded transgress the law and that nearly one-third of all delinquents are feeble-minded. Border line insanity cases and low grade mental defectives cause most of the disciplinary difficulties in correctional and other institutions. They fail to respond to the system of government and discipline which assumes that an inmate of an institution is responsible for his acts causing almost constant trouble.

The State lacks custodial institutions in which this class of delinquents can be segregated and given proper care. The urgent need for such institutions has been pointed out by the Commission in previous reports. Steps have been taken by the State to cope with the problem of the feeble-minded by the creation of a Hospital Development Commission which is making a survey of the situation. It is hoped some plan will be formulated to provide for segregating the mental defectives in custodial institutions especially adapted to their care.

STATE PRISONS

The demolition of the old cell block at Sing Sing Prison is under way. Inmates of the prison are pulling down the structure built in the early twenties, whose small, poorly-ventilated, dimly-lighted, disease-breeding cells have been the subject of criticism for many years. The Governor in an address at the ceremonies attending the lowering of the first stone of the huge cell block declared the act to be "only the beginning of what may be called, for lack of a better word, the first step toward real prison reform in this State."

To permit the beginning of the razing of a portion of the block of 1200 cells more than 400 inmates were transferred to other state prisons, and other transfers are being made as occasion requires.

While one force of men is engaged in demolishing the old cells another large gang is at work on higher ground outside the present prison walls leveling the site for the erection of the groups of new buildings that will take the place of the old. These will include the reception building, cell blocks, dormitories, hospitals and isolation wards, mess hall, kitchen, etc. The Commission on New Prisons has charge of the work, both at Sing Sing and at the Wingdale site in Dutchess county where a new farm and industrial prison is to be constructed. Inmates are to do the preliminary grading, but the buildings are to be erected by contract. Barracks have been erected at Wingdale to house the prisoners employed in carrying on farming operations and working on the new prison structure. A sewage disposal system has been completed and plans for the water supply system have been developed.

The State should not stop with the razing of the old Sing Sing cell block. The cells at Auburn Prison are little or no better and are even older, while those at Clinton Prison also are small, dark and poorly ventilated. When the Sing Sing and Wingdale projects are completed attention should be given to the needs of Auburn and Clinton. The Commission believes it would be a desirable thing to build a new Auburn Prison on a large farm not far from the City of Auburn rather than to erect new cell blocks in a plant practically a century old.

With the completion of the new tuberculosis hospital at Clinton Prison the State now has one of the best, if not the best, structure of its kind in the country. Built far up on the mountain side overlooking the prison in the health-giving air of the Adirondacks, the hospital commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country. It was constructed almost entirely by inmate labor, the lumber having been cut and sawed and the stone quarried on the prison property. Many of those who helped build it were themselves victims of tuberculosis. The building cost about \$75,000., much less than would have been required had it been constructed by contract. It will accommodate more than 300 patients and is the fruition of the hopes of Dr. J. B. Ransom, prison physician, who has labored for many years to combat tuberculosis among the prisoners of the State. The old tuberculosis hospital at the prison was inadequate to care for the large number of cases transferred to Dannemora from the other prisons and tubercular prisoners of necessity have had to occupy cells. This will no longer be necessary. The old tuberculosis ward will be converted into a chapel and the present chapel into an additional hospital.

The new hospital is attractive in design, the main building being about 250 feet long and 38 feet wide, with a 13-foot porch extending the entire length. The main, medical and advanced wards, dining rooms, and other rooms are so arranged as to admit an abundance of sunlight. French windows have been installed so cots may be wheeled from ward to porch. The bath rooms and lavatories are equipped with spray and tub baths. Staff officers, nurses, examining, operating and sterilizing rooms and dispensary are in the building to the south, while to the east is the building for advanced cases with single rooms. There are also a dining room for the officers, observation rooms, x-ray and bacteriological laboratories, and dormitories for nurses and attendants.

The population of the state prisons has been decreasing during the past year. The following table shows the comparative population during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and the nine months ending June 30, 1916:

| PRISON | Population at Close of Year | | Average Daily Population | | Cell Capacity |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|------------------|
| | 1916 | 1917 | 1916 | 1917 | |
| Auburn | 1,355 | 1,157 | 1,455 | 1,293 | 1,282 |
| Auburn, women's.. | 117 | 87 | 117 | 103 | 135 |
| Clinton | 1,443 | 1,227 | 1,404 | 1,319 | 1,214 |
| Great Meadow | 989 | 682 | 960 | 814 | 1,168 |
| Sing Sing | 1,582 | 1,356 | 1,603 | 1,460 | 1,200 |
| Total | 5,486 | 4,509 | 5,539 | 4,989 | 4,999 |

The total expenditures, per capita cost and daily average population for the fiscal period of nine months ending June 30,

1916, and the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, are shown in the following comparative table:

| | PRISON EXPENDITURES | | Per Capita Expenditures | | Average Daily Population | |
|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------|
| | 1916 | 1917 | 1916 | 1917 | 1916 | 1917 |
| Auburn | \$210,033.39 | \$300,267.83 | \$144.35 | \$232.22 | 1,455 | 1,293 |
| Auburn, women's | 23,347.55 | 32,606.75 | 199.55 | 316.57 | 117 | 103 |
| Clinton | 205,939.14 | 294,735.95 | 146.68 | 223.45 | 1,404 | 1,319 |
| Great Meadow.. | 142,294.19 | 207,629.03 | 148.22 | 255.07 | 960 | 814 |
| Sing Sing..... | 255,587.18 | 334,253.03 | 159.44 | 228.93 | 1,603 | 1,460 |
| Total..... | \$837,201.45 | \$1,169,492.59 | *\$151.14 | *\$251.25 | 5,539 | 4,989 |

* Average.

There were forty-two deaths from natural causes during the year — nineteen at Clinton, four at Great Meadow, eleven at Sing Sing, and eight at Auburn. In addition, three committed suicide at Auburn and one was killed by another inmate. Nine prisoners were electrocuted at Sing Sing.

Fifty-three inmates were declared insane and transferred to State hospitals — ten from Clinton, three from Great Meadow, twenty-six from Sing Sing, and fourteen from Auburn. Twenty-eight escapes were reported — eight at Great Meadow, six at Sing Sing, and fourteen at Auburn.

AUBURN PRISON

AUBURN

Col. Edgar S. Jennings succeeded Charles F. Rattigan as warden of this institution early in the year. After a brief period Colonel Jennings was called for war service and was in turn succeeded by H. R. Kidney.

The institution had a population of 1,157 at the close of the fiscal year, as compared with 1,355 the preceding year. The greatest number during the year was 1,433; the lowest, 1,135; and the average daily population 1,293. There are 1,303 cells of which 21 are in the isolation building. The Commission has suggested the removal of this institution to a farm site, but if the State should decide against this policy new cells equipped with modern sanitary conveniences should be provided. A central light and power plant also is needed.

The practice of confining men in their cells, known as "square chalking", for varying periods without exercise as a punishment for violation of rules and other offenses, which the Commission found during the year was in vogue in this institution, has been discontinued. The Superintendent of State Prisons has given instructions to the wardens of all the prisons that no inmate be "square chalked" in his cell and kept there for a period of more than 72 hours, unless he is released for exercise

in the open air. The wardens have also been advised that if it becomes necessary to confine a man for disciplinary purposes, his rations be reduced under the physician's supervision and, if necessary, he be committed to a cell in the isolation building where opportunities are afforded for exercise in the open air.

STATE PRISON FOR WOMEN

AUBURN

This institution is in charge of a matron and is under the general supervision of the warden of Auburn Prison. It formerly was used as an institution for the insane and has a capacity of 135 rooms.

There were 87 inmates in custody at the close of the fiscal year, a decrease of 30 as compared with the preceding year. The average daily population was 103, the highest number in custody at one time 117, and the lowest 87. There was one death during the year and two were transferred to the Matteawan State Hospital for the criminal insane.

The removal of this institution to a farm site, so as to permit the use of the building and grounds by the men's institution, is recommended.

CLINTON PRISON

DANNEMORA

Clinton Prison's population at the close of the fiscal year was 1,227, a decrease of 216 as compared with the preceding fiscal period. The greatest number at one time during the year was 1,457; the lowest, 1,220; and the average daily population, 1,319. The average daily population during the preceding fiscal period was 1,404. The institution has a cell capacity of 1,214.

To this institution are transferred inmates of other prisons, largely for disciplinary purposes or because of its superior hospital facilities. During the fiscal year 70 were received from Auburn Prison, 101 from Great Meadow, and 241 from Sing Sing.

Because of the fact that the more hardened offenders are sent to this prison its discipline is necessarily more strict. Following an investigation by the Commission of conditions reported to exist, the Superintendent of State Prisons in March directed that the warden, principal keeper and prison physician constitute a board to pass upon disciplinary matters other than nominal infractions of the prison rules. The principal keeper is still the disciplinary officer and imposes punishment for most of the minor offenses. The use of handcuffs on inmates is reported to have been discontinued.

One of the greatest needs of the institution is new cells with modern sanitary equipment. In Clinton, as in Auburn and Sing Sing, the objectionable bucket system still prevails. The prison wall has never been completed and the temporary wooden stockade enclosing a portion of the prison yard still remains. The Commission renews its recommendation that provision be made for building this wall.

GREAT MEADOW PRISON

COMSTOCK

No inmates are committed directly to Great Meadow Prison, its population being made up of men transferred from the other prisons. It is the State's newest penal institution and has 1,168 modern, well equipped cells. The institution has never been filled to its capacity, owing to the fact that it is a prison without walls and only picked men can be trusted to make up its population, employed as they are at varied tasks on the eleven hundred acre farm site.

The average daily population of the prison during the past fiscal year was 814 as compared with 960 the preceding fiscal period. The highest population was 976, and the lowest 674. Of the 676 received, 195 were from Auburn Prison, 140 from Clinton, and 335 from Sing Sing. Those discharged numbered 983.

The inmates are employed at farming, road building, quarrying and stone crushing, excavation and construction, mat making, and varied institutional work.

A new school building and principal keeper's cottage are being erected and excavation for a shop building is under way.

SING SING PRISON

OSSINING

The razing of 300 cells in this institution has reduced the cell capacity to 900, but there are accommodations for about 200 in a dormitory. To meet these conditions it has been necessary to make an unusual number of transfers to other prisons. There were 1,356 inmates in the institution at the close of the fiscal year, but this number was considerably reduced late in the calendar year. The average daily population for the fiscal year was 1460; the highest, 1,607; and the lowest, 1,353. There were received during the year 1,070, and the number leaving the institution for various reasons was 1,296.

Arrangements have been made for continuing another year the Psychiatric clinic, the establishment of which on August 1, 1916, was made possible by the Rockefeller Foundation for Mental Research.

In a report to the National Committee on Mental Hygiene Dr. Bernard Glueck, director of the clinic, outlines the chief facts developed as a result of a general survey of 608 cases as follows:

"1. That of the 608 prisoners studied by psychiatric methods, out of an uninterrupted series of 683 cases admitted to this prison within a period of nine months, 66.7 per cent. were not merely prisoners but individuals who had shown throughout life a tendency to behave in a manner contrary to the behavior of the average normal person, and that this deviation from normal behavior has repeatedly manifested itself in a criminal act; that is, 66.7 per cent. were recidivists in crime.

"2. That of the same series of 608 cases, 59 per cent. were classifiable in terms of deviation from average normal mental health.

"3. That 28.1 per cent. of the same series of cases possessed a degree of intelligence equivalent to the intelligence of the average American child of twelve years, or under. That of the 98 native born individuals belonging to this group, 80.6 per cent. were recidivists, the average one of whom has already experienced 3.5 sentences. Furthermore, 85.7 per cent. of these will have been returned again into the general community within a period of five years.

"4. That 18.9 per cent. of the 608 cases were constitutionally inferior, or psychopathic, to such a pronounced degree as to have rendered them totally unfit to meet the ordinary requirements of life in modern society. This lack of capacity for adjustment is reflected on the one hand in the fact that of the 91 native born among the 115 belonging to this group, 86.7 per cent. were recidivists, the average individual among them having already experienced 3.9 sentences. On the other hand, their general incapacity reflected in the total economic failures which the majority of them have been thus far. Of this seriously affected group, 82.4 per cent. will have again been discharged into the general community within a period of five years.

"5. That 12 per cent. of the 608 cases suffered from distinct mental disease, or deterioration, in a considerable number of whom the mental disease was directly, or indirectly, responsible for the anti-social activities."

PRISON INDUSTRIES

As has been stated in previous reports, the prison industries are hampered by lack of proper machinery and equipment and by inexperienced and in many cases unwilling workers. They

are now in charge of a supervising director who is endeavoring to put them on a more efficient basis.

The comparative statement of net sales for the fiscal period ending June 30, 1916, and the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, follows:

| | 1915-16 | 1916-17 | Average monthly increase | Average monthly decrease |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Auburn | \$201,202.16 | \$317,704.06 | \$4,119.55 | ..... |
| Clinton | 169,363.95 | 211,534.49 | ..... | \$1,190.35 |
| Sing Sing | 239,477.36 | 355,196.45 | 2,991.11 | ..... |
| Total | \$610,043.47 | \$884,435.00 | \$7,110.66 | \$1,190.35 |

The following statement of earnings for the same periods follows:

| | 1915-16 | 1916-17 | Average monthly increase | Average monthly decrease |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Auburn | * \$8,860.97 | * \$20,216.19 | ..... | \$700.13 |
| Clinton | 43,014.97 | 35,617.76 | ..... | 1,811.29 |
| Sing Sing | 44,180.17 | 78,352.07 | \$1,620.43 | ..... |
| Total | \$78,334.17 | \$93,753.64 | \$1,620.43 | \$2,511.42 |

* Loss.

The average monthly sales for the past fiscal year, according to the foregoing tables, increased \$5,920.31 as compared with the preceding fiscal period of nine months, and the average monthly earnings decreased \$890.99.

The average monthly sales for the fiscal period ending June 30, 1916, were \$67,782.61 and those for the preceding fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, \$78,493.09, a decrease of \$10,710.48; and the average monthly earnings were \$8,703.79 as compared with \$14,135.82, a decrease of \$5,432.03.

Although Auburn Prison's net sales show an increase over the preceding fiscal year the industries continue to be operated at a loss. Some of the shops are being rearranged and reorganized to improve working conditions and increase efficiency. Clinton shows a decrease in sales and earnings and Sing Sing an increase in both.

The industrial assets of the three prisons at the close of the past fiscal year amounted to \$1,312,507.32 as compared with \$1,051,861.97 at the close of the preceding fiscal period. Of this amount \$272,840.44 was in cash as compared with \$216,295.37, and outstanding accounts amounted to \$263,731.55 as compared with \$348,820.46. Machinery and equipment inventoried at \$213,679.09 as compared with \$211,761.55, and merchandise \$562,156.24 as compared with \$274,984.59.

The State Prison for Women is not included in the foregoing comparative statement of net sales and earnings. The institution's net sales for the fiscal year were \$3,847.48 as compared with \$3,334.52 during the preceding fiscal period, an average monthly decrease of \$49.88. The earnings for the corresponding periods were \$1,401.56 as compared with \$1,169.26, an average monthly decrease of \$13.13.

Although Great Meadow Prison has a mat industry its chief income is derived from agriculture and it is not classed as an industrial prison. The institution makes its own clothing, shoes and hosiery. A tree nursery affords employment for a considerable number of inmates. The total net sales of farm products, mats, etc., for the fiscal year were \$22,465.41 and the net earnings \$3,600.83.

During the year operation of the foundry at Sing Sing Prison was discontinued and disposal made of the entire equipment. The cart and wagon industry was also discontinued and the metal working at this institution is being conducted as a sheet metal department, that industry having been assigned by the Commission to take the place of portions of the work done in the cart and wagon department. The mat industry was transferred from Sing Sing to Great Meadow Prison.

Under an amendment to the Prison Law (Ch. 391, Laws 1917) the Superintendent of State Prisons now has authority to lease real property within the State for the employment of convicts at farm labor, stone quarrying, and stone crushing, the expense to be chargeable to the prison capital fund. Authority also was conferred upon the Superintendent to transfer prisoners to such farms or other places in the State where they are to be employed. Acting on this authority two farms were leased in connection with Auburn Prison and were worked during the past season, their operation as an industry having been assigned by the Commission. Additional lands also were leased for cultivation at Clinton and Great Meadow prisons. The farm operated by the State Farm for Women was designated as an industry by the Commission as of January 1, 1918. Heretofore, when this institution sold any of its products the money was paid into the State Treasury and could not be used for the further development of farm work. The assignment of farming as an industry will enable the management to use the money received for the sale of farm products as a revolving or capital fund for the improvement and continuance of the industry.

At the request of this Commission the State Industrial Commission investigated and reported on the condition of the machinery in the various shops in the state prisons. These reports show the necessity for much new equipment if the industries are to be maintained on an efficient and modern basis.

The State Industrial Commission also was requested to make an examination of the abandoned iron mines at Clinton

Prison and report as to the cost of putting them in condition for resuming operations, the extent of the ore deposits, and cost of operation, etc. These mines were operated continuously from 1845 to 1876 by inmates of Clinton Prison. The industry in 1869, for instance, showed a profit of \$33,582.15. It was abandoned in 1876 upon the report of a legislative committee and the mines have since filled with water. The report of W. W. Jones, mine inspector for the State Industrial Commission, states that the deposits of ore, if mined, should bring a substantial revenue to the State. He estimates that the mine known as the "Chittendon" mine could be operated at an outlay of \$10,000. Since these mines were closed, however, the Constitution has been amended so that the product of the mines if operated could not be disposed of in the open market. The report suggests that prison labor could be employed in uncovering the various ore deposits so as to make it a very attractive proposition for a mining concern to operate the mines on a royalty. The report after consideration by this Commission was transmitted to the Superintendent of State Prisons.

The prisoners were employed during the year at constructing and maintaining highways, reports indicating satisfactory results. This work should be continued, particularly in view of the present scarcity of labor due to war conditions. Other prisoners were employed at reforesting waste lands in the Adirondacks.

On or before October 1st in each year state and municipal authorities are required to report to this Commission estimates of the amount of supplies of various kinds required to be purchased which can be furnished by the penal institutions of the State. The Commission has secured these estimates so far as possible, but there appears to be a disposition on the part of some officials to neglect to furnish these estimates and at times to evade the purchase of prison-made goods. The Commission recommends a change in the time for filing estimates from October 1st to July 1st to conform to the change in the ending of the fiscal year from September 30th to June 30th.

PRISON SCHOOLS

The chief aims of the prison schools, as outlined by Dr. A. C. Hill of the State Education Department who has general supervision over them, are, first, to help men to save themselves; and second, to protect society. A large percentage of those received in the prisons are foreign born and many of them are either illiterate or unable to read and write the English language.

In the men's prison at Auburn 98 illiterates were registered during the fiscal year, 23 at the women's prison, 128 at Clinton, 87 at Great Meadow, and 87 at Sing Sing. In addition to these, 122 at the men's prison at Auburn, 14 at the women's prison, 58 at Clinton, 132 at Great Meadow, and 36 at Sing Sing were un-

able to read or write the English language. It is in teaching the elements of a common school education to this class and others who have had little opportunity for learning that the prison school accomplishes much good.

The suggestion has been made by J. R. Crowley, head teacher at Sing Sing Prison, that the parole of this class should depend in large measure upon a man's efforts to secure an education; that he be compelled, if necessary, to give such attention as will enable him to acquire the ability to write his own application for parole and to write in English the monthly report required by the parole law.

That compulsory attendance is necessary if the schools are to be kept at their normal capacity has been demonstrated. In January, 1915, attendance at the school in Sing Sing Prison was made optional with the men. But 14.7 per cent. of the population took advantage of the school facilities while, the head teacher states, 50.1 per cent. of the same population were actually in need of such instruction as the school offered.

The average daily attendance of the prison schools fell off from 1,068 during the fiscal period ending June 30, 1916, to 875 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, as shown by the following table:

| | Enrolled at close of year | | Total enrollment | | Average daily attendance | |
|----------------|---------------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|
| | 1915-1916 | 1916-1917 | 1915-1916 | 1916-1917 | 1915-1916 | 1916-1917 |
| Auburn, men... | 391 | 388 | 775 | 796 | 279 | 326 |
| Auburn, women | 56 | 44 | 77 | 84 | 50 | 39 |
| Clinton | 303 | 277 | 615 | 645 | 303 | 273 |
| Great Meadow. | 205 | 98 | 506 | 415 | 216 | 139 |
| Sing Sing | 118 | 118 | 356 | 390 | 120 | 98 |
| Total.... | 1,073 | 925 | 2,320 | 2,330 | 1,068 | 875 |

The school for men at Auburn Prison showed a well defined growth and a class in Spanish was organized during the year. This institution has a well equipped school library. The women's school is also well supplied with books. During the year the lighting system was improved. Clinton Prison reports a good attendance considering the fact that the institution has a lower population. The average daily attendance at Great Meadow Prison fell off from 216 to 139. This is attributed partly to the reduced population and partly to the increased activities on the farm and road, the head teacher reporting that many were excused for this work. Additional books are needed at this institution. The most marked improvement during the year was the re-establishment of the school at Sing Sing Prison which was closed in September, 1916. Sessions were resumed in April and 118 were enrolled at the close of the fiscal year. The authorities are to be commended for re-establishing this school on progressive lines. It is noticeable, according to Dr. A. O.

Squire, physician at Sing Sing, that the men who have acquired a knowledge of English are more careful as to their personal acts and more attentive in their general attitude to the sanitation of the shops in which they are employed as well as to their own health.

One of the greatest problems with which the authorities have to cope is to provide a competent force of teachers.

Vocational schools have been established and are reported to be doing good work.

STATE FARM FOR WOMEN

This institution is located near Valatie, Columbia county. It is one of the institutions under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of State Prisons and has continued to be administered during the past year by Mrs. Jane L. Armstrong, warden, assisted by three matrons.

The number of women received during the year ending June 30, 1917, was 26 and the number in custody on that date was 87. The average daily population for the year was 80, and the lowest at any time 72. During the year 17 attempted to escape, but all were retaken except three.

The inmates are employed at farm and institutional work. The farm consists of about 300 acres, most of which is tillable.

In addition to the women inmates there were on an average seven male prisoners from Auburn Prison who did the plowing and other heavy work and were housed in one of the farm houses remote from the cottages. More of the farm work could be done by the women if there were more matrons. It requires the presence of the three matrons most of the time in the cottages to properly regulate them and oversee the domestic work, and the warden has found it impracticable to send the women inmates into the fields to work without oversight.

No new cottages have been built during the year and no appropriation made for such building. The cottage known as the Emerson Cottage has 26 rooms and the other cottage 25. As all women inmates were housed in these two cottages the institution was at all times congested. A physician visits the institution every second day and goes oftener if needed. A separate place in which to house an inmate when ill is needed.

Several improvements were made during the year. The work on the water supply for the Emerson Cottage was completed and a small pump house built over the pumping station. The water is from a new driven well pumped by a gasoline engine and furnishes an abundant supply for this cottage and a sufficient surplus to supply the other cottage if needed as well as the barn. Electric lights have been installed in all the buildings and a new piggery is being constructed. The work of refitting the farm house for the warden's residence was partially completed and it was occupied during the summer by the warden.

The general superintendent of prison industries and a repre-

sentative of the State Department of Foods and Markets frequently visit the farm and advise as to its cultivation and improvement of its stock. Increased barn facilities to house a larger dairy, a suitable industry for women during the winter when farm work is not feasible, a root cellar, additional matrons so that more farm work can be done by the inmates, and a new hennery are needed.

The institution was intended to house 500 inmates, but only two cottages have been constructed and the Legislature has not indicated a disposition to carry out the original plans. Additional cottages are needed to relieve the present congestion as the institution is overcrowded.

REFORMATORIES

Of the four reformatories maintained by the State, the New York State Reformatory at Elmira and the Eastern New York Reformatory at Napanoch, where male felons between the ages of 16 and 30 are sent, show a marked decrease in population during the past fiscal year, while an increase is reported from the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford and the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion, to which are committed young women between the ages of 16 and 30 who have been convicted of misdemeanors and felonies, first offense. The decrease among the males is attributed largely to industrial conditions and to the restriction of immigration, due to the war.

Boards of managers, appointed by the Governor, administer the affairs of the reformatories. The institutions at Elmira and Napanoch are under the same management. Commitments are made direct to Elmira while the Napanoch population is made up by transfer. Females committed from the first, second, third and ninth judicial districts are sent to the reformatory at Bedford; and those from the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth to the House of Refuge at Albion. The boards of managers have authority to parole inmates of their respective institutions. In the case of males, the period of imprisonment cannot exceed the maximum term for the crime for which the prisoner was convicted. The women also are given indeterminate sentences not to exceed three years.

The State is still without an institution for male misdemeanants, although an act establishing a reformatory for male misdemeanants was passed in 1912 at the recommendation of this Commission. The appropriation made for purchasing the site lapsed in June, 1916, and no funds are now available. This project has been advocated for years by the Commission to provide a proper place of detention for young misdemeanants who at the present time are sent to jails and penitentiaries. During the past fiscal year 4,176 young men, between the ages of 16 and 21, were admitted to county jails and 793 to the five penitentiaries outside of New York City, the majority of whom were convicted. New York City has established a reformatory for this class of youthful offenders at New Hampton Farms in Orange county, but the State is lacking in this respect. A bill was introduced in the Legislature of 1917 which, if enacted, would have permitted the commitment of young misdemeanants to the reformatory at Elmira. The bill was opposed by the Commission and was not passed.

Reports of inspection of reformatories with the Commission's recommendations concerning them will be found annexed to this report.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

ELMIRA

The reformatory at Elmira has a cell capacity of 1,440. There were 741 in custody at the close of the past fiscal year as compared with 988 on June 30, 1916. The average daily population during the year was 802, the highest 991, and the lowest 700. There were no deaths. Five were transferred to State Hospitals for the Insane.

Military drills, setting-up exercises, gymnasium training, trades schools, a school of letters, construction work, farming, and institution work keep the inmates well employed. Each prisoner is given a thorough mental and physical examination and much valuable scientific information has been secured as a result of this work.

A few of the inmates are employed in the manufacture of clothing, stationery, and coffee roasting. The amount of sales of these industries for the past fiscal year was \$20,428.00 as compared with \$22,281.00 for the preceding fiscal period of nine months. The earnings were \$2,643.13 as compared with \$3,758.49.

The sales of the industries for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, as compared with the nine months ending June 30, 1916, were as follows:

| | 1916 | 1917 |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Stationery and blank books..... | \$2,260.37 | \$2,793.20 |
| Clothing | 11,091.98 | 4,380.65 |
| Coffee | 8,610.25 | 12,977.85 |
| Miscellaneous | 318.40 | 276.30 |
| Total..... | <u>\$22,281.00</u> | <u>\$20,428.00</u> |

The decrease in sales of the clothing department was due largely to the operation of chapter 533 of the laws of 1916 exempting the New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath and the New York State Women's Relief Corps Home at Oxford from the provisions of the Prison law requiring the purchase of uniforms from the penal institutions of the State. The reformatory has manufactured uniforms for these institutions for a number of years.

The annual per capita cost of the institution during the past fiscal year was \$347.08.

EASTERN NEW YORK REFORMATORY

NAPANOCH

The Eastern New York Reformatory, designed originally for 1,000 prisoners, has a cell capacity of 496. The number of inmates in custody on June 30th was 193 as compared with 328 at

the close of the preceding fiscal period. The average daily population during the year was 282, the highest number at any time 339, and the lowest 193. There was no death during the year and 6 were declared insane.

This institution is being gradually constructed by inmate labor. A new hospital building is being erected and sanitary plumbing facilities are being installed in the cells in the south cell block.

While the site of this institution comprises 312 acres, only 57 are available for cultivation. More tillable land could be cultivated to advantage and an appropriation for the acquisition of additional acreage is recommended. With the present high cost of farm products and with plenty of labor available such an investment should be profitable, both in financial returns to the State and to the prisoners employed from a physical standpoint. As an instance, 18 acres were purchased for this institution in 1916 at a cost of \$3,500. From this land 2,600 bushels of potatoes were raised during the past year. Placing a price of \$1.25 a bushel on the product, the value of the yield was \$3,250 or approximately the purchase price of the land.

The annual per capita cost of the institution during the past fiscal year was \$398.45.

STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN

BEDFORD HILLS

This reformatory has a capacity of 523. At the close of the fiscal year there were 372 adult inmates and 33 infants, a slight increase as compared with the number on June 30, 1917, when 349 adults and 30 infants were in custody. The average daily population was 403, including infants.

The four new farm cottages have been completed and are being used, thus affording quarters for inmates who were formerly confined in an old prison building known as Rebecca Hall. A separate cottage has been provided for colored girls whom it is desired to segregate from the white inmates.

The per capita cost of maintenance for the fiscal year was \$341.53.

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN

ALBION

The capacity of this institution is 215, and there were 194 adults and 16 infants in custody at the close of the fiscal year as compared with 188 adults and 18 infants at the close of the preceding fiscal period.

An appropriation was made for an additional cottage, but it was not constructed owing to the increased cost of labor and materials. A separate cottage for mothers with babies is needed. A marked improvement in discipline during the past

year is reported and the superintendent states that a disciplinary building, recommended in previous reports, is not now necessary.

The per capita cost of maintenance for the past fiscal year was \$353.92.

NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

The Department of Correction of New York City administers the affairs of the following institutions:

District Prisons — Peter A. Mallon, warden.

Second District — Jefferson Market — Tenth street and Sixth avenue, Manhattan.

Third District — Essex Market — First street and Second avenue, Manhattan.

Fourth District — Yorkville — 153 East 57th street, Manhattan.

Fifth District — Harlem — 121st street and Sylvan Place, Manhattan.

Sixth District — Morrisania — 162nd street and Brook avenue, Bronx.

Seventh District — West Side — 311 West 53rd street, Manhattan.

Eighth District — 1014 East 181st street, Bronx.

Twelfth District — 1130 St. Nicholas avenue, Manhattan.

Traffic Detention — 301 Mott street, Manhattan.

City Prisons:

City Prison, Manhattan (The Tombs), 101 Centre street, John J. Hanley, warden.

City Prison, Brooklyn, 149 Raymond street; John Hayes, warden.

City Prison, Queens — Court Square — Joseph A. McCann, head keeper.

Other Institutions:

Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island — Robert Barr, warden.

Workhouse, Blackwell's Island — Frank W. Fox, warden.

Reformatory Prison, Hart's Island — L. C. White, Superintendent.

Municipal Farm, Riker's Island — Henry C. Honeck, warden.

New York City Reformatory, New Hampton Farms, Orange county — Major Lewis E. Lawes, superintendent.

Detention Prison for Witnesses, 49 Lafayette street.

The development and improvement of these institutions along a well defined general plan has continued during the past year.

The names of some of the institutions were changed during the year by the provisions of chapter 628, laws of 1917. The institution on Riker's Island, formerly known as a branch penitentiary, is now known as the Municipal Farm; and the branch penitentiary at Hart's Island is now called the Reformatory Prison. The Commissioner of Correction was authorized to set aside all or a part of the workhouse on Blackwell's Island as a hospital and clearing house institution to be called the Correctional Hospital. The industrial building at the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, vacated by the removal of industries to Hart's Island, has been set apart as a clearing and receiving building to be operated in connection with the penitentiary. This building and such parts of the penitentiary as have been set aside in accordance with the provisions of chapter 526 of the laws of 1916, for the study and observation of prisoners, are to be known hereafter as the reception and classification division of the department.

During the year 1916 the Department of Correction made a study of the men committed to the penitentiary and the New York City Reformatory under an indeterminate sentence in order to ascertain the average number of each classified group received and who remained from two weeks to a month in the clearing house while their cases were being investigated by the Parole Commission. As a result of this study plans for reconstructing the so-called South prison at the penitentiary to overcome the difficulties of the large cell block of the old-fashioned type were presented to this Commission in May and were approved at the June meeting. The plans were designed with a view to classifying able-bodied men in the South prison, while those needing hospital treatment are to be cared for in the reconstructed industrial building, classified in proper groups on the various floors and in the various sections.

The classification scheme as prepared by the Department of Correction provides for setting apart section 1 as an isolation ward; section 2 for mental defectives, group 1; section 3, reception ward; section 4, mental defectives, group 2 and observation ward; section 5, refractory group; and section 6, homosexual group. Section 3, to be used as a reception ward pending the initial examination and classification, contains four tiers. During the short period of their detention the inmates in this section may be classified so as to separate the men and boys and the first and second offenders. Sections 2, 4 and 5 are to be used for those inmates who are unfit to mingle with the regular prison population because of mental deficiencies and inability to conform to the regular prison routine. Of this group, section 2 is to be used for those inmates who are susceptible to the influences of others and because of which are constantly having difficulties

in adjusting themselves to the prison routine but who can get along if not interfered with. Section 5 is to be used for those inmates whose breaches of discipline are graver and who are in need of stricter supervision. Section 4 is to be used for the group intermediate between those in sections 2 and 5.

Homosexualists from the various institutions of the Department are to be segregated in section 6 and will work in the laundry and thus be kept separate from the other prisoners and at the same time have individual cells.

In reconstructing the industrial building at the penitentiary the plans which the Commission approved provide for a hospital institution which will permit the authorities to rehabilitate, in part at least, the human wrecks which pass through the city's institutions. The establishment of the penitentiary as a clearing house will permit each man to be examined as to his mental caliber, his physical condition, and his education and ability for work before he is transferred to the institution for which he is best fitted. From the clearing house the men are sent to the Correctional Farm at Riker's Island, Reformatory Prison at Hart's Island, or to the New York City Reformatory for misdemeanants at New Hampton Farms in Orange county. The last named institution, which was removed from Hart's Island to a large farm site at New Hampton on April 1, 1916, is being developed largely by inmate labor. The receiving, classification and administration building has been practically completed and contracts have been awarded for constructing the laundry, storage, dormitory, and industrial buildings. Riker's Island is being developed as an agricultural institution and is being gradually enlarged by refuse from the city which in time disintegrates and admits of cultivation. Here employment is afforded for the unskilled and others needing work in the open and to which are transferred many prisoners from the workhouse on Blackwell's Island. The new disciplinary building at this institution is about completed. Those better adapted to industrial occupations are sent to Hart's Island where the more important departmental industries are located.

The proposed detention home and court for women, which was to have been erected on West Thirtieth street, Manhattan, and for which \$450,000 was appropriated in 1912, has been abandoned because it was found the appropriation was \$300,000 less than the amount of the lowest bid for the construction of the building. Acting on the recommendation of the Department of Correction the Board of Estimate and Apportionment decided to divert \$70,000 of the funds at hand for the reconstruction of the South wing of the workhouse into a hospital and classification building for women; \$33,000 for the reconstruction of Jefferson Market Prison into a modern detention house; and \$333,000 for a proposed farm colony for women in the country where women from the workhouse and penitentiary could be transferred and

segregated after having been properly classified and received medical attention at the proposed clearing house at the workhouse.

Plans for the Jefferson Market Prison and for the first building at the women's farm colony have been approved by the Commission. Pending their completion part of the City Prison, Queens, at Long Island City, has been designated as the New York City penitentiary for women. Before this designation was made all women given penitentiary sentences were sent to the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island where their records were taken and they were at once transferred to the City Prison. By designating the institution as the penitentiary for women these prisoners are now sent direct to Long Island City.

The new women's workhouse and farm colony is to be erected on a site near Greycourt, in Orange county. The first building will provide accommodations for 22 prisoners on each of the three floors together with provision for hospital or infirmary treatment and certain other classes in another part of the building

It is the plan of the Department, when the workhouse at Blackwell's Island is reconstructed into a hospital, to have all women committed to the Department sent there where they can be given medical treatment and properly classified. A small number of cases will be transferred for segregation and convalescence to the Greycourt farm. A considerable portion of those which it is proposed to transfer will be drug addicts undergoing the recovery stage of their treatment or persons who have had surgical operations and are in the early stages of convalescence.

When this first building is filled with persons transferred for convalescence, and light farm work is succeeded by heavier farm or other work, another building will be erected, according to the Department's plan, and an additional group will be transferred from the Correction Hospital and clearing house. Another building will then be erected and still another group will be transferred from the city until there will be no women serving time in the Correction Hospital beyond that period required for investigation of their cases and for such medical treatment as must be given in the city where the services of specialists and others may be secured.

The Department points out that as the number of women brought into the courts has decreased through the operation of the indeterminate sentence law it is believed that the detention prison at Jefferson Market and the proposed clearing house on Blackwell's Island will be sufficient to accommodate prisoners held without bail or those unable to secure it. It is also hoped to discontinue the use of the women's annex at the Tombs except for detention purposes during the actual period of the trial for women. This annex is old, dark, and is often so crowded that legal classification of prisoners is practically an impossibility.

Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Correction, summarizes the value of the indeterminate sentence law as applied to New York City as follows:

"1. It has made possible the transformation of the old cosmopolitan institutions of the department into specialized institutions, where special groups may be handled and special service given. Note in this connection the Municipal Farm, Riker's Island, the Reformatory Prison (industrial), Hart's Island, the Reformatory, New Hampton, the Women's Farm at Greycourt, the receiving and classification institutions at the penitentiary for men and at the workhouse for women.

"2. It has rendered unnecessary the expenditure of two million dollars for additions to The Tombs and the various district prisons, and of one million dollars for a detention home for women in Manhattan, and has reduced the population so that \$400,000 spent upon a reconstruction of the existing prisons will provide modern detention facilities in Manhattan and the Bronx.

"3. It has reduced repeaters from 4,000 a year to about 905, and has been one of the compelling factors in reducing the number of commitments to the Workhouse from fifteen to eighteen thousand a year to twelve thousand, and the average number of prisoners handled in one year by the department by about one thousand and of the total number of different persons handled in one year by the department by about 20,000.

"4. It has made it possible to secure work from prisoners which has produced the remarkable results achieved at New Hampton and at the Municipal Farm, Riker's Island, and in doing so has changed the attitude of the prisoner from that of dallying his time to the realization that he must work his way out of the institution, thus giving him a proper attitude for him to assume upon his release.

"5. It has enabled the department and the Parole Commission to continue supervision over released men and to secure work for everyone of those released from the department under the indefinite sentence.

"6. It has greatly reduced the amount of useless work to be performed by the police courts and the district attorneys and has allowed the Magistrates' Courts, particularly, to give more time and attention to individual cases, particularly of first offenders, thus helping effect a great improvement in the handling of cases in the Magistrates' Courts.

"7. It has given great impetus to probation work in the courts and has resulted in improvements in personnel, work and service in this department and of the probation department of the courts."

A new detention prison for male witnesses has been provided on the twelfth floor of the building at 49 Lafayette street. It is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Correction. New York, Kings and Queens counties maintain separate places of detention for civil prisoners under the jurisdiction of the sheriffs of their respective counties. Richmond and Bronx counties have jails where both civil prisoners and those charged with or convicted of crime are confined. Plans were approved by the Commission in August for a Magistrates' Court building at Second avenue and Second street. This will take the place of the proposed Essex Market Court building, a million dollar structure, plans for which were approved by the Commission in 1915. It will contain twelve cells for males and three for females. It is not the intention to detain prisoners here over night, so that no bunks will be provided. Each cell will have an outside window, a table, chair, and sanitary facilities.

There were 5,282 inmates in custody in the various institutions of the Department of Correction on June 30th last. Of this number 518 males and 38 females were awaiting trial, 3,906 males and 790 females were serving sentence, 24 males and 6 females were detained as witnesses, a total of 4,448 males and 834 females. The number of admissions reported was 87,263 males and 14,838 females, a total of 102,101.

The population of the Tombs and Penitentiary on June 30th showed a slight decrease as compared with the preceding year, but all the other larger institutions in the Department showed increases ranging from 13 in the Workhouse to 199 in the Reformatory Prison.

Inmates are being continually transferred from one institution to another. Those detained for trial or held to await the action of the grand jury cannot be compelled to work, so prisoners serving sentence are transferred to the city prisons, where a majority of the court prisoners are confined, to do the institutional work.

The reports of inspections of these various institutions with the recommendations of the Commission concerning them will be found annexed to this report as well as detailed statistical information.

NEW YORK CITY POLICE STATIONS

For the police work of the City of New York the city is divided into inspection districts of which there are seventeen. These are subdivided into precincts of which there are eighty-six. Manhattan has six districts and thirty-one precincts; Bronx, two districts and ten precincts; Brooklyn, six districts and thirty-two precincts; Queens, two districts and nine precincts; and Richmond, one district and four precincts.

Formerly, every precinct had a jail in each station house, but from time to time some of these jails were closed and the prisoners taken to adjacent precincts where jails were maintained. The substitution of automobile patrols for horse-drawn vehicles has made the conveyance of prisoners from one precinct to another less difficult. At present the jails of only nineteen of the thirty-one precincts in Manhattan are in use for the detention of prisoners; nine of the ten in the Bronx; and two of the four in Richmond. There are also several precincts in the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens in which the jails have been closed and from which the prisoners are transported to adjacent precincts.

The plan of using only one precinct jail in each magistrate's district for male prisoners in Manhattan, and only two precinct jails for females in Manhattan described in our last annual report, was found to be unsatisfactory and was abandoned about the first of June. Nineteen jails are now used in Manhattan for male prisoners. Under the method now adopted for the detention of female prisoners one precinct jail is designated in each inspection district of Manhattan and the Bronx where all women arrested in that district are detained. These designations are as follows: For the first district, the 13th precinct; second district, the 14th precinct; third district, the 23rd precinct; fourth district, the 26th precinct; fifth district, the 31st precinct; sixth district, the 37th precinct; and the seventh district, Bronx, the 63rd precinct.

During the year 1917 all the police stations in Manhattan and Richmond, where the jails are in use for the detention of prisoners, were visited and inspected and reports of such inspections are hereto annexed; also all the precinct police stations in the other boroughs which had not been inspected the previous year. Formerly, when prisoners were arrested in a precinct not maintaining a jail they were taken to the police station of that precinct. The lieutenant at the desk took their pedigree, after

which they were returned to the patrol and conveyed to the station house in which they were to be detained. This necessitated a large amount of handling of prisoners by the police which is especially objectionable in the case of intoxicated women. This practice has recently been changed and now all prisoners arrested, especially those who are intoxicated, are taken directly in the first instance to the station house in which they are to be detained. This is a very commendable change in the method of handling prisoners.

Most of the new station houses have been so constructed that the patrol automobile can be driven either into the court or the yard of the building, so that the transfer of prisoners from the automobile to the lieutenant's desk does not attract attention on the street. Such transfer of intoxicated prisoners who are noisy and abusive and resist handling by the police, when done on the street, tends to attract a crowd of spectators, especially school children. For this reason it is much better to make such transfers inside the grounds of the police station.

During the year no new police stations have been constructed, but a number of existing stations have been improved. In the 39th precinct in Manhattan there have been large alterations not only to the jail but to the entire station house, including repainting and the installation of electric lights in the place of gas. In the 40th precinct alterations have been under way for an entire new cell room. In the 276th precinct a contract has been executed for the erection of a new cell building. In several of the other precincts new bunk boards have been substituted for the objectionable sleeping floor platforms criticized by this Commission, and electric lights have been installed in place of gas. Improvements have been made in the lighting facilities and interior painting done in thirteen other precinct stations.

This Commission has recommended the substitution of electric lights for gas in all stations and of elevated bunks in place of floor platforms formerly so common in the borough of Brooklyn. There were also a number of minor improvements in the way of interior painting and improvement of the plumbing in several other station house jails.

One reason why it is no longer necessary to maintain a jail in each police precinct is the fact that since the establishment of the night court the number of prisoners detained at any one time in precinct jails is very much less than formerly. All the prisoners arrested before four o'clock in the afternoon are taken the same day to the magistrate's day court, and if not discharged are committed to the Tombs or district prisons. All misdemeanants arrested in the evening before midnight are taken to the night court and are not returned again to the precinct jails but otherwise disposed of. Only persons arrested after midnight and prisoners charged with felony arrested at any time during the night are detained for the morning court.

In our last report particular mention was made of the jail in the 80th precinct station house at Stapleton in the borough of Richmond. As stated in that report, this station house is in a rented building and has been criticized by this Commission for years, and it is conceded by the city authorities that it is not fitted for a precinct jail. As no improvement was made to this jail the city authorities were cited to appear before the State Commission of Prisons on September 11, 1917, to show cause why it should not be closed. The authorities appeared in response to the citation and later presented plans for proposed improvements. The Commission approved the plans subject to the condition that the jail, after such improvements were made, should be used for the detention of males only and that other quarters should be provided for female prisoners. This is the only jail in the borough of Richmond in use for the detention of women. The city authorities objected to the conditions imposed and the proceedings are still pending.

There are still a number of other station house jails which need improvement, especially in the matter of getting more sunlight into the interior of the cells. To accomplish this new cell blocks should be constructed and additional windows installed in a number of the jails.

Reports of inspections continue to show that the police stations of the city are well cared for by the attendants and are kept in satisfactory condition of cleanliness. The Commission's recommendations in relation to police station jails have been treated with consideration by the Commissioner of Police and his assistants who have evinced a willingness to cooperate with the Commission in improving the condition of these precinct jails throughout the city and are making such improvements as rapidly as the Board of Estimate will furnish the necessary funds.

PENITENTIARIES

The Westchester County Penitentiary and Workhouse at East View with a capacity of 286 inmates is the latest addition to the penitentiary group, having been opened for admission of prisoners on April 13th. The New York County Penitentiary, as heretofore stated, having been made a receiving and classification prison for New York City institutions, has been added to that group and is no longer classed among the penitentiaries. The other penitentiaries, all of which are owned and managed by counties, are the Albany, Erie, Monroe and Onondaga county institutions.

The Westchester County Penitentiary and Workhouse is modern both in construction and management. Situated on a site of several hundred acres it affords outdoor employment in summer and the plans for its future development include the erection of shops by inmate labor where industries may be carried on during the winter months. Each inmate has an individual room equipped with modern sanitary conveniences; three meals a day are served in the mess hall and an attractive assembly hall and chapel affords an opportunity for religious and recreational gatherings. Nine hours constitute a day's work and from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evenings the men are permitted the freedom of the corridors where they can read, play games, and smoke. At 8 o'clock they are locked in their cells for the night. Saturday afternoons only the necessary institutional work is done by volunteers. Inmates were permitted during the past season to cultivate individual "war gardens" when their daily tasks were completed.

Prior to the opening of this institution Westchester county's prisoners were sent either to the New York County Penitentiary or confined in the county jail at White Plains. When the institution was ready for occupancy the county's prisoners in New York City were transferred to it to serve out their unexpired terms and those serving sentences in the county jail were sent to East View to make up the first quota. Although authorized by law to contract with other counties for the care of their prisoners, only county prisoners and a few Federal offenders have as yet been sent to the new institution. Considering the superior advantages obtaining in this penitentiary the Commission believes it would be for the best interests of nearby counties to commit their prisoners to it if satisfactory arrangements can be made.

The new institution has adopted a credit system, described by Calvin Derrick, the superintendent, as follows:

“By the terms of the credit system in this institution every man is given a certain classification known as ‘A’, ‘B’, or ‘C’ grade. An ‘A’ man may earn nine or ten credits a day; a ‘B’ man seven or eight; a ‘C’ man five or six. All the credits thus earned by the penitentiary men are turned into ‘good time,’ thirty credits representing about one day’s good time. Thus a man could earn ten days’ good time each month. This is exactly what is allowed him under the compensation law for high grade work and conduct. The credits earned by the workhouse prisoners serving less than six months, and who are not permitted under the law to shorten their sentences, are redeemed in United States money at the rate of a penny a credit. Thus every prisoner is able to realize upon his work, either a reduction in time or remuneration in coin. This same credit system is a very beneficial factor in discipline, as we can now charge a prisoner for his damage and willful destruction of property. We may withhold credits and thus increase his time or reduce his earning capacity. If a prisoner refuses to work he draws no credits. He gets nothing but bread and water in his diet and is kept in confinement. If he does not do work enough to receive five credits a day, we hold that he is simply worth his board and he gets neither ‘good time’ nor money. If a man work up to ‘B’ or ‘A’ class, winning eight or ten credits a day, and then stalls or wastes his opportunity, he automatically slides back to ‘C’ class where he earns a fewer number of credits and thus automatically again lengthens his own sentence. The funds at present being used for redeeming these credits are private funds. It is costing the county nothing for this experiment.”

The prisoners have a measure of self-government through the “Effort League”, an organization modeled after the Mutual Welfare League of Auburn and Sing Sing prisons. A night school has been organized with an inmate as teacher. The school, according to the superintendent, is planned to be a center of ethical and civic instruction and training rather than of formal education.

“The institution proposes,” says the superintendent, “to find the point of contact through the school and the League with the man along the line of his own immediate interest. Instead of endeavoring to enforce the interest of the man along scholastic lines, the aim of the school will be to focus its work on whatever it may

be that most appeals to him. If a man's immediate interest is in being a bartender or a team driver, we shall not attempt in the beginning to pass any moral condemnation on bartending or to declare team driving to be an unambitious occupation, but will begin with the man's education and training right where he happens to be at the moment. If through encouraging and stimulating, in each of our men, the desire to 'make good' in his immediate everyday occupation we can help him to want to make good in a socially more desirable vocation, then so much the better."

Conditions at the Albany County Penitentiary continue to improve under its present management. The old unsightly barn and coal shed outside the walls have been torn down. The land thus released was cultivated and the timber not fit for building purposes was used for fuel, thus conserving the institution's coal supply. Striped clothing is being discarded as fast as worn out and plain gray suits substituted. All the available land—about 25 acres—is being cultivated and the institution is being kept clean. There is not sufficient work in winter to keep the men busy and the establishment of an industry or industries has been recommended.

The Erie County Penitentiary proper is located in the city of Buffalo, but a farm of more than 700 acres is maintained at Wende, a few miles from the city, where many of the prisoners are employed. Eventually, the county authorities plan to remove the entire institution to the farm site. Road construction has been carried on successfully with the aid of prisoners who are paid a small wage for their work. They also benefit materially in health by reason of the work in the open. Men from the penitentiary have been utilized by the city of Buffalo to aid in clearing snow from the streets, the city paying for the work. While farm and road work offer opportunity for employment during seasonable weather, more industries are necessary if the whole population is to be kept at work during the winter. The present manufacturing department is not adequate to provide employment for all.

The Monroe County Penitentiary at Rochester also lacks means for keeping the men at work during the winter and industries should be provided. The city of Rochester and county of Monroe afford an ample market for an industrial output. From a large farm cultivated by inmates enough produce is raised to make the institution practically self-supporting. Supplies are furnished to other county institutions and the surplus is disposed of in the open market. The sale of farm products during the past year amounted to \$8,016.82. The institution is old and lacks modern sanitary facilities but is well kept. Educational work for the younger prisoners is needed and should be given consideration by the management.

The Onondaga County Penitentiary at Jamesville keeps its inmates well employed. A quarry and stone crushing plant are operated throughout the year and farm work and road building afford additional employment during the spring, summer and fall. The operation of the quarry and stone crushing plant and road building has been under the supervision of the county superintendent of highways since 1912. In his report for 1916 the county superintendent says:

"The fact that penitentiary labor has been continuously employed in connection with the improvement of county roads and county quarry operations since 1911 indicates that its value is recognized. While the efficiency of penitentiary labor is not in the same plane with ordinary paid labor, its use makes possible an increased amount of progress in road improvement. Throughout the whole experience of this department no serious difficulties have ever been encountered in the management of the men and no annoyance or embarrassment has been reported by the residents of the community in which they were engaged."

No effort is made to educate the inmates and few recreational privileges are provided. The county authorities have been urged by the Commission to supply these deficiencies.

The State has no control in the management of these penitentiaries although it contributes largely to their support. Persons convicted of felony and sentenced to not more than a year's imprisonment, minors convicted of felony without restriction as to length of sentence, and non-residents of various counties convicted as tramps may be sentenced to a penitentiary at the State's expense. The rate paid for support of tramps is fixed by law at \$3.15 a week, while \$2.10 is paid for felons. Both classes of prisoners receive the same food and care and the Commission believes that in fairness to the institutions the rates should be equalized. The total amount paid the penitentiaries, including the New York County Penitentiary, for such maintenance during the past fiscal year was \$90,535.27.

The penitentiaries are permitted by law to make contracts with counties for the care and maintenance of their prisoners. Albany, Erie, Monroe and Onondaga counties have increased their rates to \$4.00 a week; New York charges 67 cents a day; and no rate has been fixed by Westchester. During the past fiscal year the counties, exclusive of those in which these institutions are located, paid \$88,082.22 for the care and maintenance of their prisoners and the Federal Government contributed \$4,810.10.

The total receipts of the upstate penitentiaries during the year were \$220,753.46 and the expenditures \$435,941.19 as follows:

| | Receipts | Expenditures |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Albany | \$71,497.79 | \$80,630.00 |
| Erie | 55,654.90 | 190,531.27 |
| Monroe | 57,966.74 | 54,421.14 |
| Onondaga | 35,482.28 | 101,121.94 |
| Westchester | 151.75 | 9,236.84 |

| | | |
|------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total..... | \$220,753.46 | \$435,941.19 |
|------------|--------------|--------------|

The Commission has repeatedly expressed the belief that these up-state penitentiaries could be managed to better advantage by the State and has recommended that the State acquire them and conduct them as State workhouses. We have not changed our views in this respect, but realize that in view of conditions due to the war such an undertaking would not be warranted at this time.

The number of inmates in the five up-state penitentiaries at the close of the fiscal year on June 30th was 1,920. The average daily population during the year was 1,785; the highest number of inmates 2,265 and the lowest 1,306. There were 15,475 received and 15,103 discharged. Deaths numbered 34, and 22 were sent to State hospitals for the insane.

Intoxication, vagrancy, disorderly conduct, assault, and petit larceny constitute the offenses for which a majority of the inmates were convicted.

Reports of inspections of these institutions with more detailed information will be found annexed to this report.

ALBANY COUNTY PENITENTIARY

ALBANY

This institution has a total cell capacity of 364. The number of inmates on June 30th was 172 as compared with 166 at the close of the preceding fiscal period, and the average daily population was 252 as compared with 256. The highest number in custody was 364 as compared with 353; the lowest, 139 as compared with 153. There were two deaths during the year and three were declared insane.

The population was made up during the year of prisoners committed from eighteen counties as follows: Albany, 227; Chenango, 2; Clinton, 26; Columbia, 41; Delaware, 3; Dutchess, 144; Essex, 2; Greene, 10; Montgomery, 82; Otsego, 19; Rensselaer, 2; Saratoga, 174; Schenectady, 27; Schoharie, 3; Sullivan, 1; Ulster, 33; Warren, 21; Washington, 34. Of those committed 831 were males and 20 females.

These counties, not including Albany, paid \$12,100.71 for the maintenance of prisoners and the State contributed \$13,792.20 for State tramps and felons. Albany county appropriated \$45,000 toward the support of the institution and \$604.88 was received from other sources, making the total receipts \$71,497.79.

The expenditures were \$80,630. of which \$30,726.49 were for provisions and supplies and \$24,085. for salaries.

ERIE COUNTY PENITENTIARY

BUFFALO

The Erie County Penitentiary has a cell capacity of 693. There were 903 inmates in custody at the close of the fiscal year as compared with 770 the preceding year, part of whom were at the county farm at Wende. The average daily population was 779 as compared with 772 the preceding fiscal period; the highest number in custody at any time was 950 as compared with 867; and the lowest, 624 as compared with 674. The number of those who escaped while employed at farm and road work was 153, but 21 were returned. There were twenty-three deaths and ten were declared insane.

The population of the institution was made up during the year of prisoners committed from five counties as follows: Allegany, 18; Cattaraugus, 104; Chautauqua, 136; Erie, 9,768; and Niagara, 337. Of those committed, 10,149 were males and 214 females.

The receipts for the fiscal year were \$55,654.90 of which the State contributed for board of prisoners \$11,682.09; the counties outside of Erie county, \$16,261.26; and the Federal government, \$922.38. There was received for labor of prisoners \$4,708.48. The total expenditures were \$190,531.27 of which \$123,550.40 were for provisions and supplies and \$55,398.60 for salaries.

MONROE COUNTY PENITENTIARY

ROCHESTER

This institution has a cell capacity of 514. The number of inmates in custody at the close of the fiscal year was 329 as compared with 273 at the close of the preceding fiscal period. The average daily population was 320 as compared with 322 for the preceding nine months. The highest number in custody at any one time was 399 as compared with 405; the lowest, 260 as compared with 238. There were no deaths during the year. Four prisoners escaped and two were declared insane.

Thirteen counties contributed to the institutional quota during the year as follows: Chemung, 93; Genesee, 54; Livingston, 65; Monroe, 1,573; Ontario, 53; Orleans, 55; Schuyler, 4; Seneca, 24; Steuben, 82; Tompkins, 4; Wayne, 78; Wyoming, 45; and Yates, 5. Of those committed 2,142 were males and 93 females.

The receipts for the year were \$57,966.74 of which the State paid for board of prisoners \$9,321.93 and the counties, not including Monroe, \$15,965.27. Monroe county's bill for board of prisoners was \$18,880.66. The income from all other sources, \$13,798.88. The expenditures were \$54,421.14 of which \$21,784.15 were for provisions and supplies and \$15,540.00 for salaries.

ONONDAGA COUNTY PENITENTIARY

JAMESVILLE

The Onondaga County Penitentiary has a total cell capacity of 310. The number of inmates in custody on June 30th was 392 as compared with 339 at the close of the preceding fiscal period. The average daily population for the year was 353 as compared with 386 for the preceding fiscal period. The highest number at any one time during the year was 428, and the lowest 283. There were eight deaths and four were declared insane.

Prisoners were received from fifteen counties as follows: Broome, 108; Cayuga, 72; Chenango, 6; Cortland, 15; Franklin, 20; Fulton, 23; Herkimer, 59; Jefferson, 69; Lewis, 9; Madison, 53; Oneida, 5; Onondaga, 1,439; Oswego, 28; Seneca, 8; Tioga, 6. Of those committed 1,787 were males and 107 females.

The total receipts for the year were \$35,482.28 of which there was received from the State for board of prisoners \$10,500.15, from the counties other than Onondaga \$12,825.42, and from the Federal government \$327.70. There was received for labor of prisoners in the quarry and on the roads \$5,981.47, and from all other sources \$5,847.54. The total expenditures were \$101,121.94 of which \$37,289.85 were for provisions and supplies and \$30,960.01 for salaries.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PENITENTIARY AND
WORKHOUSE

EAST VIEW

This institution has a cell capacity of 262 and four dormitories designed to hold 16—a total of 278. There were 124 prisoners in custody at the close of the fiscal year and the average daily population during the period from April 13th to June 30th was 81. The entire population was made of prisoners from Westchester county.

The total receipts for the period mentioned were \$151.75 of which \$141.75 were received from the State for board of prisoners. The expenditures were \$9,236.84 of which \$3,539.25 were for provisions and supplies and \$4,606.43 for salaries.

COUNTY JAILS

The Commission for years has been urging boards of supervisors to provide employment for the hundreds of idle prisoners in the various county jails of the State. The high cost of food stuffs and scarcity of labor this year, due to war conditions, should have been an incentive to responsible county authorities to see that every able-bodied inmate sentenced to a county jail was compelled to work, yet many of the boards have done nothing along this line.

Early in May the Commission adopted the following resolution, copies of which were sent to the various boards of supervisors and sheriffs:

Whereas, In many of the county jails of the State there are idle men serving sentence, and

Whereas, Idleness is detrimental to prisoners, both physically and morally, and

Whereas, It has already been demonstrated in several of the counties of the State that employment of prisoners at farming is not only feasible but profitable, and

Whereas, There are uncultivated lots and farm lands in the vicinity of these jails which could be cultivated by these idle prisoners, teaching them habits of industry and producing large quantities of vegetables and other farm products, thereby reducing the cost of maintenance of these prisoners and at the same time contributing toward the food supply of the country at a time when such food supply has become a matter of the utmost importance, it is therefore

Resolved: That the State Commission of Prisons strongly recommends that the boards of supervisors and sheriffs and other county officials of the several rural counties of the State make immediate arrangements to employ the sentenced prisoners in the several county jails in the cultivation of farm and garden lands during the present season, renting such lands where necessary, and that this be done not only for the benefit of the prisoners and as a matter of economy to the counties but also as a patriotic duty.

Reports received from the various sheriffs show that farms or gardens were cultivated by prisoners in the counties of Broome,

Cattaraugus, Chemung, Chenango, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Genesee, Jefferson, Madison, Niagara, Oneida, Ontario, Orange, Oswego, Richmond, Rockland, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Steuben, Suffolk, Tioga, Wyoming and Yates. In addition to farm work prisoners were employed breaking stone in Broome, Chemung, Essex, Niagara, Ontario, Orange, St. Lawrence and Steuben counties. Road work is reported by Cattaraugus, Fulton, Suffolk and Tioga counties. Rensselaer employs a few prisoners at making blankets.

Reports from the sheriffs indicate that in most, if not all, of these counties a considerable quantity of produce has been raised. Counted in dollars the savings run into the thousands. Prisoners also have rendered valuable service in several counties in doing preliminary work on tuberculosis hospital sites. Much of the success of the farm work depends upon the sheriff and the willingness of his assistants to cooperate.

Chemung county's experiment in farm work on a small acreage was so successful that it is proposed to secure a large tract for cultivation during the coming season. Saratoga's "war garden", started this year, is reported to have brought into the jail cellar one-third of all the potatoes required during the winter and a considerable quantity of beans. The sheriff has recommended to the board of supervisors that the work be continued next year, "not only for the financial returns to the county but because it is well recognized that physical labor of prisoners is much preferable to wasteful idleness."

The sheriff of Fulton county in his report to the board of supervisors calls attention to the report of the superintendent of the poor showing crops raised valued at \$4,544.91 which, the sheriff says, is much higher than ever before, due in his opinion to the experiment of employing prisoners on the county poor farm.

Cattaraugus reports a net profit of \$1,500 from the operation of its farm and the sheriff suggests an extension of farming activities with a view to providing milk and eggs for the county tuberculosis hospital.

The Suffolk county almshouse farm is reported to have produced unusually large crops, due to the use of prisoners from the county jail. The value of the crops and livestock is estimated at more than \$21,000. Prisoners will be employed during the winter to clear up some of the 300 acres not yet under cultivation.

Prisoners from the Orange county jails at Goshen and Newburgh have been employed at farm work during the past season with the result that their vegetable cellars in the jails are well stocked. The authorities have agreed to accept a limited number of Federal prisoners on account of the crowded conditions of the penal institutions in New York City.

The sheriff of Rockland county has opened an abandoned

grist mill near the jail at New City and is using prisoners to operate it. Inmates of the jail also are employed at farm and road work.

Steuben county's use of prisoners on the county farm and tuberculosis hospital site netted about \$2,000 worth of produce. The prisoners also did considerable work laying sewer pipes and water mains to the hospital.

The sheriff of Franklin county reports a net profit of \$1,637 for the year from the jail farm.

St. Lawrence, one of the first counties to successfully employ prisoners at farm work, contemplates clearing part of the county farm with prison labor, the inmates of the jail to be utilized in felling trees and adding to the supply of wood for fuel.

The board of supervisors of Otsego county has adopted a resolution empowering the sheriff to employ prisoners at hard manual labor on the county farm or on road construction.

A stone pile for winter employment is being advocated in Jefferson county; and Cayuga, where prisoners are at present unemployed, is considering a suggestion that a county-owned quarry be operated by jail inmates.

In Albany, Erie, Monroe, Onondaga and Westchester counties, where penitentiaries are maintained in which more or less employment is provided, the county jails are used largely as places of detention for prisoners awaiting trial or held to await the action of the grand jury and civil prisoners and witnesses.

The following counties report "no employment" except institutional work or the care of county grounds and buildings: Albany, Allegany, Cayuga, Clinton, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Dutchess, Greene, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, Livingston, Montgomery, Orleans, Otsego, Putnam, Schenectady, Schoharie, Schuyler, Seneca, Sullivan, Tompkins, Ulster, Warren, Washington and Wayne.

In a few of these counties the number of prisoners usually is so small that the sheriff finds no difficulty in keeping the sentenced prisoners employed. For a time during the past year there were no prisoners in the Allegany, Hamilton, Putnam, Wayne and Yates county jails. In most of the other counties mentioned a sufficient force could have been made available to have cultivated farms or gardens, thus giving the prisoners outdoor work with its attendant benefits and aiding in keeping down the cost of maintenance. Notwithstanding the urgency of increasing the country's food supply, many boards of supervisors made no effort to provide employment, but permitted the jails to remain filled with idlers at the expense of the taxpayers.

The sheriffs of a few counties, presumably unaware of the constitutional prohibition against "farming out" prison labor to individuals, permitted prisoners to work for farmers until their attention was called to the illegality of such a procedure

by the Commission. In one county some offenders were given a choice between a term in the county jail or accepting employment on a farm. The sentences of those who elected to go to work were suspended with a warning that the offender who deserted his employment would be sent to jail. In another county where prisoners were sentenced to pay a fine or spend a certain number of days in jail, farmers willingly paid the fine to get help, permitting the prisoner to work out the amount paid to secure his release.

For years the Oneida county jails at Utica and Rome have been the subject of criticism by the Commission as being insanitary and inadequate to properly house those committed to them. The board of supervisors was notified in May, 1914, to show cause why mandatory proceedings should not be instituted to compel them to remedy the illegal conditions existing. After considerable delay the county purchased a jail farm of 222 acres adjacent to the county farm, about a mile and a half from the city of Rome, and provided for the establishment of a jail colony. An old wooden building was fitted up by the prisoners in the spring of the present year for use as a temporary kitchen, mess room and dormitory, and a farm house was made to serve as quarters for those in charge. During the summer a few prisoners were employed on the farm and a large amount of produce was raised. Plans for a permanent fireproof building with accommodations for about forty prisoners have been submitted to the Commission for approval. It is proposed to construct it of concrete blocks to be made by prisoners. A kitchen, mess hall and other necessary facilities will be provided. The completion of this building should serve to relieve the congestion in the county jails at Rome and Utica and should materially reduce the cost of maintenance of the jails and almshouse, as prisoners will be employed in the cultivation of both the county and jail farms.

In addition to establishing a jail farm, the Oneida county authorities have caused improvements to be made to the jails at Rome and Utica, including safer and better facilities for women, minors and trustees, as well as improved ventilation. Fireproof stairways have been substituted for the old wooden ones and new shower baths and toilets have been installed in the corridors of the men's departments. Plans for these improvements were submitted to the Commission, which were approved upon condition that a toilet and lavatory of an approved type be installed in each cell. This the board declined to do and awarded the contract for improvements as submitted. The Commission, through the Attorney General, applied to the Supreme Court for an order restraining the board and the contractor from carrying on the work, to restrain the payment of any money therefor, and directing the board to install a toilet and lavatory in each cell.

The Commission submitted to the court an opinion from the State Department of Health, showing the necessity for installing sanitary toilets and lavatories in place of the objectionable bucket system in penal institutions from which we quote in part as follows:

"This Department, based upon repeated investigations and experience covering a number of years with the use of the bucket system in the prisons of this State, is decidedly of the opinion that the bucket system is not only a nuisance but a menace to health of the inmates of the prisons of the State where this method of excretal disposal is in vogue. This is particularly so in county jails where its use is more indiscriminate and where it frequently happens that two or more prisoners are required to occupy the same cell. In such cases the nuisance and the menace to health are obviously increased. Indeed, I know of no case in the experience of this Department where we have found the bucket system in use that we have not recommended its discontinuance and the substitution of cell toilets and lavatories. * * * *"

Justice Devendorf denied the Commission's motion from which decision an appeal has been taken.

The court in denying the notice said in part:

"I do not intend to cross lines with the spirit of improvement going on in our jail and prison construction. I think that all reasonable modern improvements should be supplied which will absolutely safeguard the health and morals of the inmates and render them safe in that respect when they are released. The fact is well recognized that some of our prisons are yet almost hopelessly in the period of the past as to the present new order of things in ventilation, sanitary toilet and lavatory construction. Improvement, however, is going on and will proceed until that which is proper and reasonable is accomplished. However, where the work is in the nature of repair rather than new construction, is it best and necessary at this time that each cell in these jails should be supplied with a toilet and lavatory? I think that can be withheld for a time, or until possibly new prison systems are worked out and established.

"The cost at this time of construction and maintenance is important and should be considered. With a larger number of toilets the bucket system can be to some extent lessened. Absolute perfection in construction, with all modern conveniences provided for

each criminal, while probably desirable, is not to be brought about, perhaps, at this time at a single bound, and especially so where the contract under consideration is for repair and improvement rather than for entirely new construction. I am of the opinion that in county as well as state affairs it is not only proper but necessary that we proceed in improvements and betterments with reasonable speed and not attempt too much in one undertaking.

"The Prison Law confers upon the State Commission of Prisons certain powers with which there probably should be but little interference on the part of the courts. Its recommendations and directions should receive the most careful consideration and should be circumscribed only by a rule of reason, invoked, or applied, because of the facts and resultant requirements or expenditures. Time and effort are rapidly giving us the very best in modern equipment and sanitation for all the unfortunates of our State, whether criminal or otherwise. Too much comfort or luxury, however, should not be provided for the former; when their physical and moral fibre is safely and wisely provided for, sufficient has been accomplished for them."

The changes in the Cayuga County Jail, made by court order as a result of proceedings instituted by the Commission, have been completed. These changes, in the opinion of the Commission, while remedying in part some of the conditions criticized, do not provide light and sanitary quarters, particularly in the men's department where the erection of a steel partition in the jail pit to provide additional facilities for classifying the prisoners, have made the lower tiers of cells practically dungeons. That this would be the effect of the improvement ordered, was pointed out in an affidavit by the State Commissioner of Health which was submitted to the Court by the Commission.

Show cause proceedings, brought by the Commission in an endeavor to remedy conditions existing in county jails in Clinton, Nassau, Niagara, Saratoga and Schuyler counties, are pending. Plans have been approved for improving conditions in the Clinton County Jail, the lack of sufficient facilities for properly classifying the prisoners and the wretched plumbing having been the subject of frequent criticism on the part of the Commission. In February, 1910, the board of supervisors presented plans which contemplated a practically new jail structure. The plans were approved but the board did not proceed with the work. Subsequently, plans were approved involving less expensive changes in the jail on condition that a jail farm be secured on which prisoners serving sentences could be housed and employed. The proceedings have been adjourned from time

to time, but the board has shown little inclination either to purchase a farm as agreed or to make the changes in the jail as planned.

Nassau county has a modern jail but one entirely inadequate to care for its increasing population. With a view to curbing the activities of over-zealous officials, a law was enacted (Ch. 44, Laws of 1916) by which constables now receive salaries instead of fees. This was expected to reduce the number of commitments, but the necessity for additional housing facilities is still apparent and the board is being urged by the Commission to provide them.

Acting upon the recommendation of the Commission the board of supervisors of Niagara county has decided to use a farm of 160 acres, formerly a portion of the county almshouse farm, as a jail or correctional farm. It is about two miles from the county jail at Lockport. The Commission pointed out in a report of inspection that the present buildings on this farm could be temporarily used for the detention of sentenced prisoners who could be employed profitably at farm and road work and in constructing permanent quarters. There is a quarry on the farm which could be operated by the prisoners and the Commission recommended that a crusher be installed to provide material for road construction. Eventually the jail at Lockport should be used mainly as a place of detention for prisoners awaiting trial or the action of the grand jury.

During the past year about twenty prisoners have been employed daily on this farm, returning to the jail at night. They have cultivated the land, built about 700 feet of road, and have excavated for the tuberculosis hospital and sewage disposal plant.

The committee on county buildings, in a report which the board of supervisors adopted, expressed the belief that in carrying out the Commission's suggestions a most satisfactory solution of the jail problem in Niagara county could be found and that the use of the county buildings would prevent the overcrowding of the jail at Lockport during the winter months and the "necessary violations of the provisions of law pertaining to the segregation of prisoners, as well as the necessity for the enlargement of the present jail building."

Saratoga county has a modern jail, but it is inadequate at times to provide a legal classification of prisoners. The village of Ballston Spa, in which the jail is located, has no lockup and police prisoners and lodgers are sent to the jail, thereby increasing the congestion. The records show that between September 1st and November 27th, the date of the last inspection, more prisoners were sent to the jail from the villages of Waterford, Ballston Spa and Schuylerville than from the cities of Saratoga and Mechanicville.

Schuyler county has submitted plans for improving its jail.

The Erie County Jail, reconstructed on the so-called outside cell plan, was opened May 24, 1917. It is described in an accompanying report of inspection.

Spurred on by repeated recommendations of the Commission, Broome county has presented tentative plans for a two-story addition to its jail in Binghamton which have been approved. The county authorities, in view of conditions due to the war are said to have decided to await the outcome of the local option election to be held in Binghamton in April. They assert that if Binghamton goes "dry" there will probably be fewer convictions, and in that event hope the present structure will be large enough for the county's needs. There are not sufficient facilities for legally classifying the prisoners at times.

Additional sanitary facilities have been provided at the Wayne County Jail and specifications have been approved for new plumbing in the Ulster County Jail but it has not been installed.

When the new Bronx County Jail on Tremont avenue was opened last year it was expected it would be used exclusively for the confinement of male prisoners and that female and civil prisoners and witnesses would be cared for in the old jail. During the latter part of the year, however, the old jail was occupied by the Federal authorities and later by the Red Cross. This has resulted in commingling various classes of prisoners in the new jail in violation of law, a condition which has been pointed out by the Commission in its reports. This state of affairs should not be permitted to continue.

An appropriation has been made and plans are being prepared for a new jail for civil prisoners in Queens county.

Since December 1st, prisoners in the Kings County Jail have been given outdoor exercise in the adjacent yard of the City Prison, Brooklyn. This has been made possible by cutting a door from the jail to the prison yard as recommended by the Commission.

Prisoners in the Albany County Jail are permitted to exercise in the penitentiary yard and are given their meals in the mess hall of the penitentiary instead of in their cells as formerly.

There were admitted to the various county jails of the State during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, 37,573 males and 2,045 females. The number in custody on June 30th was 1,524 males and 106 females as compared with 1,257 males and 82 females, an increase of 267 males and 24 females. Of those in custody, 580 males and 41 females were held for trial, 903 males and 57 females were convicted of crime, 17 males and 7 females were detained as witnesses, and 24 males and 1 female as debtors. There were 29 deaths during the year—28 males and 1 female—and 107 males and 21 females were sent to state hospitals for the insane.

Commitments to the county jails are largely for intoxication, disorderly conduct, or vagrancy.

Otsego is the only county in the State which still maintains the full fee system. In the other counties the salaries of sheriffs range from \$1,000 in Schoharie and Yates counties to \$15,000 in Kings. New York pays \$12,000, Bronx, Queens and Westchester, \$10,000, and Richmond and Oneida, \$6,000.

The average cost of boarding prisoners for the fiscal year, as reported by 56 counties, was \$2.62 as compared with \$2.23 for the nine months ending June 30, 1916. Lewis and Saratoga counties reported \$1.27 as the weekly food cost, Steuben \$1.31, and Niagara and Tompkins \$1.33. From these figures the cost ranged upward to \$5.13 in Sullivan, \$5.25 in Queens, \$7.00 in Hamilton, to the highest — \$7.04 — in Nassau.

A law was enacted by the last Legislature (Chapter 352, Laws 1917) providing that food for prisoners be purchased as required and the bills presented to the board of supervisors for audit instead of payment by the county to the sheriff of a fixed sum per week for board as has been done in a few of the counties. The law does not become operative in these counties until the expiration of the term of the sheriffs in office at the time of its enactment. The practice of paying a stated sum per week for board has been opposed by this Commission in the past because of the possibility that a sheriff might profit through serving scant rations to those in his charge.

CITY JAILS AND TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUPS

The high cost of materials, due to war conditions, has had the effect of retarding the improvement of city jails and lockups. For instance, the village of Larchmont reports that a site had been purchased and an advisory architect employed to prepare plans for a new municipal building to contain a modern lockup. The project was abandoned temporarily after the United States entered the war, due to shortage of material and labor and congestion of transportation. Nevertheless, conditions are steadily improving in these minor places of detention.

On January 1, 1917, there were 83 city jails and 377 lockups outside of New York City, according to the Commission's records. During the year 257 inspections were made and reports with recommendations for improvements forwarded to the local authorities.

Plans have been approved by the Commission for a new police headquarters and second precinct jail in the city of Albany.

A new city jail has been completed at Poughkeepsie, thereby wiping out one of the worst places of detention in the State. The old jail was ordered closed by the Commission in 1914 but was kept open as a result of *certiorari* proceedings instituted by the city to review the Commission's action until it was dismantled in the work of reconstructing the municipal building. City prisoners for a time were sent to the county jail.

After the city of Niagara Falls had defeated a proposition at a special tax election in June, 1916, to raise \$40,000 for the erection of a police headquarters building and city jail, the present jail was ordered closed by the Commission, the order becoming effective January 18, 1917. *Certiorari* proceedings to review the action of the Commission were instituted and are still pending. On March 9th another proposition to raise \$57,000 for the construction of a municipal building, to contain a police headquarters and city jail on the site of the building now occupied by the police court, police headquarters and city jail, was approved by the voters of the city and the work of reconstruction is now under way. Meanwhile, the operation of the order closing the old jail has been extended by the Commission from time to time pending the completion of the new building.

The construction of the new municipal building and city jail at Little Falls has been delayed, but its completion is expected in February, 1918.

In the annual report of the Commission for 1916 conditions were stated to be particularly unsatisfactory in the city jails of Binghamton, Ithaca, Johnstown, Lockport, Newburgh, Ogdensburg, Oneida, Port Jervis, Rensselaer, and in the second precinct police station at Troy. Improvements have been made in five of these cities. Binghamton is remodeling a high school building into a police headquarters and is erecting in connection therewith a new jail with modern facilities for caring for its prisoners, which is expected to be completed about February 1, 1918.

The jails at Ithaca, Newburgh and Oneida have been remodeled, the authorities of these cities having been cited to show cause why the jails should not be closed. Plans have been approved for remodeling the Rensselaer city jail and for a new men's cell room in the second precinct station house at Troy, the latter being about completed. Plans for improving the jail at Johnstown were submitted but were rejected by the Commission as unsatisfactory. Ogdensburg has a municipal building and city jail project under consideration.

A section of the new Columbia County Jail, arranged for the purpose, has been set apart for use of police prisoners from the city of Hudson, as the city had no jail.

After the officials of the city of Jamestown had been cited to show cause why the city jail should not be closed, a proposition to issue bonds for \$35,000 with which to build an addition to the city hall for jail and other purposes was submitted to the voters of the city on May 26th and was defeated. Subsequently, revised plans and specifications for remodeling the present jail were approved by the Commission and an appropriation of \$10,000 was voted by the city on September 8th. The reconstruction of the jail is now under way. Plans for temporarily improving the city jail at Auburn also have been approved.

The city of Buffalo needs a new modern fireproof police headquarters with adequate accommodations for the various bureaus. The detention of mentally deranged prisoners in precinct station No. 3 has been discontinued as recommended by the Commission and a psychopathic ward for this class has been provided in the Municipal Hospital. A central station for women has been established in the new station house in the second precinct and the identification bureau has been given more adequate quarters.

The city of Plattsburg has no jail and for years has used cells in the Clinton County Jail for its police prisoners. The county jail is inadequate at times to detain the county prisoners and those from the city have increased the congestion. The

board of supervisors passed a resolution to the effect that city prisoners would not be received at the county jail unless regularly committed after August 1, 1917, but the resolution was not enforced by the board until late in the year. Tentative plans for a city jail have been approved and it is expected that the Commission's repeated recommendation that a city jail be provided will soon be carried out.

Johnstown, Utica, Salamanca, Lockport, Ogdensburg and Port Jervis are among the cities which need better jail facilities.

New village lockups have been constructed at Alexandria Bay, Clayville, Clifton Springs, Greenport, Hamburg, Monroe, Ossining, Sag Harbor and Suffern. A new town and village lockup has been completed at Castile. Plans have been approved for a new lockup at Angola. The lockups at Cape Vincent, Dexter, Pawling and Ticonderoga have been remodeled and plans for remodeling those at Canastota, Hastings and Ilion have been approved. A temporary lockup has been provided in the village hall at LeRoy and improvements have been made in the lockups at Afton, Dannemora, Liberty, Naples, Painted Post and Waverly. The lockup at Afton was closed by the Commission in 1914.

The Commission has ordered the lockups at Cobleskill, Morris and Pike closed as inadequate or insanitary, or both, and the village authorities at Cherry Creek, Sandy Creek, Sinclairville, Pelham and Constableville have closed their places of detention, and the one in the village of Hammond has been destroyed by fire.

The town lockup at Amenia has been remodeled and reopened; a new one has been provided at Fillmore; plans for a new one at Russell have been approved; the one at Mineville has been improved; and those at Bombay and Pine Plains have been closed by the Commission. Plans for a new town lockup at Center Moriches and for remodeling the one at Fairport were rejected by the Commission as unsatisfactory.

The action taken by the Commission during the year in citing the authorities of cities, villages, and towns to show cause why their respective jails and lockups should not be closed under the provisions of chapter 379 of the laws of 1914 was as follows:

CITY JAILS

Canandaigua.—Authorities cited for August 3, 1915; jail ordered closed, in effect November 5, 1915; jail remodeled; order set aside and proceedings discontinued April 3, 1917.

Ithaca.—Authorities cited for January 2, 1917; jail ordered closed, in effect April 9, 1917; operation of closing order extended to December 10, 1917, pending improvements; jail remodeled; order set aside and proceedings discontinued December 4, 1917.

Jamestown.—Authorities cited for May 1, 1917; plans for remodeling city jail approved; proceedings pending.

Newburgh.— Authorities cited for February 8, 1917; jail remodeled; proceedings discontinued December 4, 1917.

New York City, 80th precinct police station.— Authorities cited for September 11, 1917; plans for improvements approved; proceedings pending.

Niagara Falls.— Authorities cited for May 4, 1915; jail ordered closed; in effect January 18, 1917; *certiorari* proceedings pending; operation of closing order extended to March 18, 1918, pending construction of new jail.

Oneida.— Authorities cited for January 2, 1917; jail remodeled; proceedings discontinued June 5, 1917.

Oswego.— Authorities cited for February 1, 1916; jail remodeled; proceedings discontinued February 8, 1917.

Poughkeepsie.— Authorities cited for June 2, 1914; jail ordered closed, in effect October 1, 1914; *certiorari* proceedings pending; new jail constructed.

Troy.— Authorities cited for July 10, 1917, in matter of first and second precinct jails; plans for improving second precinct jail approved and work under way; proceedings pending.

VILLAGE LOCKUPS

Alexandria Bay.— Authorities cited for October 13, 1914; lockup remodeled; proceedings discontinued May 1, 1917.

Cape Vincent.— Authorities cited for August 7, 1917; lockup remodeled; proceedings pending.

Carthage.— Authorities cited for August 7, 1917; plans for improving lockup submitted; proceedings pending.

Cobleskill.— Authorities cited for February 8, 1917; lockup ordered closed in effect September 27, 1917.

Dexter.— Authorities cited for January 2, 1917; lockup remodeled; proceedings discontinued September 11, 1917.

Green Island.— Authorities cited for November 9, 1917; plans for remodeling lockup approved; proceedings pending.

Ilion.— Authorities cited for November 9, 1916; lockup remodeled; proceedings pending.

Morris.— Authorities cited for January 2, 1917; lockup ordered closed, in effect March 5, 1917.

Pawling.— Authorities cited for January 2, 1917; lockup ordered closed, in effect May 15, 1917; operation of order extended to October 15, 1917, pending improvements; order set aside and proceedings discontinued October 2, 1917.

Pike.— Authorities cited for January 2, 1917; lockup ordered closed, in effect March 6, 1917.

Richfield Springs.— Authorities cited for March 6, 1917; lockup improved; proceedings pending.

Sharon Springs.— Authorities cited for February 8, 1917; lockup improved; proceedings discontinued February 8, 1917.

Suffern.— Authorities cited for September 8, 1915; lockup ordered closed, in effect June 8, 1916; new lockup constructed.

Ticonderoga.— Authorities cited for February 1, 1916; lockup remodeled; proceedings discontinued April 3, 1917.

TOWN LOCKUPS

Bombay.— Authorities cited for February 8, 1917; lockup ordered closed; in effect May 16, 1917.

Pine Plains.— Authorities cited for January 2, 1917; lockup ordered closed, in effect March 6, 1917.

Willsboro.— Authorities cited for February 8, 1917; lockup ordered closed, in effect May 16, 1917; order rescinded April 3, 1917.

TEN YEARS' PROGRESS

The Commission from year to year has presented in its reports a record of the progress made in improving structural conditions in the various institutions within its jurisdiction. The following summary shows the progress made during the past ten years:

PRISONS

| NEW | IMPROVED |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| Great Meadow | Auburn Clinton Sing Sing |

REFORMATORIES

| NEW | IMPROVED |
|---------------|------------------------------------|
| New York City | Eastern New York New York State |

INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN

| NEW | IMPROVED |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| State Farm for Women | Western House of Refuge State Reformatory for Women |

PENITENTIARIES

| NEW | IMPROVED |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| Westchester Erie (farm) | Albany Erie Monroe New York Onondaga (modern) |

NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

| NEW | REMODELED |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1st Dist. Prison (new part) | Reformatory Prison |
| 8th Dist. Prison | Municipal Farm |
| 12th Dist. Prison | City Prison, Brooklyn |
| City Prison, Brooklyn (women) | (men) |
| Criminal Court Pens | |
| Traffic Detention Pens | |
| House of Detention, Manhattan | |

NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS (*Contd.*)

| IMPROVED | UNIMPROVED |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| Workhouse | 1st Dist. Prison |
| City Prison, Queens | 4th Dist. Prison |
| 2nd Dist. Prison | 5th Dist. Prison |
| | 7th Dist. Prison |
| | Essex Market Pens |

NEW YORK CITY POLICE STATIONS

| NEW | REMODELED | IMPROVED | UNIMPROVED |
|---------------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| Police Headquarters | | | |
| 1st | 276th | 26th | 5th (closed) |
| 2nd | | 29th (closed) | 6th (closed) |
| 4th | | 32nd | 7th (closed) |
| 13th | | 36th | 8th (closed) |
| 15th | | 39th | 9th (closed) |
| 18th | | 40th | 10th (closed) |
| 23rd | | 43rd | 12th (closed) |
| 37th | | 63rd | 14th |
| 62nd | | 144th | 16th |
| 150th | | 145th | 17th (closed) |
| 168th | | 146th | 21st (closed) |
| 170th | | 151st | 22nd (closed) |
| 171st | | 152nd | 25th |
| 172nd | | 153rd | 28th |
| 283rd | | 154th | 31st |
| | | 155th | 33rd (closed) |
| | | 156th | 35th (closed) |
| | | 158th | 38th (no jail) |
| | | 159th | 42nd (no jail) |
| | | 162nd | 61st (no jail) |
| | | 163rd | 65th |
| | | 275th | 66th |
| | | 276th | 68th |
| | | 278th | 69th (no jail) |
| | | | 74th |
| | | | 77th |
| | | | 79th |
| | | | 80th |
| | | | 81st |
| | | | 89th (no jail) |
| | | | 99th (no jail) |
| | | | 143rd |
| | | | 147th (closed) |
| | | | 148th |
| | | | 149th |
| | | | 157th |

NEW YORK CITY POLICE STATIONS (*Contd.*)

| NEW | REMODELED | IMPROVED | UNIMPROVED |
|-----|-----------|----------|-----------------|
| | | | 160th |
| | | | 161st |
| | | | 164th |
| | | | 165th |
| | | | 166th (closed) |
| | | | 167th (closed) |
| | | | 169th |
| | | | 173rd (closed) |
| | | | 174th (no jail) |
| | | | 274th |
| | | | 277th |
| | | | 279th |
| | | | 281st |
| | | | 282nd (no jail) |
| | | | 285th |
| | | | 290th |
| | | | 292nd |

COUNTY JAILS

| NEW | MODERN * | REMODELED | IMPROVED | UNIMPROVED |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| Albany Court House | Broome (fair) | Chemung | Albany | Clinton |
| Allegany (half new) | Cattaraugus | Erie | Gayuga (by court order) | Cortland |
| Bronx | Chautauqua | Steuben | | Franklin |
| Columbia | Chenango | Washington (Hudson Falls) | Herkimer | Hamilton |
| Delaware | Dutchess | | New York | Lewis |
| Essex | Fulton | | Niagara | Ontario |
| Greene | Genesee | | Oneida (Rome) | Queens |
| Jefferson | Nassau | | Oneida (Utica) | Rockland |
| Kings | Onondaga (Jamesville) | | Schoharie | St. Lawrence |
| Kings Court House | Onondaga (Syracuse) | | Tompkins | Schuyler |
| Livingston | Orleans | | Wayne | Seneca (Ovid) |
| Madison | Otsego | | Westchester | Wyoming |
| Monroe (new part) | Putnam | | | |
| Montgomery | Richmond | | | |
| Orange (Goshen) | Saratoga | | | |
| Orange (Newburgh) | Ulster | | | |
| Oswego | Warren | | | |
| Rensselaer | Yates | | | |
| Schenectady | | | | |
| Seneca (Waterloo) | | | | |
| Suffolk | | | | |
| Sullivan | | | | |
| Tioga | | | | |
| Washington (Salem) | | | | |

* Constructed or remodeled prior to 1907.

CITY JAILS

| NEW | REMODELED | IMPROVED | UNIMPROVED |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Albany 3rd Prec. | Amsterdam | Albany 1st Prec. | Auburn |
| Batavia | Beacon | Albany 2nd Prec. | Buffalo 3rd Prec. |
| Binghamton | Canandaigua | Albany 4th Prec. | Buffalo 4th Prec. |
| Buffalo 2nd Prec. | Hornell | Albany 5th Prec. | Buffalo 5th Prec. |
| Buffalo 8th Prec. | Ithaca | Buffalo 1st Prec. | Buffalo 6th Prec. |
| Buffalo 12th Prec. | Kingston | Cohoes | Buffalo 7th Prec. |
| Cortland | Newburgh | Corning | Buffalo 9th Prec. |
| Geneva | Oncida | Dunkirk | Buffalo 10th Prec. |
| Hudson | Oneonta | Elmira | Buffalo 11th Prec. |
| Lackawanna | Oswego | Glens Falls | Buffalo 13th Prec. |
| Little Falls | Rochester 1st Prec. | North Tonawanda | Buffalo 14th Prec. |
| Mechanicville | Saratoga Springs | Port Jervis | Fulton |
| Middletown | Schenectady | Salamanca | Gloversville |
| Mt. Vernon | | Syracuse | Jamestown |
| New Rochelle | | Troy 2nd Prec. | Johnstown |
| Niagara Falls 1st Prec. | | Utica | Lockport |
| Olean | | Watertown | Niagara Falls 2nd Prec. |
| Poughkeepsie | | Yonkers 1st Prec. | Norwich |
| Rochester 2nd Prec. | | | Ogdensburg |
| Rochester 3rd Prec. | | | Rensselaer |
| Rochester 4th Prec. | | | Troy 1st Prec. |
| Rochester 5th Prec. | | | Troy 3rd Prec. |
| Rochester 6th Prec. | | | Troy 4th Prec. |
| Rome | | | Yonkers 2nd Prec. |
| Tonawanda | | | |
| Watervliet | | | |
| Yonkers 3rd Prec. | | | |

TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUPS

| NEW | REMODELED | IMPROVED | UNIMPROVED | CLOSED |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| Albion | Alexandria Bay | Adams | Akron | Allegany |
| Ardsley | Amenia | Addison | Alden | Angola |
| Anusable Forks | Coxsackie | Afton | Amityville | Apalachin |
| Avoca | Dexter | Andover | Arcade | Belfast |
| Bainbridge | Ellenville | Antwerp | Babylon | Big Flats |
| Belmore | Fort Plain | Attica | Benson Mines | Bombay |
| Bolivar | Holley | Avon | Blasdell | Briarcliff Manor |
| Boonville | Keeseville | Baldwinsville | Bliss | Brocton |
| Bronxville | Marlboro | Bay Shore | Breesport | Caledonia |
| Canton | North Tarrytown | Bedford | Broadalbin | Cambridge |
| Castile | Nyack | Belmont | Brookfield | Candor |
| Cazenovia | Pawling | Brockport | Camden | Cayuga |
| Central Valley | Phelps | Canisteo | Carthage | Cherry Creek |
| Chappaqua | Port Henry | Camillus | Castleton | Cobleskill |
| Charlotte | Ticonderoga | Canajoharie | Central Islip | Constableville |
| Chatham | Waterford | Canaseraga | Champlain | Earlville |
| Clayville | Wayland | Cape Vincent | Chateaugay | East Aurora |
| Clifton Springs | Wellsville | Cattaraugus | Chester | East Moriches |
| Croghan | | Celoron | Cleveland | East Rochester |
| Delevan | | Chaumont | Clyde | Ellicottville |
| Depew | | Chittenango | Copenhagen | Ellisburg |
| DeRuyter | | Churchville | Cranberry Lake | Fabius |
| Dolgeville | | Clayton | Croton Falls | Fayetteville |
| Endicott | | Clinton | Depauville | Fairhaven |
| Fillmore | | Cohocton | Dobbs Ferry | Fishkill Landing |

TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUPS (Contd.)

| NEW | REMODELED | IMPROVED | UNIMPROVED | CLOSED |
|--------------|-----------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Fort Edward | | Cold Spring | Dover Plains | Genoa |
| Farmingdale | | Corinth | Dundee | Gibson |
| Freeport | | Croton-on-Hudson | Dryden | Granville |
| Gouverneur | | Crown Point | East Hampton | Hammond |
| Gowanda | | Cuba | Edwards | Hogansburg |
| Greenport | | Dansville | Elmira Heights | Lancaster |
| Greenwich | | Dannemora | Falconer | Livonia |
| Hamburg | | Dickinson Center | Fine | Locke |
| Hamilton | | East Syracuse | Fishkill Village | Lyons |
| Hammondsport | | Fairport | Forestport | Mannsville |
| Harrison | | Frankfort | Friendship | Milford |
| Hartsville | | Franklinville | Fort Ann | Mohawk |
| Hicksville | | Fredonia | Gardenville | Morris |
| Hillburn | | Fulton Chain | Green Island | Morham |
| Hilton | | Ft. Covington | Groton | Peru |
| Homer | | Goshen | Hastings | Pike |
| Horseheads | | Glen Cove | Henderson | Pine Plains |
| Hancock | | Greene | Heron | Poland |
| Huntington | | Haverstraw | Indian Lake | Rensselaer 1st Prec. |
| Jordan | | Hempstead | Irvington | Ripley |
| Kendall | | Highland Falls | Islip | Rye (town) |
| Lake Placid | | Honeoye Falls | Kenmore | Sandy Creek |
| La Salle | | Hoosick Falls | Lacona | Schuylerville |
| | | Johnson City | Larchmont | Scotia |
| | | | Lindenhurst | St. Regis Falls |

TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUPS (Contd.)

| NEW | REMODELED | IMPROVED | UNIMPROVED | CLOSED |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|------------|--------------------|
| LeRoy | Lawrence | Little Valley | | Shortsville |
| Lima | Lewiston | Lyon Mountain | | South Glens Falls |
| Liverpool | Liberty | Long Beach | | Southampton (town) |
| Malone | Long Branch | Long Lake | | Spring Valley |
| Massena | Lions Falls | Luzerne | | Silver Creek |
| Medina | Lynbrook | Madrid | | Sinclairville |
| Monroe | Macedon | Manhasset | | Stanfordville |
| Montgomery | Marlboro | Marcellus | | Turin |
| Mt. Morris | Mamaroneck | Montezuma | | Unadilla |
| Newark | Manlius | Moravia | | Waddington |
| North Pelham | Marathon | Mooers | | Watkins |
| Northport | Mattituck | Morristown | | West Salamanca |
| Palmyra | Mexico | Montour Falls | | Whitesboro |
| Peeckskill | Middleburg | Natural Bridge | | Woodmere |
| Perry | Morrisville | New Berlin | | |
| Pleasantville | Middleport | Newark Valley | | |
| Port Byron | Middleville | New Hartford | | |
| Port Chester | Millbrook | New Paltz | | |
| Port Jefferson | Millerton | Newport | | |
| Portland | Mineville | North Creek | | |
| Potsdam | Mt. Kisco | Northville | | |
| | Mumford | Norwood | | |
| | Naples | Nunda | | |
| | Nassau | Ontario | | |
| | Norfolk | | | |

TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUPS (*Contd.*)

| NEW | REMODELED | IMPROVED | UNIMPROVED | CLOSED |
|------------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------------|--------|
| Ransomville | | Oriskany Falls | Orient | |
| Rockville Centre | | Painted Post | Oswegatchie | |
| Rye | | Parish | Oyster Bay | |
| Rinebeck | | Patchogue | Owasco | |
| Sag Harbor | | Pelham Manor | Patterson | |
| Salisbury | | Philadelphia | Philmont | |
| Saranac Lake | | Phoenix | Penn Yan | |
| Saugerties | | Pittsford | Piermont | |
| Schaghticoke | | Port Leyden | Pine Hill | |
| Sea Cliff | | Prattsburg | Portageville | |
| Sherburne | | Rouses Point | Port Washington | |
| Sidney | | Round Lake | Randolph | |
| Skaneateles | | Sacketts Harbor | Red Creek | |
| Smithtown Branch | | St. Johnsville | Red Hook | |
| Sodus | | Sayville | Richmondville | |
| Solvay | | Scottsville | Russell | |
| Southampton | | Seneca Falls | Santa Clara | |
| Suffern | | Sharon Springs | Savannah | |
| Sylvan Beach | | Silver Springs | Savona | |
| Tappan | | Spencerport | Shelter Island | |
| Theresa | | Springville | South Nyack | |
| | | Stanford | Southold | |
| | | Tarrytown | South Otselic | |
| | | Tully | Spencer | |
| | | Tuxedo | State Fair Grounds | |

TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUPS (*Contd.*)

| NEW | REMODELED | IMPROVED | UNIMPROVED | CLOSED |
|------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------|--------|
| Tuckahoe | | Verplancks | Tannersville | |
| Tupper Lake | | Victor | Tivoli | |
| Union | | Waterville | Trumansburg | |
| Valatie | | Waverly | Unionville | |
| Van Etten | | Webster | Vernon | |
| Walden | | Williamsville | Walcott | |
| Walton | | Willsboro | Wanakena | |
| Warwick | | Youngstown | Washingtonville | |
| Wappingers Falls | | | Wellsburg | |
| West Winfield | | | Weedsport | |
| Whitehall | | | Whitesville | |
| Wingdale | | | Whitney Point | |
| | | | Williamson | |
| | | | Willson | |
| | | | Wurtsboro | |
| | | | Woodhull | |

PROBATION AND PAROLE

It is a significant fact that whereas the population of correctional institutions of the State has decreased during the past fiscal year, the use of probation as shown by the number of persons placed on probation and actually under the supervision of probation officers at the close of the year has increased even more than in previous years. The State Probation Commission reports that during the year ending June 30, 1917, 21,847 persons of all ages were placed on probation by the courts of the State. During the previous year the number placed on probation was 19,305; thus there was an increase of 13.2 per cent. in the number of cases so dealt with during the year. The number of persons actually under the supervision of probation officers at the end of the year was 14,552, an increase of 15.2 per cent. in one year.

The increase thus shown in the use of the probation system in this State reflects an increasing appreciation of its possibilities on the part of the courts and the community. More localities are now using probation and more salaried probation officers are at work. The active efforts of the State Probation Commission throughout the State have contributed to this result in no small degree.

While the decrease in the prison population is due to a number of different factors, undoubtedly the constantly increasing use of probation as a substitute for imprisonment is having both an immediate and a permanent effect. In the courts employing efficient probation officers the younger and the first offenders and others reclaimable under proper supervision and help are no longer sent to prison. In the great majority of cases these offenders respond to the helping hand which the probation officer extends and after completing their probation terms successfully do not again appear in the courts. Unquestionably, in many cases offenders who through harsh treatment and the evil associations of a prison might easily have become hardened offenders are not only treated successfully for the time being by a far more humane and economical method, but are permanently restored to good citizenship. The fact of decreased

prison population seems to show that there is actually less crime of a serious nature and fewer real criminals in this State than there were several years ago; undoubtedly this is due in considerable measure to the results of the probation system as well as the amelioration of social conditions through preventive and constructive social work.

The State Probation Commission, from its reports received from all courts and from its investigations throughout the State, concludes that probation is being used with more discrimination than heretofore, that the officers are exercising better supervision, and that the results show this. During the past year 76.1 per cent. of all cases were discharged from probation with improvement; 12.8 per cent. were returned to court and committed on account of failing to respond to the probation treatment; only 4.8 per cent. were lost from oversight. In more cases than formerly the courts are using the probation officers for the social investigation of cases before determining upon their disposition, thus bringing about a better selection of cases and a more discriminating treatment. Probation officers in the State investigated no less than 27,348 defendants before sentence or other disposition by the courts. The officers reported no less than 101,944 home visits in probation cases.

The collection of moneys, especially in non-support cases, is increasing each year. A total of \$169,501.54 was paid to probation officers in non-support cases alone, all of it being turned over to wives and children of probationers. This is exclusive of New York City where a much greater sum is collected by the Department of Charities in non-support cases under the supervision of the probation officers. Fines amounting to \$37,471.11 were collected by probation officers, and \$37,914.70 in restitution cases, this money all being paid over to aggrieved parties for injuries or losses sustained.

Much less dependence is being placed upon volunteer probation work than in earlier years. At the close of the year there were 202 salaried probation officers at work throughout the State. Of the sixty-four counties, thirty-four now employ salaried probation officers. Nearly all of the cities of thirty thousand population or over either employ salaried probation officers or have available the services of county officers.

Rural probation work is being gradually developed in a number of the counties of the State. This has been most successfully carried on by salaried county probation officers, using the services of volunteers in various villages and closely supervising their work. In Onondaga, Steuben, Dutchess, Oneida and Erie counties this work is most extensively developed.

While the probation work of the State is developing extensively and successfully but little change or improvement is being made in the supervision of persons on parole from the various institutions throughout the State. The parole work of the state

prisons is entirely inadequate. Only three parole officers are employed to supervise over one thousand released prisoners. Chiefs of police, social workers and probation officers must be depended upon to volunteer their services. In the reformatories and institutions for children twenty-two salaried parole officers are employed, each institution covering the greater part of the State. The supervision thus afforded must necessarily be superficial.

There is need for an overhauling of the parole work of the State. If each institution is to continue to do its own parole work there is need for a large increase in the number of parole officers for each institution or group of institutions. The parole work of the State should be studied and an effective method of State supervision worked out. As in past years this Commission has again recommended that the State Probation Commission be given authority to study and supervise the work of parole officers and endeavor to coordinate their work with that of probation officers.

We have recommended that local probation officers might effectively be used to a greater extent to supervise persons paroled from institutions living within their jurisdictions. There has been some increase in this work undertaken by probation officers during the past year. It is usually undertaken as a voluntary matter at the request of the institutions and the results appear to have been successful. As the amount of time which probation officers can give to this work in addition to their regular duties is limited it seems advisable that provision be made for special local officers to do parole work for cases released from a number of institutions within a given locality, such officers to work in close cooperation with the local probation officers.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Briefly summarized, the recommendations of the Commission are as follows:

(1) Encourage food production by the inmates of the penal institutions of the State and when necessary provide appropriations for the purchase, rental, stocking and equipment of farm lands to be cultivated by prison labor.

(2) Provide an appropriation with which to acquire a site and begin the construction of a reformatory for male misdemeanants established by the Legislature of 1912.

(3) Provide for the establishment of custodial institutions for the proper treatment of defective delinquents, one for males and one for females, and for the establishment of psychopathic stations for the examination of such delinquents.

(4) Provide for the continued improvement and enlargement of the industries in the state prisons by replacing the old and obsolete machinery with modern equipment properly safeguarded against accidents to inmates employed.

(5) Provide additional farm land for the New York State Reformatory at Elmira.

(6) Encourage the continued employment of convicts on the highways by providing necessary appropriations.

(7) Provide for the eventual removal of the State Prison at Auburn to a farm site.

(8) Extend the school system to include the uneducated prison population at each prison and penitentiary, and raise the standard at least to that of reformatory schools, so that, so far as possible, educational courses may be offered in accordance with the capabilities of the prisoners.

(9) Authorize the State Probation Commission to supervise both probation and parole for more effectual cooperation of parole and probation officers, leading eventually to the combination of the two systems.

(10) Amend the Prison Law to permit an application for an order to enforce a recommendation of the Commission to be

made to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the judicial department in which the institution affected is located instead of to the Supreme Court at a special term.

(11) Amend the Prison Law by changing the time for filing estimates of prison made goods required by the State departments or institutions or political divisions of the State from October 1st to June 1st.

(12) Enact a full indeterminate sentence law.

(13) Permit any court of record having jurisdiction to try a defendant charged with a misdemeanor to accept a plea of "guilty" with the consent of the district attorney and pronounce sentence without the intervention of a grand jury.

ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS

January 2nd.—At the Capitol, Albany. Present: Commissioners Solomon, Wade, Davenport, Diedling and Hurd.

February 8th.—At the Capitol, Albany. Present: Commissioners Wade, Diedling, Murphy, Hurd and Holloway.

March 6th.—At the Capitol, Albany. Present: Commissioners Solomon, Wade, Davenport, Diedling, Hurd and Holloway.

April 3rd.—At the Capitol, Albany. Present: Commissioners Solomon, Wade, Davenport, Diedling and Holloway.

May 1st.—At the Capitol, Albany. Present: Commissioners Solomon, Wade, Davenport, Murphy, Diedling and Hurd.

June 5th.—At 55 Liberty street, New York City. Present: Commissioners Solomon, Diedling, Hurd and Holloway.

July 10th.—At Sing Sing Prison, Ossining. Present: Commissioners Solomon, Wade, Davenport, Hurd, Holloway, Kennedy and Pierce.

August 7th.—At Clinton Prison, Dannemora. Present: Commissioners Solomon, Wade, Davenport, Hurd, Kennedy and Pierce.

September 11th.—At Auburn Prison, Auburn. Present: Commissioners Solomon, Wade, Davenport, Hurd, Holloway, Kennedy and Pierce.

October 2nd.—At the Capitol, Albany. Present: Commissioners Solomon, Wade, Davenport, Hurd, Holloway, Kennedy and Pierce.

November 9th.—At the Capitol, Albany. Present: Commissioners Solomon, Wade, Davenport, Hurd, Holloway, Kennedy and Pierce.

December 4th.—At the Capitol, Albany. Present: Commissioners Solomon, Wade, Davenport, Hurd, Kennedy and Pierce.

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,
President.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,
Secretary.

REPORTS OF INSPECTIONS

State Prisons

AUBURN PRISON

AUBURN

Inspected September 10, 1917. In charge of Warden Kidney who was appointed to the position on Warden Jennings being called to the colors and who is now with his regiment.

The total population on the day of inspection was 1087—1,006 men and 81 women. The men, however, were not all within the prison walls, 100 being in camps and working as road builders. Sixty-five of the men were at work in the broom and basket shops, 91 in the tailor and state shops, 180 in the cloth shop, 137 in the cabinet shop, and 87 in the foundry shops, etc. A decided improvement is being made in the arrangement of the shops, the result of which should make a good showing, for if the present ideas are followed out the industries will at least be put on a business basis.

Of the 81 women, 24 were employed in the kitchen and laundry, 30 in the sewing room, 10 on the farm, 14 in the hospital and wards. Fifty per cent. of the women attend school in four daily classes.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,
Commissioner.

AUBURN PRISON ROAD CAMP

NEAR PIERCEFIELD

On July 21, 1917, I visited the road camp at Seavey's near Piercefield. I found there thirty-three convicts from Auburn prison, in charge of Capt. Heiser and assistant, Byron Fitzpatrick. The men are housed in a large farm house with plenty of light and air. They have double steel bunks; that is, one bunk above another, and they are furnished with mattress and blankets which were clean and well kept. The whole house was clean from kitchen to attic. The mess hall is an outside building behind the house, formerly used for an ice house. This building is also clean and well fitted for the purpose for which it is used.

The men here work eight hours per day. They carry with them their noon lunch; other meals are had at the house. The bill of fare consists of pork and brown gravy, potatoes, oat meal, rice, corn beef, beans, macaroni, bread, fish, tea and coffee, sometimes pie. These men all looked well and well kept, although some of them claim they do not get enough to eat; others say they have plenty and they certainly all look it.

Two men escaped from this camp August 5th; they have not yet been recaptured. I understand six prisoners have been sent back to prison as punishment for causing disturbances among the men. I did not find a man who wanted to go back to Auburn and none who found fault with the officers in charge, or the work.

From all the facts gathered, I think this road work scheme a good one, both for the welfare of the convicts and the good roads they are building.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

CLINTON PRISON

DANNEMORA

Inspected August 7, 1917. John B. Trombly, agent and warden.

There were 1,216 inmates in the prison on August 4th, showing a decrease in population of about 200 as compared with the preceding year. A large proportion of the inmates of this institution are transferred from other prisons as incorrigibles or by reason of ill health. Those having a comparatively short time to serve whose records have been good are transferred to Great Meadow Prison. Discipline is necessarily more strict at Clinton than in the other prisons because of the class of prisoners with which the authorities have to deal. Nevertheless, a considerable number of men are employed outside the walls. There is an occasional escape, but the nature of the surrounding country makes it almost an impossibility for a prisoner to remain at large for a long period.

At a road camp at Chateaugay 22 men were building a gravel road at the time of inspection and 9 more were in camp on the Chazy Lake road. A macadam road is being constructed from the village of Dannemora to connect with the state road north of Cadyville on which 29 were employed. Seventeen were working on the farm, 15 in the lumber camp, 46 on the new tuberculosis hospital, 16 on the farm or loading coal, 16 in the regular coal gang and as teamsters and barn men, 12 keeping the sewers in condition and doing outside repair work, 8 caring for walks, etc., and 2 in the warden's house. Eight hours constitute a day's work and prisoners by efficient labor and good conduct may obtain a diminution of sentence.

Only a comparatively few acres of the prison tract are tillable. Much more land could be worked to advantage and it would undoubtedly be to the best interests of the State to purchase additional acreage. The soil nearby is particularly adapted to growing potatoes. About 25 acres of pasture land are being leased at present.

During the past four years about 600,000 trees have been planted by convicts on state lands which have been timbered or burned over. About 200,000 pine trees were set out near Goldsmith's and about 150,000 spruce on prison property. This is splendid work and should be continued.

A number of inmates are employed in a lumber camp some distance from the hospital.

The new tuberculosis hospital on the hill above the prison, which is rapidly nearing completion, was built almost entirely by inmates, many of them tuberculous patients. The lumber was cut on the prison property, thus materially reducing the cost of the structure. Tuberculous inmates from the other prisons are transferred to Clinton where they receive skillful treatment at the hands of Dr. J. B. Ransom, the prison physician, and his assistants. Dental and optical work are also supervised by Dr. Ransom.

When the new hospital is completed and occupied the present tuberculosis ward will be fitted up for use as a chapel with a seating capacity of 1,400 men. The present chapel, which accommodates about 700, will be used for general hospital purposes and the general hospital will be remodeled to provide dormitories for old and crippled inmates and for the better class of prisoners when the cell capacity is exceeded. Quarters also will be provided for the hospital nurses. The laundry building, which was damaged by fire in the fall of 1914, is to be reconstructed and will include school facilities for about 500 pupils.

All meals with the exception of supper on Sundays are served in the new mess hall. The men march from the shops to the mess hall in companies to music by the prison band and are permitted to converse during meals.

Saturday afternoon, Sunday forenoon, and other afternoons between four and five o'clock the men are permitted recreation in the yard when some spirited ball games are played. Moving picture entertainments also are given at intervals.

There were nine incorrigibles in the isolation prison as compared with twenty-three last December. This is due to a new system of transfer of such inmates to other prisons instead of indefinite confinement.

The manufacture of yarn and cloth constitutes the principal industry. The others are shirt and clothing, tinware, and wood and lumber. An average of about 600 men are employed in the industries throughout the year. Efforts have been made to improve the quality of the output and it is stated there are fewer complaints than formerly. The assignments have been so arranged that men have become more proficient in their particular line of work, thus enabling them to secure employment more readily upon their release. The industrial department furnished most of the lumber and material for the new tuberculosis hospital.

The total sales for the fiscal year ending June 30th were \$217,517.27 and the earnings \$35,617.76. It has been difficult to keep pace with market conditions owing to the rapidly increasing cost of new materials, especially in the textile industry.

Clinton Prison is old and the cell blocks are without modern sanitary facilities, making the use of buckets necessary. It is hoped the Legislature will provide funds in the near future with which to replace the present brick cells with others of modern construction and equipment.

The prison wall has never been completed, a portion of the yard being enclosed by a wooden stockade. The completion of the wall would add to the security of the institution.

The prison throughout was clean and well kept.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That additional farm land be purchased or leased.

That modern cells be provided.

That the stockade be completed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

CLINTON PRISON ROAD CAMP

CHATEAUGAY LAKE

On August 22, 1917, I visited the road camp at Chateaugay Lake in Franklin county. I found at this camp 22 convicts in charge of one officer, Capt. Hubbard Short. These men are from Clinton Prison and none of them care to go back. They like it better here. They are housed in a very large tent and can have all the air they need by raising the side of the tent. They sleep on wooden bunks which they made themselves. I should judge from their appearance. These bunks are furnished with mattress and blankets and are apparently clean. The house man here told me they have had no vermin in the place. The bill of fare consists of oat meal, codfish cakes, pork, potatoes, cabbage, macaroni, rice, apple sauce, prunes, sometimes pie, and either coffee or tea at all meals. No fault was found about the quantity or quality of the food.

The only fault found by the men was the lack of liberties. During working hours, of course, they go the whole length of the job on

which they are working, probably a mile or more. After working hours they are allowed only a short distance either way from the camp. This is not because the officer is afraid of their escaping, for they could easily do this any time in the day if they saw fit, but just a short distance each way from the camp are people in cottages and the officer in charge informed me that on this account he did not allow them to go far from the camp. Another reason was that a short distance south of the camp there were three or four saloons which he did not want them to get near.

I am fully convinced that for the benefit of the convicts, they should be continued at this road work.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

GREAT MEADOW PRISON

COMSTOCK

Inspected August 10, 1917. William J. Homer, warden.

The population of Great Meadow Prison was 710 on day of inspection, of which 670 were at Great Meadow, 39 at Wingdale, and 1 at Valatie.

Among any group of prisons distinguished for modern construction and humane methods, Great Meadow will take high place. Its cell house, studded with huge windows, admitting the maximum of light and air, and its large cells containing sanitary closets and lavatories, present the greatest possibilities of its style of construction. Surrounded by spreading acres of cultivated farm land, without walls or armed guards, it looks more like a non-correctional institution than a prison.

The appearance of the inmates reflects the character of the prison. Clothed in gray suits, sunburned, healthy and cheerful, they move about the grounds and farm without evidence of confinement. No prisoners are committed by the courts in the first instance. They are all transferred by the prison department, from the other state prisons. While the rule of selection is not as rigid as formerly, and other than first offenders are now transferred, no noticeable difference appears and the recidivist seems to respond about the same as the first offender. Great Meadow is demonstrating what a prison ought to be and what more of the prisons will be when old ideas of indiscriminate close confinement and repression pass.

The chief industries are quarrying and stone crushing, farming, tree culture, road building, and construction work. The uneven nature of the site gives unlimited opportunity for grading. A large stone quarry and crusher furnish outdoor occupation for many inmates all the year around. The State Conservation Commission has one of its largest nurseries at Great Meadow which uses 50 or more prisoners during most of the year. Prisoners have constructed excellent roads which compare favorably with many built by private contractors. The stone quarry and equipment at Great Meadow and the proven ability of the prisoners to build good roads invite the cooperation of the highway department and will afford employment profitable to the State, the prisons and the prisoners.

The farm appeared in fine condition; the crops are expected to be unusually large. The high prices of farm products ought to add materially to the earnings of the institution during the present year.

The stock on the farm looks good. A concrete hog pen and piggery have been recently constructed. Hundreds of little pigs were running about the woods picking up a good deal of their sustenance and giving promise of large returns from future sales. The farm site of the new Harlem Prison at Wingdale is being cultivated by inmates from Great Meadow. Good reports are given of the coming crops.

Many of the shoes used by the prisoners are made by hand in the institution shop. A printing shop is also operated. The chief indoor industry is mat making. More shop or indoor work should be instituted in order to keep all the prisoners employed during the cold season.

The prison draws its main water supply from Dolph pond. Some leakage and seepage developed and a number of prisoners are now working on the pond and repairing the water line.

The mess hall and kitchen are attractive features of the institution. The mess hall is light and bright. The inmates take their meals at separate tables in small groups. China dishes are used. The dishes are kept warmed for the meals in a heating cabinet. The kitchen equipment is new and modern. A good part of the food is raised on the farm.

The school is still unsatisfactory. During a large part of the year many of the inmates are scattered far and wide on the farm and cannot attend school without much loss of time in coming and going. Education is such a necessary part of good correctional training that special effort should be made to overcome the difficulties. Possibly night classes or classes at special hours could be organized for those who work at a distance.

Some vocational teaching has been started. A class in automobile repairing has been organized. Special opportunity is presented at Great Meadow for vocational training classes during the winter season, when many of the prisoners are more or less idle.

It gives me pleasure to commend the administration of Warden Homer. His personality and enthusiasm permeate the whole institution and have been important factors in the development and success of the prison.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,
Commissioner.

GREAT MEADOW PRISON

COMSTOCK

Inspected October 2, 3, 1917. William J. Homer, warden.

The population of the institution, like the other state prisons, is decreasing. There were 619 inmates at the time of inspection as compared with 710 on August 10th, the date of the last inspection by Commissioner Wade. The institution and its activities were described by the Commissioner at that time and this report is intended to be supplementary thereto.

The warden stated that the stone crusher was being operated but two days a week because of lack of coal, due to war conditions. The quarry and stone crushing plant constitutes one of the chief activities of the institution and officials of the Prison Department are endeavoring to secure an adequate supply of coal to keep the output of crushed stone up to normal.

A number of inmates were engaged in constructing a stone highway from Comstock toward Middle Granville. A cut is being made through a steep hill so as to reduce the grade to 8 per cent. A gravity railroad, the details of which were worked out by one of the inmates, was in operation at the time of inspection. The highway work is under the supervision of the State Highway Department.

In addition to the farm at Great Meadow the inmates have been cultivating the farm at Wingdale, the site of the proposed new state prison. This farm has recently been given over to Sing Sing Prison. A few inmates from Great Meadow are employed at the State Farm for Women at Valatie.

A new concrete piggery has recently been constructed, giving increased facilities for caring for the hundreds of pigs which are annually raised.

A new school and a residence for the principal keeper are being constructed by inmates and another house for officers' quarters is being rebuilt.

The farm and dairy, quarry and stone crusher, tree culture, road building, and construction work afford employment during the greater part of the year, but an industrial building is needed to keep the men fully employed during the winter months. The manufacture of mats is the largest indoor industry and this has recently been augmented by the transfer of the mat making industry from Sing Sing Prison.

A satisfactory state of cleanliness prevailed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ALLAN I. HOLLOWAY,

MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioners.

SING SING PRISON

OSSINING

Inspected July 10 and 11, 1917. William H. Moyer, warden.

One thousand three hundred sixty-six inmates were confined in Sing Sing Prison on day of inspection. No prisoners were doubled up in the cells.

BUILDINGS

The evils of the Sing Sing cell block, which have so long disgraced the State, are soon to pass away. The Legislature has appropriated \$200,000 for the demolition of the old cell house and toward new buildings, and \$200,000 for beginning the construction of a farm and industrial prison at Wingdale. The Commission on New Prisons has approved and adopted the Sing Sing plans. Sing Sing is to become the receiving and classification prison for the state prison system. New quarters designed in accordance with modern ideas for the classification, segregation, special treatment, and housing of prisoners are to be erected on the hill. Work has already been begun on the levels and the foundations of the new construction. In the meantime no new building has been done during the past year on the old site. Cement floors have been laid at the entrance of the library and along some of the galleries. The old engine house has been remodeled into a guard house and the old horse barn into a garage. A metal ceiling has been placed in the library, new baths and toilets have been installed, and the old cell block and cells have been repainted throughout.

INDUSTRIES AND EMPLOYMENT

The inmates on the day of inspection were employed and distributed as follows: Industries, 531; on the new prison, 53; institutional work, 697; condemned, 10; invalid groups, 41; new men, 28.

The principal industries have been shoes, knitting, clothing, printing, brushes, cart and wagon, foundry, and mat. The foundry did not prosper and such portion of the plant as could be utilized at Auburn Prison was transferred to that institution. The cart and wagon industry also was discontinued and the shop to some extent has been used in the manufacture of cans for street departments. The mat industry is soon to be transferred to Great Meadow Prison which also has a mat shop.

During the year ending June 30, 1917, a daily average of 569 men were employed in the industries as follows: Shoes 114, knitting 175, clothing 75, brushes 27, printing 39, mat 34, cart and wagon 62, and foundry 43.

The total sales amounted to \$369,075.88. Deductions for allowance, returns and freight, were \$13,879.43. The cost of materials of the goods manufactured was \$276,844.38. The net earnings were \$78,352.07, di-

vided as follows: Shoes \$29,230.70, knitting \$25,681.55, clothing \$11,565.84, brushes \$4,492.40, printing \$3,042.55, cart and wagon \$2,817.12, mat \$735.05, foundry \$768.86.

Considering that most of the labor is practically unpaid, the net earnings were small. This is in part accounted for by the cost of raw material which has rapidly advanced. It has been evident that too many different styles of product have been turned out and efforts have been made to standardize the output, particularly in the shoe department. It is to be hoped that the standardization will be carried on and the variety of styles and designs brought down to the bare necessities of the institutions for which they are made. This should tend to increase the output and earnings. A new catalogue of prison made goods is needed.

THE SCHOOL

Only 134 inmates were in the school of letters on day of inspection. Conditions in the school have not been satisfactory for several years. An experiment was attempted by Warden Osborne to make attendance voluntary. As the school receives those who cannot read and write the English language or who are lacking in the lowest rudiments of education voluntary attendance did not attract the class needing instruction the most. Attendance fell off until finally the school was closed in September, 1916. It was reopened in April, 1917, but has not come back to the number of former years, which was about 400, because adequate school room facilities are not now available, but efforts are being made to gradually increase the attendance at least one hour a day. Compulsory attendance in the rudimentary subjects affects about one quarter of the prison population. If instructions were given up to the standard of the grammar schools and in some of the higher branches, as in the reformatories, practically all of the inmates would be included either as pupils or teachers. Education in letters should be made a serious part of the prison management.

THE COMMISSARY

Separate tables at which groups of ten prisoners take their meals are gradually replacing the ugly mess boards formerly used. They are a great improvement and are much more humane and normal than the old style. When one notes the changes in the mess hall during the past few years, the passing of the oppressive silence, the grim guards with clubs, the crowded benches, the glowering looks of the prisoners and the hurried meal, one wonders that old conditions were ever considered necessary and lasted so long. Considering the high cost of food, suprisingly little complaint was made by the prisoners interviewed. The meals seemed adequate and well cooked. There is a civilian cook and special care is given to the dietary. The new kitchen and new cooking equipment have improved the commissary greatly. The new kitchen was opened about a year ago. A large gas range, new copper and aluminum kettles, a steamer, chopping machines and other equipment have been installed.

The menu on the day of inspection was:

Breakfast: Oatmeal with milk and sugar, bread and coffee.

Dinner: Beef stew, bread and coffee.

Supper: Pea soup, corn beef sandwiches, bread and tea.

The three meals are served in the mess hall.

HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL CONDITIONS

The general health of the prisoners was reported good. Twenty-five inmates were under treatment in the hospital. The hospital appeared well equipped and sanitary. Invalid prisoners were also treated in their cells. Dr. Amos Squire, the prison physician, recommended that

a civilian nurse be appointed. The duties of the position are so responsible that in his judgment they should not be left to a prisoner. Dr. Squire has organized a training class for nurses; fifteen prisoners were in the class on the day of inspection.

PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC

The Rockefeller Foundation maintains a psychiatric clinic which is doing notable work in the study of the inmates. Dr. Bernard Glueck is in charge. The Stanford University revision of the Benet-Simon and the Yerkes-Bridges tests are both used. All parole cases are examined and a report submitted to the Parole Board and to the warden. Disciplinary cases which present special features are also examined. Out of 683 admissions from August 1, 1916, to April 30, 1917, 608 were examined. Of these 66 7-8 per cent. were recidivists and 59 per cent. were classified as psychopathic cases or cases showing a marked deviation from the normal. Out of the 59 per cent. the intelligence of 28 1-10 per cent. was twelve years of age or under. There were 18 9-10 per cent. of an unstable neurotic state of mind at all times, but not necessarily defective in intelligence; and 12 per cent. had distinct evidence of mental disease.

Dr. Glueck was asked if he was prepared to draw any generalizations from the result of his examinations. He stated that his study showed:

First. That there is a distinct co-relation between the degree of recidivism and mental deviation.

Second. That there is a distinct co-relation between the seriousness of a crime and the degree of mentally classified cases.

Third. That 59 per cent. of the admissions, in order to be successfully administered, require a greater amount of individualization than is possible under the present system.

Fourth. That the only way to meet the need is by the establishment of a classification system for the prisons of the state.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND LIBRARY

Religious services are held for Catholics and Protestants in the chapel on Sundays and for the Jews on Thursday evening. Attendance is voluntary. In a talk with Father Cashin, the prison clergyman, he expressed regret at the falling off in attendance at services. He feels that there is an increasing lack of interest among the prisoners. The effect of religion as a factor in permanent reformation should not be overlooked and should be emphasized in all plans for improving correctional conditions. Father Cashin also stated that he would like to see a higher standard in the relation of the guards with the prisoners. He believes that the guards should set an example to the prisoners and be more dignified and avoid looseness in talk and behavior.

The prison library consists of about 11,000 well selected books. A printed catalogue should be given to each prisoner. At present catalogues are placed in the various shops.

ENTERTAINMENTS AND PHYSICAL EXERCISES

The prisoners are allowed at least one hour and a half each day in the yard for physical sports and games between four and six o'clock. They enjoy this privilege greatly and do not abuse it. Baseball is the prevailing game. Each shop and the Mutual Welfare League have baseball teams.

The swimming pool is used considerably. Prisoners also fish through the fence into the river. Prisoners are given the freedom of the yard during a large part of Sunday and holidays. Entertainments, especially moving picture shows and concerts, are given regularly in the chapel between 7:30 and 9:30 P. M. The band is a feature of the institution. A number of the inmates are always in training and its work

is first class. The members wear an attractive uniform. Musical instruments have been donated.

THE MUTUAL WELFARE LEAGUE

The operation of the Mutual Welfare League presents an interesting study. This organization was Warden Osborne's contribution to prison reform. He organized it in Auburn Prison and personally developed it in Sing Sing Prison. Organized cooperation between prisoners and management and self-government among prisoners characterizes a marked advance in penology. The growth and strength of the organization testify to the vitality of the principles on which it rests.

We interviewed the officers and the executive committee and they all expressed great satisfaction with the conditions in the prison and claimed that the League was as prosperous and useful as at any time. None of the privileges of entertainment and games formerly enjoyed have been taken away. The warden, however, has taken a firm grip on the management and with the principal keeper dispenses punishment in the more serious offenses. The judiciary committee of the League still exists and handles minor offenses, especially those designated as against the good of the League. The privileges of sports and entertainments are granted to members of the League in good standing and the punishment imposed by the judiciary committee is the withdrawing of these privileges from the offender for a stated period.

The activities of the League are directed along constructive and helpful lines. The vocational school organized and conducted by the League is notable. Instruction is given daily under the auspices of the League in many occupations. About 250 receive this instruction from League members each day. From \$7,000 to \$9,000 have been raised, mostly through private donations, by the League and invested in equipment. There is an automobile class for instruction in automobile construction, repairing, and as chauffeurs; a barber class; classes in clothing cutting and designing; classes in telegraphy, sign printing and the standard trades. Prisoners only are admitted who do their regular stint in the shop, so as not to interfere with prison industries. An organization in New York City cooperates to find employment in the trades when prisoners are released.

The League store has also been a great success. This was organized, financed and conducted by the League. Prisoners can buy from it many useful articles at a ten per cent. advance on cost price. A coupon book is purchased similar to the coupon books used by social clubs and the coupons are redeemed in the merchandise of the store. Unfortunately the stock said to have been valued at \$2,300 was destroyed by fire last February. It was insured for \$1,900 but the insurance company has raised some technical objections and the insurance has not yet been paid. About \$1,000 has been raised for a new stock and with purchases on credit the store is again running but badly handicapped financially until the insurance money is received.

The League Bank is nominally in existence but is not much used. The failure to redeem the token money lost the confidence of the inmates.

It gives us pleasure to commend the administration of Warden Moyer. He came into service at a difficult time. He has won the confidence and regard of the prisoners and is earnest and competent in his work.

It is recommended:

First: That the equipment in the industrial department be improved and the number of articles manufactured further standardized with a view to increasing the production and earnings of the institution.

Second: That the school in letters be reorganized so as to include instructions up to the standard of the grammar school and in special branches and that a more general attendance be required from the prison body.

Third: That physical exercise in the open, recreational games, and entertainments be continued and encouraged.

Fourth: That the Mutual Welfare League be encouraged and assisted, especially in its work of vocational classes.

Fifth: That more attention be given to developing a deeper interest in religious services.

Sixth: That a printed catalogue of the library books be furnished to each prisoner.

Seventh: That a civilian head nurse be appointed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,
Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,
Secretary.

HARLEM PRISON SITE—WINGDALE

DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected October 18, 1917. W. J. Kiernan, superintendent.

This site was formerly worked by inmates from Great Meadow Prison, but about September 1st it was transferred to Sing Sing Prison and since that time has been under its control. A considerable number of prisoners has been kept on the site during the past summer; the number on the day of inspection was 60. The highest number at any time since June 1st was 64; the lowest, 28; the average, about 31. Prisoners are housed in the barracks which contain three large dormitories, a kitchen, dining room, and store room. The dormitories are furnished with iron cot beds and blankets. On the day of inspection 16 prisoners under the direction of George Coutie were working for the Commission on New Prisons, constructing a temporary water supply. They were building a small dam well up on the hillside and laying the iron pipe from the dam to the barracks. Ten were employed in the kitchen and in and around the barracks, one was acting as clerk to the superintendent, and the others were engaged at various kinds of farm work, principally digging potatoes. There are six officers besides the superintendent and farmer, of whom four were from Sing Sing and two from Great Meadow. It was expected the Great Meadow officers would be relieved October 31st. One of the officers was on vacation.

The products of the farm during the present season were about as follows: Hay, 160 tons; oats, 566 bushels; wheat, 103 bushels; corn, 20 acres—7 acres of ear corn, 6 of sweet corn producing 8,600 ears mostly shipped to Sing Sing, and 7 acres producing 300 tons of ensilage; beans, 25 acres, about 20 of which were ruined by early frost; potatoes, 54 acres, with an average of about 100 bushels to the acre; cabbage, 3,000 heads; carrots, 2 acres; onions, 150 bushels; apples, 200 bushels; pumpkins, 250. In addition there were large quantities of parsnips, peas, beets, turnips, beans, spinach and other garden truck, some of which was consumed by the prisoners, some sent to Sing Sing, and some still on hand. A carload of potatoes was sent to Sing Sing the day before inspection.

On the site were 9 horses, 13 cows, 11 heifers, 4 veal calves, 4 yearling bulls, 1 3-year old bull, 6 breeding sows, 1 seet hog, and 49 shotes. At time of inspection 15 quarts of milk were furnished daily to the barracks. About 28 pounds of butter are made each week, which amount will soon be increased by additional milkers. Butter is used by the officers and an average of 15 pounds a week are sent to Sing Sing Prison.

A new bath house is being constructed in the rear of the barracks, 17 x 76 feet, which is expected to furnish bathing and washing facilities for the prisoners as soon as the water supply is in operation. The Commission on New Prisons is constructing a sewage disposal plant near the north line of the meadow on the flat, which is nearly completed. The Commission also expects this present fall to let the construction of a small cell house capable of accommodating about 175 prisoners, a section of the mess hall, and a power plant, the cell house and mess hall to be constructed on the east side of the highway in the south field, extending north and south.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

STATE FARM FOR WOMEN

STATE FARM FOR WOMEN

VALATIE

Inspected November 7, 1917. Mrs. Jane L. Armstrong, warden, assisted by three matrons. There is also a woman who acts as stenographer and clerk.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 82. The highest number at any time during the past year was 92; the average for the year ending June 30, 1917, was 79; the average from that date to November 1st was 88. The number of actual admissions for the year ending June 30th was 26; return of escaped prisoner, 1; and return from parole, 17. During the same year there were 33 inmates paroled, one death, two transferred to State hospitals, and three escaped. The number of inmates paroled since June 30th was 27, of whom ten have actually left the institution and the others are being held until suitable places can be found for them. The number discharged by expiration of time was four.

The work of refitting the warden's residence was partially completed so that it was occupied on May 15th last and continued until October 26th when the warden was compelled to move back to one of the cottages on account of lack of matrons, there being at that time only one matron for what is known as the Armstrong cottage. On the day of inspection 52 of the women were housed in the Emerson cottage which has 26 separate rooms, and 30 were occupying the other cottage which has 25 rooms. In the Emerson cottage most of the rooms were occupied by two inmates in each and there were ten additional beds in the hallway on the upper floor. The rooms are 7 x 10½ feet. These figures show that the institution has been largely overcrowded during the past year.

In addition to the women inmates there were on the day of inspection 7 male convicts from Auburn Prison. They do the plowing and most of the team and other heavy work. The number of men has averaged about 7 during the season; sometimes there were a few more and sometimes a few less. They were housed in the detached farm house near the warden's residence, quite a long distance from the cottages.

The women, in addition to their housework in the cottages and the farm work, have done the barn work until about four weeks ago, but on account of not having a sufficient number of matrons this work was turned over to the male prisoners from Auburn.

The small henery has been moved up nearer the cottages on the opposite side from the barns and the women still take care of the chickens. During the year there were 19 attempted escapes of women. They were all retaken almost immediately except three. Two men also escaped. The warden says these escapes were due to lack of super-

vision. Even three matrons are not sufficient, because the site is not enclosed, the work is in close proximity to the woods, and the women sent to this institution are not trusties. In addition to the barn work the women could do more farm work if there were more matrons to oversee it.

The guard from Auburn Prison is paid by that institution which also furnishes the clothing for the men, but their board is furnished by the State Farm and tends to increase the per capita cost of maintenance.

Some improvements have been made during the year. A new pigery is in process of construction. The work is being done by the male prisoners. This was much needed and will be a valuable improvement. A small pump house has been built over the pumping station and the work of supplying the Emerson cottage with water, which was under way at the time of the last inspection, has been completed. This water is from a new driven well about 100 feet from this cottage and is pumped by a gasoline engine. The well furnishes an abundant supply for this cottage and could also be made to supply the other cottage if necessary, as well as the barn. Electric lights have been installed in all the buildings.

The ceilings and walls of the cottages have been kalsomined and the work of varnishing the floors was in process. The warden's residence has been painted inside and out and papered. The work of furnishing it with water, heat and necessary plumbing is under way but not yet completed. During the year electric irons have been installed in the laundry.

The stock on the farm consists of five horses, eleven cows (one of them a registered Holstein); the other ten are grades of Holstein and Jersey. There are six calves, one of them a registered Holstein. There were four other head of horned cattle, two of them registered Holstein bulls. There was a large number of pigs, consisting of 9 brood sows, 48 shoats, 6 small pigs, and 2 seed hogs, one of them a Berkshire registered. There were 80 hens in the hennery.

The crop harvested during the present season was as follows:

261 bushels of rye, 521 of oats from 20 acres, 42 of wheat from 7 acres, 1,000 of potatoes from 13 acres, and 20 acres of corn, about one half of which was cut for ensilage and filled the silo and the other half has not yet been husked and measured. The women were working at this at the time of inspection. There were 10 tons of hay; 7 acres of beans not yet shelled; 6,000 heads of early cabbage and 10,000 heads of late cabbage not yet gathered; 3,500 ears of sweet corn; 100 bushels of tomatoes, 25 of beets, 10 of carrots, 30 of Swiss chard for greens, 10 of onions, 10 of turnips, 25 barrels of good apples and 100 bushels of windfalls, 5 bushels of pears and 5 of peaches. The women also gathered 3 bushels of huckleberries on the farm. In addition, there were large quantities of lettuce, radishes, Lima beans, cantaloupes, water-melons, squash and string beans.

The product from the dairy for the year ending June 30, 1917, was 19,482 quarts of milk and 1,092½ pounds of butter. From July 1st to November 1st there were 23,105 quarts of milk and 460 pounds of butter. During the year ending June 30th there were 586 dozen eggs; and from July 1st to November 1st there were 216 dozen. The women canned a large quantity of the tomatoes and also made a considerable quantity of sauerkraut.

The number of women usually employed at farm work was 28, known as the farm squad. The others were employed in the kitchen, laundry, and at other institution work. All had employment during the summer except those who were suffering from physical disabilities. The doctor visits the institution regularly every other day and comes any time on call. There has been one death during the year, the first since the institution was opened. She was in poor health when admitted and de-

veloped acute Bright's disease. The institution is very much in need of a hospital room. At present there is no separate place in which to house an inmate when ill. Even in our new county jails hospital quarters are always provided and it would seem to be an imperative need for this institution. The doctor stated there had not been very much serious illness but that he is very much handicapped by the lack of proper care of women when ill, as there is no separate room to which they could be removed from the crowded quarters of the cottages.

In addition to the farm crops there are also three acres of willows which have been cut by the women; these will be sent to Auburn.

The warden expects to grind all the wheat and rye and use it in making bread. There have been sown this fall for next year's crop 20 acres of rye and 18 acres of wheat. There are also 2 acres of alfalfa. The men are now plowing for the spring crops. The warden expects to have about 100 acres plowed this fall for such purpose.

Last spring farming was established at this institution as a prison industry, and Emerson Hall, the general superintendent of prison industries, frequently visits the farm and advises as to its management. Under a law passed last winter all State farms were to some extent put under the supervision of the State Department of Agriculture and a representative of that department visits the farm and advises as to its cultivation and improvement of its stock.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. This farm could support a large dairy if there were proper barn facilities. It is recommended that additional housing facilities for stock be provided.

2. Provide a separate hospital room as above explained.

3. Provide some suitable industry for the women during the winter.

4. A root cellar is needed. The present cellars, during the season when the cottages are heated, are too warm for the housing of vegetables.

5. Employ additional matrons to enable the warden to have more of the farm work done by the women and also to prevent escapes.

6. A new hennery is very much needed. The care of chickens is a suitable industry for women and facilities should be provided to largely increase this industry. An increase of the dairy and of the chicken industry would furnish suitable work for the women in winter as well as in summer.

I repeat the recommendation made in former reports—that additional cottages be furnished so that the entire institution may be enlarged. When this farm was purchased and the enterprise taken up by the State it was planned for the institution to take care of 500 inmates. Many women are scattered throughout the State who might be committed to this institution and who would be benefited if there were room for them. At present they are committed for short terms to the jails and penitentiaries at large expense to the local taxpayers and without any benefit whatever to the women. It is true that a commitment to this institution would transfer a portion of the expense to the State, but it would still be a matter of economy to the taxpayers to maintain them here and give them the benefits of this outdoor life for a sufficient length of time to produce the result of reformation. Experience has shown that a considerable per cent. of those sent to this institution are permanently benefited.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

Recommendation by the Commission:

That the State Prison for Women at Auburn be removed to the site of the State Farm for Women.

REFORMATORIES

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

ELMIRA

Inspected December 1, 1917. Frank L. Christian, M. D., Superintendent.

The New York State Reformatory, to which young men between the ages of sixteen and thirty convicted of felonies are sent, has a cell capacity of 1,440. The number of inmates on December 1, 1917, was but 758. The average age on admission is 21.09 years, and the average period of detention one year and two months. The population has been decreased due to the war, with the consequent increasing industrial activity, and to some extent to the wide adoption of the suspended sentence plan. The drop in population can be appreciated when it is shown that the population in September, 1915, was 1,279.

During the fiscal year past, the institution received 704 prisoners and the average population for this period was 803. Transfers were made at various times of older prisoners to the Eastern New York Reformatory at Napanoch and a total of 152 inmates were sent there, which is under the same management.

The annual census of reformatory prisoners follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| At the beginning of the fiscal year the inmates of the reformatory numbered | 988 |
| During the period there were received..... | 704 |
| There were in custody during the period prisoners to the number of | 1,692 |
| Of the above total they were disposed as follows: | |
| By parole | 780 |
| By discharge at the expiration of their sentence..... | 9 |
| By release by order of the court | 2 |
| By transfer to Dannemora State Hospital for Criminal Insane..... | 5 |
| By transfer to the Eastern New York Reformatory at Napanoch ... | 152 |
| By escape | 1 |
| The above noted changes leave at the close of the fiscal year an inmate population of | 743 |
| Of the prisoners paroled during the year, numbering, as noted above, 780, there were who earned and obtained their absolute release after parole, or who are in process of earning it by good conduct and regular reports to the management..... | 635 |
| Of the prisoners paroled during the year who have failed to carry out the conditions of their parole and have accordingly been declared delinquent, there were | 143 |
| Of the prisoners paroled during the year who were in process of earning their absolute release there died | 2 |
| The percentage of the entire number paroled who have obtained their absolute release after parole or who are in the process of earning it by good conduct and regular reports to the management is | 82 |
| The percentage of the entire number paroled who failed to carry out the conditions of their parole and have therefore been declared delinquent is | 18 |
| The daily average population, as elsewhere stated, is found to be | 803 |

The condition of the buildings generally was very satisfactory, cleanliness and order being evident on every side. The approach to the institution has been paved with brick and presents an excellent appearance. The parade ground which has for many years needed repairs has not as yet been paved. Two thousand dollars was appropriated by the Legislature of 1917 to begin this work but this amount will do but a small portion of it. Six thousand is to be asked of the coming Legislature, and if it be allowed, the work which is very greatly needed promises to be finished within a year. There is but one cell block of 180 cells in the institution, which has complete toilet arrangements. Additional appropriations should be allowed this institution to permit the plumbing of all the rooms. The superintendent is in complete accord with the policy of the Commission on this subject. The old bucket system which it is necessary to maintain in most of the rooms is both unsanitary and inadequate.

The new trades school building, for which \$65,000 was appropriated, is under construction and will be finished in about a year. The fact that all the labor in erecting this building has been furnished by the inmates themselves, even to the fabrication of the steel structure, speaks well for the trade instruction which they have received in the shops designed and conducted for this purpose.

All the buildings of the institution have been painted a light gray, which is a decided improvement over the previous red with which they have been painted for many years past.

China dishes have been purchased for the dining rooms and many small tables accommodating six inmates are in use. Conversation is permitted at meals, and the diet seems ample and varied. The menu shows two meatless days each week and corn meal and rye flour are used as substitutes for wheat flour, not as an economy, but to assist in the conservation of the wheat supply. Every effort is made to economize on food insofar as is compatible with the health of the population. The institution has fifty Holstein cows and butter is made in considerable quantities and is fed to the inmates once each day, and the dairy bi-products are to be had in abundance.

The fine farm attached to the institution is worked fully and to the best possible advantage. Practically all the products of the soil necessary for the institution are raised on the farm. The farm work, too, affords a great means of healthful outdoor work for the prisoners. With the great acreage of fertile lands in the immediate vicinity and the constant lack of farm labor, it is to be regretted that because of the constitutional prohibition, the prisoners here cannot aid in the now imperative need for working these farms and adding to the food supply.

The trades schools afford instruction in twenty-six trades and all inmates are obliged to work at the trade which has been selected for them. A revision of the daily schedule has increased the period of trades instruction.

All inmates attend school of letters, and instruction is had in all grades from primary to classes which do work that approaches first year high school study. Special classes are had for the retarded pupils and also for the non-English speaking foreigners.

The recreation and athletic field adjoins the institutional enclosure on the west and affords ample opportunity for field sports. Baseball and football are played in their proper seasons. The gymnasium is also used for sports and at the time of the visit a basketball game was in progress and the whole population was assembled as spectators. A moving picture machine has been installed and entertainments are held on Sundays and holidays. In addition to this, outside talent is secured for a lecture on each Sunday morning.

The men receive one hour of military drill on each day of the week except Saturday and Sunday, and two hours on Saturday. Part of this

time is used in setting up exercises such as are used by the United States Army. The value of the military training which this institution has afforded for many years is shown now by the large number of its former inmates who are in the service, either in our own army or in the forces of our Allies. In spite of the restrictions concerning their enlistments, scores of these young men are at present with the colors and reporting regularly to the institution. They have demonstrated that they make good soldiers and that the step from prisoner to patriot is not a long one.

Inmates who are subjected to disciplinary restrictions are placed in a guard house where they have the same diet as the other inmates with water in abundance, also a mattress and blanket at night. No solitary confinement or dark cells have been used in some years.

At the time of our inspection there were eight in the guard house, eight in the third grade and twelve in the special class for the "incorrigibles."

The special training class is maintained for the "incorrigible" prisoners. This is a separate department where they reside, have their lessons, work and recreation apart from the population. This scheme has been in operation over four years and has been successful from the start. The authorities state that it has practically solved their disciplinary difficulties insofar as the so-called "incorrigibles" are concerned.

For many years a careful study has been made of the individual at this institution. Mental and physical examinations are conducted with thoroughness and a new department of psychology has recently been established where studies of each inmate are made under a most intensive system. Information of scientific interest has been secured from this work and it also has a practical application in the daily routine of the institution in its efforts to improve the inmates. This information is of real value in adjusting the reactions to the discipline, in making the proper assignments to trades schools and in effectually grading the pupils in the school of letters. It is also probable that future developments made in this research work may assist the Parole Board in determining the probable success of those who are candidates for release on parole.

Valuable assistance has been given the disciplinary department by the careful study of all who may be mental or physical deviates. Every inmate whose conduct is not satisfactory and who is in frequent conflict with the regulations is made a subject for special psycho-analysis by the physicians. They have demonstrated that many of the "incorrigibles" are mentally sub-normal or are the victims of some physical defect which when relieved will change the attitude of the inmate to his studies and his work.

The previous history and institutional or school record of all new arrivals is investigated and it is found that practically all of them have been unusual in their conduct in school or retarded in their studies. It is the opinion of the superintendent that delinquency has its origin largely during the formation period of life and there are many well-defined symptoms which would admit of its diagnosis at this period did the schools recognize the condition and have at hand the means for its prevention or correction.

Special effort has been made to make a complete and scientific study of all men who fail on parole. This includes a study of their conduct while on release; testimony from employers and parole officers and from others who may be in a position to add information. The number of these recidivists who are mentally sub-normal is decidedly large and this fact appears to be an important factor in the failure of the majority.

It is extremely fortunate for this institution that there has been enlisted in its work a high class Board of Managers who have given

their time and best thought unselfishly to the great work being accomplished here. In the appointment of Dr. Christian as superintendent, they have recognized his long and valuable services to the State.

A study of this institution in its entirety cannot help but convince the open-minded student of criminology that any young man who has fallen and is committed here, and who takes advantage of the opportunities for education and training afforded him, must necessarily leave a better man in mind and body.

It seems fitting that this report should contain a word of appreciation of the late superintendent who died at Elmira on August 29, 1917. For over thirty years Patrick J. McDonnell served in various capacities in penal institutions of the State, and for the past six years has been Superintendent of Reformatories.

Mr. McDonnell was gifted by nature with a rare combination of qualities which peculiarly fitted him for his life's work. He was attractive of person, keen of intellect, broadminded, courteous, even-tempered and genial. Without effort he won the respect, admiration and affection of every class with whom he came in contact. He understood the inmates through and through, and recognized the point of view of each individual among them. They trusted him, gave him their confidence and yielded readily to his authority. He was a man of deeds rather than words. He served the institution, the State and humanity long and well.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,
Secretary.

EASTERN NEW YORK REFORMATORY NAPANOCH

Inspected December 29, 1917. Frank L. Christian, M. D., superintendent; George Deyo, assistant superintendent.

This institution, one of the finest architecturally and most modern in its appointments in the State, is under the same Board of Managers as the New York State Reformatory at Elmira. No prisoners are committed here directly, the population being made up of prisoners over 25 years, parole violators, and men needed for special duties transferred from the Elmira institution.

The cell capacity is 496. On the day of inspection the population was 215, a very low one, as is the condition of most penal institutions in the State. The daily average population for the fiscal year was 282.2.

The whole institution was cleanly and orderly in every particular, showing proper management and control.

The work of installing the necessary piping, fixtures, etc., in each individual cell in the south cell block has been steadily going on during the past year and at present is practically completed, and the prisoners will soon occupy this entire block. There has been more or less delay in connection with this work, owing to the continual advance in price of the materials entering into the work together with its uncertain delivery. With the completion of this job in the south cell block a similar system will be installed in the north cell block; the work will be commenced as soon as sufficient funds are appropriated. A detailed description of these fixtures together with the description of their operation was given in the report of last year.

The continued use of whitewash in the interior of the cells in the south cell block, as mentioned in last year's report, has been entirely done away with, and all these cells together with the exterior walls of the building and of the cell block proper have received two coats of specially

prepared paint, which is entirely sanitary and can be kept so by simply washing the walls. The painting of this cell block has greatly improved its appearance and sanitary condition as well as affording additional light to the individual cells which are finished in white enamel paint. The use of whitewash in the north cell block will also be discontinued and the cells will be painted in the same way as the south block, when the prisoners move to the south block.

The so-called punishment "Screen Cells" in the basement of the main buildings, mentioned in the last report, have been abandoned and new isolation cells have been completed which are located in the front of basement directly under the main building. These isolation cells are large commodious cells, constructed of concrete walls, painted white, with fronts constructed of bars. They face the outside windows which afford plenty of light and ventilation and, being painted with specially prepared paint, can be kept at all times in perfect sanitary condition.

Regular full rations are given those confined and at night a board bunk and blanket is provided. For the six months ending December 31st, eight prisoners were confined in isolation, the time ranging from one day to eight days in one case. Three of the prisoners were confined twice during this period. The officers were impressed with the necessity of giving men confined in isolation proper exercise when confined over one day.

The work of repainting the bakery, kitchen and the south cell block has been done entirely by inmate labor and affords the men a practical knowledge of this branch of the work. The interior of the above buildings have received two coats of white enamel paint with trim of a cement color which gives a very light and pleasing appearance to the interiors of these buildings.

Connected with the institution are 312 acres of land of which 57 are available for cultivation; 18 acres of tillable land were purchased in 1916 for \$3,500 and on this plot 2,600 bushels of potatoes were raised this year. The garden produces all vegetables required for institutional use, the principal crops being:

Potatoes, 3,300 bushels; rye, 200 bushels; carrots, 112 bushels; beans, 30 bushels; cabbage, 15,000 pounds; sweet corn, 7,500 pounds; parsnips, 175 bushels; tomatoes, 4,890 pounds; turnips, 150 bushels; onions, 415 bushels. 150 bushels of onions were sold to other institutions.

The assignment of inmates as to occupations on the day of inspection was as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------------------|----|
| Grading | 19 |
| Mess hall and kitchen | 23 |
| Tailoring and shoe department | 20 |
| Cell halls and G. R. F. | 21 |
| Carpenters | 11 |
| Yard | 2 |
| Barn | 7 |
| With chief engineer | 10 |
| Painters | 9 |
| Farm | 7 |
| Machine shop | 5 |
| Blacksmith shop | 10 |
| Bath house and laundry | 11 |
| Plumbing shop | 10 |
| School of letters | 11 |
| General work outside walls, etc. | 14 |
| Miscellaneous—clerk's, porters, etc. | 16 |
| Hospital (employees and patients) | 9 |
| Third grade | .. |

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| Total population | 215 |
|------------------------|-----|

Work on the new hospital building was not resumed this year until June owing to the condition of the market for building materials and their uncertain delivery. At that time, the brick work on the east extension was commenced and has progressed steadily. At the present time, the building is well on toward completion.

The work of grading and constructing roads throughout the institutional yard has been in progress throughout the year, and is another branch of work affording excellent exercise for the inmates engaged.

An appropriation of \$5,000 was allowed for the construction of a new horse barn for the housing of sixteen horses. Plans have been approved and material is being arranged for, so that the building will be commenced in the spring.

Religious services, Protestant, Catholic and Jewish, are held each week. Educational facilities are of a high order and an excellent library is provided which is well patronized. The kitchen, a thoroughly up-to-date one, turns out good food, which is supplied in ample quantities to all inmates.

The really beautiful chapel serves not only for religious services, but as a place of amusement where amateur entertainments are given and moving pictures shown every week.

The bath house with 75 compartments is equipped with modern plumbing and fully meets the needs of the institution in this respect.

The striking feature of the whole plant is the successful work which has been done in construction, equipment and decorating entirely by prisoners confined here under the direction of the competent instructors provided by the institution. No civilian employees of any trade have been needed. Among the notable accomplishments since the board of managers assumed control are the massive prison wall, 2,800 feet long, 22 feet above ground and from 8 to 16 feet below ground. The big reservoir dam, 215 feet above the yard grade with a capacity of 3½ million gallons, a water system of 30,000 lineal feet of trench with an 8 inch main, the conduit system, the power house with 100 foot stack and complete electrical equipment, the fine laundry and bath house plant, the new domestic building containing kitchen, bakery, mess hall, the new chapel, the lighting system, sewage disposal plant, new hospital besides the rough work of grading, farming, etc.

The board of managers have submitted requests for the following appropriations to the Legislature of 1918:

| | |
|---------------------------------------------|------------|
| Completing hospital building | \$9,850.00 |
| Plumbing in cell block | 7,500.00 |
| Ice house | 2,500.00 |
| Repairs | 2,000.00 |
| Piggery | 2,500.00 |
| Propagating house for starting plants | 1,500.00 |

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN

BEDFORD HILLS

Inspected October 15, 1917. Miss Helen A. Cobb, superintendent.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 395 and in addition there were 27 infants, many of whom were born in the institution.

There are fourteen cottages with an average capacity of 25 and a large prison building containing cells and rooms, formerly used as a reception building but now used principally for disciplinary purposes. It is not much used and at the time of my visit there were only 5 inmates in cells and 21 in rooms. Of the four cottages last constructed

and which for a long time were unoccupied, three are now in use and one is still vacant.

I visited the disciplinary building where I found many more than usual in the punishment cells, eight being occupied. Each cell now has a bed and bedding which is quite an improvement over conditions at the time of my last visit when the inmates had to sleep on the floor. The young women in these cells could not well explain why they were undergoing punishment. Some of them had attempted to escape, others had broken windows in revenge for some punishment, and some were there for indecency.

At the time of a former visit some months ago I found conditions at the institution very much upset, the management apparently having lost control. It would appear now, however, that Miss Cobb, the new superintendent, has the situation pretty well in hand.

This is a good institution and should be run humanely to get the most good from it. I have always felt that more trades should be established so that every girl could be taught something to her liking and something whereby she could earn her living on leaving, as the downfall of a large percentage of the young woman in this institution was caused primarily by her inability to earn sufficient to maintain herself.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,
Commissioner.

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE

ALBION

Inspected December 8, 1917. Flora P. Daniels, superintendent.

Two hundred inmates were confined on day of inspection. The highest number in the institution on any one day during the year was 214. One hundred and twenty-seven women and girls were received during the past year and 123 paroled. Thirty-one were returned for violation of parole.

BUILDING

No new buildings were erected during the past year. Although there was an appropriation for an additional cottage, the sum was insufficient on account of the increased cost of building. Unless the advanced price of construction is taken into consideration in the next appropriation no progress will be made. A separate cottage for mothers with babies is greatly needed.

The recreation room has been removed, as recommended, from the second floor to the first floor in three of the cottages. The change is proving a great improvement and convenience and is appreciated by the inmates.

An excellent fruit cellar has been constructed as recommended.

An appropriation has been made, as recommended, for installing an electric light in each of the inmates' rooms and for providing rooms for employees on the third floor of the Industrial building.

MARKS AND PAROLE

The marking system charges against each inmate on entrance 10,000 demerit marks, which must be worked off by good conduct and observance of the rules of the institution before the inmate is eligible for parole. The suggestion has been made that instead of demerit marks there be adopted a system of merit marks; that each inmate start with a clean slate and a definite number of marks be earned before parole. It will amount to the same result in so far as release from the institution is

concerned, but the psychological effect on the inmate may be more encouraging. The suggestion is worthy of consideration on the part of the Managers.

A stricter method of administering parole has been applied during the past year. Released inmates have been more closely watched and a larger number returned for violation of parole. An effort has been made to make parole more vital. The written reports of inmates have been more strictly scrutinized and investigated and less of their statements taken for granted.

The general plan has been followed of placing girls on parole with families living in rural districts in the western part of the state. A large number of families, whose respectability and home atmosphere have been carefully investigated, are on a parole list of the institution. When a girl is discharged from parole and leaves the home to which she has been paroled, another girl is substituted. There is an increasing number of excellent families who undertake to become interested in and assist the girls sent to them. Their wages are stipulated in advance and their welfare promoted. A girl is rarely paroled to her home district and very few of them are allowed to go to cities.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT

The discipline during the past year has improved in an unusual degree. Only a few of the inmates have been punished. Their conduct has been so much improved that the Superintendent reports that the disciplinary building recommended for a number of years will not be necessary, at least for the present. This improvement is attributed in a large part to interest in the war and war activities. The inmates display great patriotism. They are knitting for the Red Cross early and late and have made a great many sweaters and other articles for the soldiers. The inmates purchased a flag and flag-pole and patriotic services were held at the dedication in which they assisted and displayed intense interest. The Superintendent reports that they will do any kind of labor, no matter how hard or disagreeable, if it be in behalf of the war, and without complaint they deprive themselves of sugar and wheat and other articles on the list of food conservation and cheerfully perform any service if it be understood as part of the war program.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

Many of the inmates are of a low order of mentality. An effort was made at one time by a representative of the State Board of Charities to secure some data on the standard of mentality, but it was never followed up. Inmates are not now examined or tested on entrance or upon release on parole. Every inmate upon entrance and before release on parole should be examined by the Binet-Simons, or Yerkes-Bridges test, or both. The doctor and teachers of the institution could do the work without much difficulty if the equipment were furnished and the work properly organized. It is important in the treatment and disposition of this class of persons to understand their mentality and capacity for reform.

EDUCATION

About 150 of the inmates receive education in letters and industrial work. They are instructed up to the standard of the eighth grade of the grammar school. They also receive industrial training in cooking, sewing, serving, and laundry work. The vocational training is too elementary and more of the skilled trades should be taught. Many of the girls, when they leave this institution, should be capable of doing a

higher grade of work than domestic service, plain sewing and laundry work. The State should also provide books for the library. At present the inmates have only about fifty books, which have been collected through the efforts of the Superintendent.

RECREATION AND ENTERTAINMENT

The inmates have good recreational advantages. They are given the freedom of the yard for several hours each day. They also have at least an hour each evening in the recreation room of each cottage. They have daily exercises in calisthenics, and work in the gymnasium. Each cottage has a victrola and the inmates have music and dancing practically every evening. Last year a good many entertainments were given by people coming from without the institution. While some of the entertainments are still arranged, especially for holidays and stated occasions, most of such entertainments are managed and the entertainers furnished from among the inmates themselves. The entertainments and parties, in which the girls arrange and furnish the entertainers, are enjoyed fully as much, if not more, than the more formal entertainments.

FARMING

Many of the inmates assist on the farm. In order to promote the production of food articles each girl has received a separate plot for her personal cultivation. A considerable extra amount was raised in this way, which was promoted by a spirit of rivalry among the inmates. A great deal of the garden produce and fruits used in the institution were raised on the farm. As a war measure, the extra garden produce was raised without State aid. The seed was purchased with money privately donated. In addition to the regular garden produce the following was raised:

String beans, 21 bushels; beets, 10 bushels; carrots, $8\frac{1}{4}$ bushels; green onions, $3\frac{1}{4}$ bushels; corn, 1,812 ears; cucumbers, 50 pounds; radishes, $6\frac{1}{4}$ pounds; lettuce, 296 pounds; peas, 21 bushels; parsnips, 2 bushels; vegetable oysters, 2 bushels; parsley, 25 pounds; spinach, 328 pounds; squash, 325 pounds; Swiss chard, 320 pounds; turnips, 4 bushels; muskmelon, 92 bushels; potatoes, 400 bushels.

FOOD

We examined the food supplies in several of the cottages and found them in good condition. No complaint as to food was received. Special care should be taken with the bread, as not much wheat is now used and mistakes can easily be made on the substitute. The bread in which considerable corn meal is used, in one of the cottages, could be improved. The menu is ample. The inmates receive for breakfast oatmeal and milk, bread, coffee and milk; for dinner, meat, mashed potatoes, bread, a vegetable, and milk; for supper, bread, apple sauce, cookies, and tea and milk.

It gives us great pleasure to commend the administration of Superintendent Daniels.

It is recommended:

First. That an additional cottage be provided for mothers with babies, and that at least one cottage a year be erected until the institution reaches a limit of 500 inmates.

Second. That the jail doors be taken off the reception cottage and bars off the windows, and be replaced by doors and screens similar to the other cottages.

Third. That fire-escapes be placed on all the non-fireproof buildings.

Fourth. That a hot water system be installed.

Fifth. That a cold storage and refrigerator plant be provided.

Sixth. That additional bath rooms be placed in each of the four older cottages.

Seventh. That the library be increased.

Eighth. That industrial training be extended and more skilled trades taught in the institution.

Ninth. That the mentality of each inmate be tested upon entrance and before release on parole.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) SARAH L. DAVENPORT,

FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioners.

PENITENTIARIES

ALBANY COUNTY PENITENTIARY

ALBANY

Inspected May 31, 1917. James D. Patton, custodian; William C. De Rouville, deputy custodian.

The population at the time of inspection was 169 men and 3 women; the highest since January 1st, last, was 355 males and 5 females.

The institution was very clean throughout. The office and chapel have been repainted and decorated since the last inspection. This was done by inmate labor. The barn and coal shed, which were outside the walls, have been torn down and the general appearance of the institution has been much improved by this change. The wood obtained from the destruction of these buildings has been stored and is being cut up by the inmates and burned in the boilers, thereby making a considerable saving in coal. The old "jail" has been made into a cow stable and hennery. The old bath house has been converted into an ice house and the old wooden ice house demolished.

Mess was served to the inmates while the inspection was being made. The meal consisted of boiled beans, frankfurters, bread and coffee. The ration was ample, well cooked, and served upon earthenware dishes. The sentenced inmates of the county jail have their meals in the mess hall at the same time as the penitentiary inmates. The bread, which is made by the inmates, is of particularly good quality and the prisoners are given as much as they desire.

The new plain gray suits are being made by the men and the old striped suits will be done away with as fast as they are worn out.

All the land available (about 25 acres) is now under cultivation and the crop should aid materially in furnishing vegetables for the institution.

The authorities are to be congratulated upon the improvement in the institution during the past year. The following very desirable changes are again recommended:

1. That concrete floors be installed in the cell halls and kitchen.
2. That electric lights be installed throughout the institution.
3. That additional employment be provided, such as making blankets, etc.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspectors.

ERIE COUNTY PENITENTIARY

BUFFALO

Inspected December 27, 1917. William Hunt, commissioner of charities and correction; Harry M. Kaiser, superintendent.

There were 496 inmates under commitment in the Erie County Penitentiary on day of inspection. Of these, 400 were confined in the penitentiary in Buffalo; 62 on the County Farm at Millgrove; and the remainder were employed at the County Home and other county institutions. The number of males was 473; females, 23; male minors, 21; female minors,

1. The highest population on any one day during the year was 815; the average, 530. Twelve prisoners died during the year.

BUILDINGS

The buildings of the penitentiary have remained unchanged since the last report. No improvements have been made in the old south wing. As often pointed out, its cells are similar to the Sing Sing and Auburn cells. Fortunately, the decrease in the number of commitments during the past year, due to the war and economic conditions, has made it unnecessary to confine many prisoners in this abominable cell block. It was entirely vacated from about September to December. At the present time only the snow shoveling gang is housed there. These prisoners work until late at night and are kept apart in this wing, so that they will not disturb the other prisoners. No "doubling up" in these cells has taken place during the year.

The steel prison was in good condition and the cells all in use.

The addition to the Erie County Jail has been completed and the jail prisoners removed from the north wing, which several years ago was reconstructed for the use of women. The women have been transferred from their temporary, inadequate and crowded rooms to this cell hall. The cell hall and cells have been cleaned and repainted and the women's quarters are now adequate and fairly well equipped. An electric light should be placed in each of the women's cells.

Male minors are segregated from other prisoners. They occupy large and sanitary cells in a separate cell hall between the south wing and the steel prison.

The chapel has been newly decorated and presents an attractive appearance. The ceiling has been painted cream color and the walls tan. The benches and furniture of the chapel have also been newly varnished.

EMPLOYMENT

No additional employment has been provided for the prisoners confined in the penitentiary in Buffalo during the past year. A large proportion of them has been kept in idleness as in former years.

The heavy snow falls have furnished temporary occupation for about 75 to 100 prisoners from the 11th of December. The prisoners are taken out at night under guards and remove the snow from the streets in congested districts of the city. They do not wear a noticeable costume and no one uninformed that they are prisoners would be aware of it. Volunteers are called for this work. Most of the inmates are glad to volunteer, and selection is regarded as a favor. Each prisoner is credited with fifty cents a day to be paid upon release. A hot lunch of coffee and sandwiches is served to them about 11 o'clock P. M. Only a few escapes have been attempted.

The most difficult problem in the use of prisoners on the streets at night is to prevent them from securing liquor. Some of them do evade the guards and are given drinks by saloon keepers and become intoxicated. While such cases are not numerous enough to justify the discontinuance of prisoners for this purpose, it is an evil which should be remedied. More discipline and severity should be exercised, both in the oversight of the prisoners on the streets and in dealing with saloon keepers who give them liquor. It ought not to be difficult for the guards to discover the culprits. Such saloon keepers should be punished by criminal prosecution and the revocation of licenses. Several examples made of saloon keepers indulging in this reprehensible practice would put an end to it. The State Department of Excise should be notified and requested to take the matter up and deal severely with the offenders.

PUNISHMENT

It has not been necessary to impose much punishment on prisoners during the past year. None was in the punishment cells on the day of inspection. The punishment prison is fairly well lighted and in good sanitary condition. Prisoners undergoing punishment receive as a diet all the bread and water they want.

EXERCISE AND RECREATION

Prisoners are allowed two hours' exercise daily in the yard. Aside from this formal exercise there does not appear to be much recreation. No physical sports or other recreation are arranged for them.

INSTRUCTION

Recommendation has been made in inspection reports for several years past that instruction in letters be given.

Several teachers are detailed by the Department of Education of New York City to the New York County Penitentiary. There should be at least one instructor provided at the Erie County Penitentiary. Many illiterate and foreign-speaking prisoners are under sentence of three months and longer. Instruction in elementary branches will make them better citizens on release.

There should also be lectures, concerts and entertainments of an educational nature. A moving picture machine should be provided.

MEALS

Three meals are served each day to the prisoners—breakfast and dinner in the mess halls and supper in their cells. Most of the prisoners receive their meals at portable tables in the large court of the steel prison. The minors take their meals at tables in their own cell hall. Women receive meals at tables in the north wing. The food seems good and adequate. Breakfast consists, generally, of coffee and bread; dinner, some form of meat and potato, bread and water; and supper of bread and tea. We examined the food supplies and found them wholesome. We also interviewed a large number of prisoners and no complaint was received in regard to food. In accordance with the program of the food conservation authorities, the bread is now made of a mixture of rye and wheat. The combination makes an excellent nutritious bread.

HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL ATTENDANCE

The hospital rooms, for males and females, were in good condition and well equipped. A physician visits the penitentiary daily and several internes are in residence.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Religious services under clergymen of the various denominations are held each Sunday in the chapel.

IMPROVEMENTS

Two new laundry machines have been provided, one for men and one for women.

As previously noted, considerable repainting and redecorating has been done during the past year.

A covering has been placed in front of all the shower baths.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a larger number of prisoners be transferred from the penitentiary in Buffalo to the County Farm at Millgrove.
2. That more employment be furnished for the idle prisoners.

3. That at least one instructor be furnished to teach illiterate and foreign-speaking prisoners.
4. That a careful physical examination of prisoners be made by a physician upon entrance and diseased and tubercular prisoners segregated.
5. That more recreation, physical sports, lectures and entertainments be provided for prisoners.
6. That a moving picture machine be provided.
7. That more books be added to the library.
8. That an electric light be placed in each of the women's cells.
9. That the State Commissioner of Excise be notified that saloon keepers are giving liquor to prisoners engaged in shoveling snow on the streets at night with the request that such saloon keepers be prosecuted criminally and their licenses canceled; that guards who have such prisoners in charge be advised that the responsibility of the conduct of the prisoners is up to them and carelessness in supervision will be punished by dismissal.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,
ALLAN I. HOLLOWAY,
Commissioners.

ERIE COUNTY PENITENTIARY FARM

MILLGROVE

Inspected December 29, 1917. William Hunt, commissioner of charities and correction; Deputy Davenport in charge of correctional farm; Nathaniel Smith, farm manager.

Sixty-seven prisoners were on the farm on the day of inspection.

REMOVAL OF PENITENTIARY TO FARM SITE

The penitentiary should be removed to the farm site at Millgrove without unnecessary delay. The disadvantages of retaining and using the old institution in Buffalo and the advantages of the farm for the welfare of the prisoners and practical economy have been fully discussed in previous reports. Now that an adequate site has been secured, and the board of supervisors committed to the removal of the institution, it is advisable that buildings be erected as soon as possible. Not much progress to this end has been made during the past year. The work should be pushed more vigorously. It is not necessary to wait for the final removal of the penitentiary until all the buildings are constructed on the farm. Temporary accommodations can be provided for the prisoners, as has been done in many other places, while they are erecting the permanent buildings.

Excellent plans are prepared for a complete institution. Twenty-four buildings are proposed for the administration department and twenty-two buildings for the farm department. All of these buildings, large and small, are to be built of cement. The prisoners are to be housed in eight separate buildings. The plans provide for a mess hall, chapel, hospital, seven workshops, four storage and supply houses, and an administration building. These buildings are to be erected in group form, all connected by corridors. When completed they will house and take care of the administration of at least 1,000 prisoners.

Plans provide for twenty-two cement farm buildings. The farm group of buildings is about half a mile from the administration buildings. There will be six large cattle barns, two horse barns, an automobile repair shop and garage, a dairy building, two feed barns, eight silos, and a residence for the farm manager. These plans are comprehensive and will result in as modern and up-to-date institution as can be found anywhere.

One of the chief criticisms of the present conditions in the penitentiary has been lack of work for the inmates. In the proposed in-

stitution, along with building plans, should go a definite plan for the future employment of all the prisoners. It will not be difficult to keep all the prisoners steadily employed if provision be made for that purpose in the original plan. Several hundred of the inmates can easily be employed in the gradual construction of the buildings, the cultivation of the farm, and the maintenance department of the institution. Several hundred should be utilized in the shops making supplies of various kinds for county and city institutions. Additional industries must be established for the employment of the balance of the inmates as pointed out in the report of last year. A stone quarry is suggested. It should be located at or in the vicinity of the farm and quarried for road construction. Brick clay is reported on the farm, and brick-making could be instituted. With these simple industries and road construction the employment problem in the penitentiary will be solved for the future and a substantial return received by the county.

BUILDINGS

A dormitory building has been completed and is now occupied by the prisoners. It is a splendid structure, made of cement blocks, about 210 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 30 feet high. All the work of construction has been done by the inmates. The basement is largely above ground and is dry and light. The engine room and a model heating apparatus are placed here. A fine bath room, equipped with shower baths, and a complete locker system are also installed in the basement. There are storage rooms and a room for work purposes in winter.

The first floor contains the mess hall and kitchen. The mess hall is a large light room which will accommodate about 150 prisoners at separate tables. Connected with the mess hall is a sanitary kitchen, equipped with the latest apparatus for institutional purposes.

The large room on the second floor is used wholly as a dormitory, with toilet room in connection, in which 112 beds are placed. Each bed is supplied with a wire spring, a quilt, blankets, sheet, and pillow slip. While separate rooms are to be preferred to the dormitory system, this is a good dormitory.

A cement hog pen, sanitary disposal plant, and modern chicken coop have been in use for several years.

One of the cattle barns provided in the new plan is nearing completion. It has been built of cement blocks wholly by the prisoners. It is fireproof and sanitary in every respect. The roof is tile; floor, cement; and the stanchions for the cattle of cork brick. There are water troughs operated by the cattle, and separate carriers for food and manure. Drains lead to a cesspool. A self-acting ventilating system is arranged by which the foul air rises and goes out at the roof, fresh air coming in at the center of the barn and distributed to all parts.

The construction of the dormitory building and this barn, wholly by the prisoners, is very creditable to the management and are examples of high grade work which can be accomplished by short-term prisoners under good supervision. If the remainder of the buildings on this farm are built as well as the buildings so far erected, it will be a notable achievement.

THE FARM

The management of the institution is divided into correctional department and agricultural department. The direction of the farm is under a farm manager assisted by a civilian dairyman, a gardener, and two teamsters. The remainder of the work is done by prisoners.

The farm consists of 746.46 acres, the Wende farm of 429 acres, and the addition purchased last year of 317.46 acres.

The land, especially of the old farm, needs draining. It can be done by tile drains made by the prisoners. With so many idle prisoners available the work of making and laying these drains should not be delayed, since it will make the farm much more productive.

Prisoners working on the farm should receive ten cents a day, the same as provided for prisoners on road work. The law in this respect should be amended. Farming as an occupation for prisoners is healthful and profitable, and the Erie County Farm should be developed to its full extent.

A tractor was purchased to assist in the farm work, but did not arrive until late in the season. It will greatly increase the product of the farm next year.

The following table shows the product of the farm and garden during the past year:

| TABLE | | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|-------------|
| Milk | 138,589 | lbs. | \$4,038.54 |
| Butter | 465 | lbs. | 222.20 |
| Eggs | 2,712 | doz. | 1,008.37 |
| Poultry | 892 | lbs. | 260.47 |
| Beef | 8,639 | lbs. | 1,444.37 |
| Veal | 806 | lbs. | 143.07 |
| Pork | 1,187 | lbs. | 265.48 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | | \$7,382.50 |
| | | | |
| Hay | 220 | tons | \$4,400.00 |
| Oats | 1,360 | bu. | 816.00 |
| Silage | 75 | tons | 375.00 |
| Barley | 266 | bu. | 399.00 |
| Rye | 50 | bu. | 75.00 |
| Wheat | 40 | bu. | 80.00 |
| Buckwheat | 104 | bu. | 208.00 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | | \$6,353.00 |
| | | | |
| Potatoes | 275 | bu. | \$412.50 |
| Apples | 9 | bu. | 8.10 |
| Beets | 368 | bu. | 552.00 |
| Beans | 3 | bu. | 6.00 |
| Carrots | 382 | bu. | 394.35 |
| Cabbage | 11 | tons | 440.00 |
| Cauliflower | 3 | bu. | 5.88 |
| Chard and Spinach | 46 | bu. | 45.50 |
| Cucumbers | 2 | bu. | 2.00 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | | \$1,666.33 |
| | | | |
| Lettuce | 1,687 | heads | \$46.78 |
| Onions and sets | 160 | bu. | 647.50 |
| Greens | 2,521 | bunches | 37.14 |
| Peas | 45 | bu. | 139.94 |
| Radishes | 2,662 | bunches | 21.58 |
| Plums | 5 | bu. | 7.44 |
| Turnips | 27 | bu. | 27.00 |
| Pears | 6 | bu. | 10.51 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | | \$937.89 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| Total..... | | | \$16,339.72 |

FOOD PRODUCTION AS A WAR MEASURE

The Federal authorities have urged upon the public the great need of increasing food production during the war, stating that it will prove an essential factor in ultimate victory. The State Commission of Prisons recently called a conference of representatives of the penal institutions, which outlined a program for the more extended use of prisoners in farm work. A patriotic duty is imposed upon the board of supervisors of Erie county. A large part of a 700-acre farm is still uncultivated. Idle prisoners are lying around the Erie County Penitentiary. These prisoners should be set to work on the farm. Plans should be formed and appropriations made for the cultivation of the farm to its limit during the coming summer.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Road construction has continued as in former years. Prisoners on road construction receive ten cents a day. The Ellicott Creek Road has been completed. Prisoners were taken from the penitentiary and housed near the work. An excellent road was constructed. The Wende road was also completed, and men transferred from the farm finished the Ranson road at Lancaster and started the Mansfield road in Clarence. About 100 men, on an average, during the season worked on road construction. Good reports were received of the quality of the work.

Until such time as the prisoners are removed to the farm, men engaged in road work should be sent out from the penitentiary in Buffalo and not from the farm. The number of prisoners on the farm is comparatively small. Taking them from the farm displaces men who have been trained to farm work and tends to disorganize the farm work. Also the fact that road men receive ten cents and farm men no compensation is a disturbing factor. This, of course, can be obviated by paying the farm men the same as road men.

Two gas wells furnish the gas for heating and lighting purposes on the farm. It has been recommended that an additional gas well be drilled. Bids were taken for the same but were not let, on account of the high cost of labor. Instead of doing this work by private contract there is no reason why the prisoners can not drill the well.

Good water is furnished from the Lancaster-Depew waterworks.

MANAGEMENT

Care should be taken by the board of supervisors to avoid conflict and to stimulate cooperation between agricultural and correctional departments. It is difficult to separate the two departments. The correctional system should always be made the main feature of the farm management. Civilian employes should be kept at a minimum and prisoners used whenever possible.

It gives us pleasure to commend Commissioner Hunt, Deputy Davenport, Farm Manager Smith, and the committees and members of the board of supervisors who are assisting in the working out of this constructive proposition.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1st. That appropriation be made for the cultivation of the farm to its limit during the coming year; that all idle prisoners be transferred to the farm, and feed production be increased as a patriotic duty.

2nd. That more expedition be used in the construction of buildings on the farm.

3rd. That a comprehensive plan be developed for the future employment of all the prisoners.

4th. That a stone quarry be operated in connection with road construction.

5th. That road construction be continued and extended.

6th. That brick-making be considered as an industry on the farm
 7th. That another gas well be drilled, the work to be done by prisoners.

8th. That the work of the farm manager and civilian employes on the farm be closely coordinated with the Department of Corrections.

9th. That care be taken not to charge the expenses of farm management with too many civilian employes.

10th. That the farm be drained by tiles constructed by the prisoners.

11th. That the law providing a payment of ten cents a day for prisoners engaged in road construction be amended to include prisoners engaged in farm work.

12th. That an electric motor and electric light generating plant be installed in the basement of the main plant.

13th. That a door or curtain be placed in front of each shower bath.

14th. That a bridge of concrete construction be built over the creek.

15th. That a general storehouse for tools and materials be provided so that they can be checked in and out during the construction work on the farm.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,
 ALLAN I. HOLLOWAY,

Commissioners.

MONROE COUNTY PENITENTIARY

ROCHESTER

Inspected December 10, 1917. William H. Craig, superintendent.

The Monroe County Penitentiary is a county institution maintained for the incarceration of prisoners from the city of Rochester and the various towns in the county of Monroe. This institution also cares for certain classes of prisoners of 12 other counties, adjoining Monroe, contracts for which are made yearly. As in most other prisons, the population is low at this time, there being but 231 males and 16 females. Of the males, 13 were minors.

For the year ending June 1, 1917, the total number of prisoners received was 2,135, of whom 2,042 were male and 93 females. During this period, 173 male and 3 female minors were confined here.

The entire penitentiary was clean and orderly, the hospital satisfactory and the kitchen and laundry well regulated. The cell blocks are the same as described in previous reports. Unfortunately, the old bucket system prevails as yet. In normal times this antiquated system should be abandoned and plumbing in accordance with sanitary standards substituted.

The splendid farm of 450 acres attached to the institution supplies plenty of work for all the men during all but a few winter months. The women are kept continuously busy at sewing and domestic work. The tailor and shoe repair shops furnish considerable inside work. While not employed in outside work, the prisoners are exercised on pleasant days in the large prison yard.

Among the prisoners were 20 old men, nearly all cripples, mostly wrecks from drink and drugs, many of whom should be sent to county poor farms rather than a penal institution.

During the past year, there was raised on the farm 3,500 bushels oats, 2,000 bushels wheat, 4,000 bushels potatoes, 1,500 bushels onions, 38 tons tomatoes, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cars celery, 100 tons hay, 50 tons straw, 50 tons beets, 150 tons carrots and 5 tons spinach.

Beans and strawberries in considerable quantities have also been raised.

The farm products, outside of the institution needs, are sold to county institutions, when possible, before being placed on the open markets. The sale of farm products for the present year amounted to \$8,016.82.

The penitentiary is well supplied with eggs, having 500 hens housed in a clean sanitary place. There are also 150 hogs and more are to be added in the near future. Six teams and one farm tractor are used in the general farm work.

There is under construction a fine cow barn, which when completed will cost about \$7,000. There are 52 Holstein cows and one registered bull, the most of this stock having been purchased recently.

The Superintendent is endeavoring to supply the county institutions with good fresh milk, particularly the Iola Sanitarium, maintained for the treatment of tuberculosis.

Since June 1st, there have been about 20 men who, for infraction of the various rules, have been put in punishment cells. These are the ordinary cells separated from other prisoners. There are three cells boarded over the bars for dark cells, but the Superintendent states that these are no longer used. The ball and chain, once in vogue here, is no longer used. On the date of inspection, there were no prisoners in punishment.

During the past year, there were six escapes from this institution, but three of these have been recaptured. In cases of this kind, when recaptured, the prisoner is dressed up in a striped uniform, is made to serve his unexpired term and is usually sentenced, upon the expiration of the term for 180 additional days.

Religious services for all denominations are held weekly. A high class city doctor looks after the health of the institution. There was a notable absence of reading among the prisoners not at work, and the attention of Librarian William F. Yust of the Rochester Public Library was called to the good work being done by public libraries in other cities, in furnishing reading to prisoners. Mr. Yust has very promptly offered to work out a plan with the Superintendent, so that this need may be supplied.

The excellent business management of the penitentiary has made it nearly self-sustaining even in these times of high costs. The total receipts for the year were \$60,598.69, and disbursements \$62,879.29. Because of profits in previous years, the deficit was paid from balance on hand and there still remains in the "Pen Fund" \$8,546.47.

The special attention of the board of managers should be called to the necessity of arranging for sanitary plumbing in the cells, when building conditions become normal; to the question of adding more workshops to employ the men unable to do farm work, and for the farm hands, when farm work is not possible, and the need of a plan of educational work for the younger prisoners confined here.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

ONONDAGA COUNTY PENITENTIARY

JAMESVILLE

Inspected September 8, 1917. C. H. Livingston, superintendent.

The population on the day of inspection was 521 including the prisoners in the county jail section of the building. This is rather an abnormal population as at this time last year there were but 379. Of the 521, 478 were males and 43 females. There were 432 males and 40 females serving sentence and in the jail section 45 males and 3 females were awaiting

trial or held for the grand jury, and one male was being held as a witness.

During the year 8 prisoners had died, 2 of pneumonia, 1 of apoplexy, 2 from drink, 1 of epilepsy, 1 of dropsy and 1 of tumor.

There are 226 cells with two beds for men and 38 cells, each with two beds for women. Two inmates were in the punishment cells and two in the hospital.

One hundred and fifteen of the men were working in the quarry and 164 were building and repairing county roads many miles from the institution. Many of the men wore gray clothing but stripes are still being worn by some of the prisoners and will continue to be until the present supply of striped clothing is worn out.

I inspected the food which was found good.

New boilers and chimneys have recently been installed.

While the grand jury of Onondaga county meets four times a year, it is said not to meet between June and October, in consequence of which 49 men and women and one witness are being and have been held for many months. This seems a great injustice when one considers that some will be discharged against whom no indictment has been found by the grand jury after having been held many months and apparently innocent. I would suggest that the attention of the board of supervisors be called to this matter to the end that it be corrected. Proper segregation of minors is not possible in this institution as at present arranged. This applies both to those awaiting trial and those serving sentence. Adequate quarters should be provided. The judges in Onondaga and adjacent counties seem to use poor judgment in committing minors to Onondaga County Penitentiary for train riding and other minor offenses, instead of first referring each case to a probation officer so these minors could be paroled to their parents or other persons willing to accept the duty.

Prisoners are still made to stand on the crack as a punishment. Women, when they misbehave, are put in the punishment cells down stairs where men also are confined; this should not be, but rather in some part of the women's prison.

The institution was found clean and the superintendent and his wife seem to be quite diligent.

I would suggest that one of the cell tier floors in the men's department be continued to the front window to prevent minors communicating with the adults on the floor below.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

Commissioner.

ONONDAGA COUNTY PENITENTIARY

JAMESVILLE

Inspected October 25, 1917. C. H. Livingston, superintendent.

The population on the day of inspection was 335 males and 50 females. The average daily population for the fiscal year ending June 30th was 327 males and 26 females. It will be noted that the number of female inmates has nearly doubled. This is attributed to the work of the police in rounding up undesirables attracted to Syracuse by the military camp. On September 5th the number of inmates was 438 males and 40 females. Although the institution has but 310 cells it has not been necessary to confine two prisoners in a cell. More than 100 men in two gangs have been employed during the summer at highway construction near Lysander and Onondaga Hill. These men will be returned to the institution, probably some time in November, depending upon weather conditions. A large room formerly used for willow stripping is used as a dormitory for the better class of prisoners when the cells are filled.

The penitentiary has been under the superintendency of C. H. Livingston since January 1, 1917. The changes in administration recommended by the State Commission of Prisons, which were put into effect prior to his incumbency, have been continued and others inaugurated. The use of chains has been abolished and the dark cells used for punishment purposes have been made light and sanitary by installing four outside windows in areaways and a window in each cell and painting the interior of the room and cells white. The striped clothing is gradually giving way to suits of gray and will be abandoned as soon as the present supply is worn out. Printed rules are posted in each cell and in the corridors for the information of the prisoners. Quiet conversation is permitted at meals and water is furnished. Those employed at institutional work are permitted to exercise daily, except Sunday, in the yard. Occasional lectures are given in the chapel and religious services are held every Sunday. Persons suffering from contagious blood diseases are segregated and are given their meals in separate utensils.

"Standing on the crack" for a short period as a means of punishment is still continued, according to the superintendent, on occasions where a prisoner has committed a minor offense which is not considered of sufficient gravity to warrant placing him in a punishment cell. No record is kept, but the superintendent stated that about twenty cases have been disposed of in this manner during the present year.

The Commission's recommendation "that a teacher be provided for the instruction of illiterates and that voluntary educational classes with prisoners as teachers be provided in the evenings" has not been carried out and apparently no effort is being made to educate the inmates. One reason given is that the terms of the men are so short it would scarcely be worth while. The report of the institution for the fiscal year ending June 30th shows that of 1,787 men and 107 women received, approximately 800 of the men and 60 of the women were sentenced for 90 days or more; in some cases a year. There were among the number received 132 men and 6 women who could neither read nor write and 7 men and 1 woman who could read only. Their ages ranged from 16 to 81, but many of them were under 30. While it is conceded that the average penitentiary population is made of recidivists, mental defectives, and ne'er-do-wells, whose short terms make it difficult to start them on the road to an education, nevertheless it would seem that with proper effort some progress could be made along this line.

The institution throughout was up to its usual high standard of cleanliness. The niches in some of the cells have become rusted and should be painted.

There is little or no idleness in this institution, which is in striking contrast with some other institutions of its kind. All able-bodied men, not assigned to institutional work, are employed on the penitentiary farm, in the stone quarry, or at road building. The report of the superintendent for the fiscal year ending June 30th shows that \$3,424.50 was received for road work by prisoners and \$2,556.97 from the output of the stone quarry. The quarry work, stone crushing and road building is under the supervision of the County Superintendent of Highways and has been since 1912. For about ten years prior to that time it was operated by penitentiary management. A railroad siding runs directly to the quarry where the crushed stone is loaded into the railroad cars by gravity from storage bins.

Concerning the quarry work and road building, the County Superintendent of Highways in his report for 1916 says in part:

"Another indirect benefit results from the operation of the quarry by reason of its affording employment to penitentiary prisoners who cannot be employed to advantage in any other way. The question of employment of inmates of penal institutions has of late received very careful attention by the State Commission of Prisons, and this Commission strongly approves

the employment of prisoners at the penitentiary quarry and upon outside highway work during the open season. * * * * *

"The fact that penitentiary labor has been continuously employed in connection with the improvement of county roads and county quarry operations since 1911 indicates that its value is recognized. While the efficiency of penitentiary labor is not in the same plane with ordinary paid labor, its use makes possible an increased amount of progress in road improvement. Throughout the whole experience of this department no serious difficulties have ever been encountered in the management of the men and no annoyance or embarrassment has been reported by the residents of the community in which they were engaged.

"The twenty-first annual report of the State Prison Commission strongly commends and advocates the employment of prison labor in connection with highway improvement and recognizes the physical and moral benefits to the men, due to the natural environment substituted for prison confinement."

Harry Conklin, manager of the penitentiary quarries, was killed and Dominick O'Donnell, a keeper, and Luigi Bernstein, a prisoner, were injured on October 11th, when a safe full of dynamite blew up in the ruins of the quarry office building, a small one-story structure, which had been wrecked by fire.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PENITENTIARY AND WORKHOUSE

EAST VIEW

Inspected May 24, 1917. Calvin Derrick, warden.

This is a new institution only opened about a month, and built at the suggestion of the State Commission of Prisons because of the overcrowding and lack of proper segregation of the inmates confined at the county jail at White Plains.

Formerly sentenced prisoners, as well as those awaiting trial, were kept at the jail in White Plains but this penitentiary is for sentenced prisoners only.

It is built on a large farm, with the cells or rooms facing the open; there are four cell halls running parallel, three stories in height. Each room has a toilet, wash basin, bed, table and chair. The administration building is in the center and contains dining room, kitchen, bath room, doctor's office, etc. There are also a hospital and school room.

The farm provides work for quite a few inmates, otherwise there are no industries. Some, however, should be installed, sufficient at least to supply the inmates with clothing and shoes.

The buildings are fireproof. The institution does not look like a prison and although at the time of my visit the prison population was only about 100, with a capacity of nearly 300. The population will no doubt be much larger in the winter.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

Commissioner.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PENITENTIARY AND WORKHOUSE

EAST VIEW

Inspected July 11, 1917. Calvin Derrick, warden.

The Westchester County Penitentiary was opened for admission of prisoners on the 13th of April, 1917. It is a new institution situated on a large farm of 720 acres. The population on day of inspection was 124. The capacity is 286.

This institution possesses many of the latest ideas in prison construction. It is built on the outside cell or room plan and the general layout of the prison and its equipment is designed more for the welfare of the prisoners than for architectural effect.

The administration building is attached to the main part of the prison. Connected with the administration offices is a large court. Parallel with this court are four cell halls—A, B, C, and D—two on each side, opening into a large main corridor. The cell halls contain 26 rooms on a floor. Each room is $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 by 8 feet, having an outside window barred by tool-proof steel. Each room has a cot bed, sanitary closet, wash basin, chair and small oak table. Each cell hall is three stories high. Several of the cell halls have dormitory sections on the upper floors. The dormitories are not in use, do not appear satisfactory, and should be made into cell rooms. The cell halls are bright and clean and give good opportunity for the classification of prisoners.

The main corridor beyond the court opens into a large well lighted mess hall. The prisoners receive three meals a day seated at small tables, eight men at a table. In the rear of the mess hall and connecting with it is the kitchen. It is sanitary in every respect, equipped with the most modern utensils and cooking apparatus. The food is served to the prisoners in earthenware dishes.

A well equipped hospital is on the third floor. It contains thirteen beds, but the general health of the inmates is so good that the hospital is not much in use. A school building also opens off the main corridor. It contains four large school rooms in which instruction will be given during the fall and winter months. A special school building in a penitentiary is an innovation in prison construction and is commended. In most of the penitentiaries no instruction in letters is given.

The bath room is one of the most completely equipped in any prison. There are 28 separate showers. The floors are Dutch tile. The booths are marble slabs with swinging doors in front for privacy.

An attractive assembly hall and chapel are provided. Religious services for the various creeds are held weekly. The prisoners upon commitment come in through the reception section of the institution, their clothes are removed and they are given a bath. A khaki uniform is furnished. They are then taken into the Bertillon and finger print room. They then pass through three connecting rooms in which their records are taken and physical and mental examinations are held. The physical examination is made by the doctor and the mental examination by a psychiatrist.

Only four punishment cells are provided. They are regular cell rooms of the institution separated by a partition, punishment being isolation.

The buildings of the institution are ventilated by forced draft, heated by hot water, and lighted by electricity. Most of the floors are of Dutch tile and cement. The institution is fireproof throughout.

The farm is under cultivation, many prisoners working on it. A stone quarry is on the farm and a stone crusher and roller are provided. When the stone quarry is more developed prisoners should be put at road work in Westchester county, the quarry on the farm supplying

the stone. Shops will be needed for the employment of prisoners during the winter months.

The inmates were employed as follows on day of inspection: Kitchen, 9; commissary, 25; extra, 13; office, 2; painter, 7; carpenter, 4; electrician, 2; farm, 45; D. R., 4; boys, 15; total, 126.

The water supply comes from eight artesian wells and is reported to be adequate and the water good. There are also filtration and sewage disposal plants.

The prisoners are divided into penitentiary prisoners and workhouse prisoners according to their offenses and the time of commitment. Each workhouse prisoner receives ten cents a day for his employment. The penitentiary prisoners are paid in marks which count to the reduction of their sentences.

Westchester county may not commit enough prisoners to fill this excellent institution and contracts can be made with other counties to receive prisoners.

It is recommended:

First. That the dormitories be made into cell rooms.

Second. That prisoners be received from counties other than Westchester.

Third. That screens be furnished for the kitchen and mess hall.

Fourth. That provision be made for employment during the winter months.

Fifth. That a moving picture machine be furnished.

It gives us great pleasure to commend the construction and equipment of this institution and its management.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

Visited July 19, 1917.

Conference with Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Correction, examination of plans of proposed new construction and visit to Parole Department July 23, 1917.

Conditions at the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island did not appear as good as a year ago. Daily exercise in the open, many of the games and entertainments, and the Mutual Welfare League have been discontinued. This was due, it was explained, to changes in wardens, illness of officers in responsible positions, and extra hours of service required of guards. Notable work in mental and physical examination of prisoners for the institution and for the Parole Department has been done by Dr. Renner and a beginning made on the proposed plan for a thorough system of physical, medical and psychiatric examination and classification of all persons committed to the institutions.

The Workhouse on Blackwell's Island contained as formerly the disgusting commingling and herding of inmates in small dormitory rooms. Well equipped wards for the treatment of drug addicts and cases of infectious diseases have been opened and special treatment is afforded for these unfortunates. Dr. Harris is doing as much helpful work for the women as the poor facilities of the institution will permit.

Progress has been made in the construction of buildings and other improvements on Riker's Island and Hart's Island.

All of the inmates in the Reformatory for Male Misdemeanants on Hart's Island have been removed to the New Hampton Farm. The Administration and Classification Building is nearing completion and the erection of other buildings is under way. The farm is developing successfully and the inmates are all employed in farm work and construction work and in general good health.

Sufficient investigations were not made at any of the institutions to make useful detailed reports. Possibly such reports would not be of much service since the defects of the institutions are well known and the worst of them are to be corrected in the near future. Substantial changes are already under way. In fact, the entire institutional correctional system of New York City is in process of readjustment.

The prisons built many years ago perpetuated in their construction and equipment the evils of the old prison system to which was added grievous overcrowding. The bad accommodations and equipment of these institutions were described in the 1914 inspection reports of the State Commission of Prisons. To the relief of this deplorable situation which seemed overwhelming in its needs has been brought a high degree of constructive ability by the Department of Correction, and if the plans in part carried out and in large measure still under way are fulfilled, New York City will in the near future be treating its delinquents remedially and humanely.

The new indeterminate sentence law is the basic instrument of attack in securing these reforms. This law provides for the investigation of the offenders, their mental and physical examination, classification, transfer to the institutions best suited for their needs—a period of imprisonment based on just standards and friendly and disciplinary parole supervision. It also operates as sort of governor or regulator over the population of the institutions. During the first year of its operation it has kept the number of inmates in the various institutions considerably reduced.

The plans for the institutional treatment and confinement of males under the new system are briefly as follows:

The old penitentiary on Blackwell's Island is to become the re-

ceiving and classification prison of the Department of Correction. All males committed under the indeterminate sentence are to be taken there, examined physically and mentally, studied for special treatment and transferred to the institutions best fitted for them. The industrial building at the penitentiary will be made over into a hospital building especially equipped to classify prisoners upon entrance and to treat drug addicts, infectious diseases, and other ailments which many delinquents are subject to when committed.

The south hall of the penitentiary building will be divided into six separate sections for classification purposes: First, reception; second, isolation; third, mental defective group No. 1; fourth, mental defective group No. 2 and observation ward; fifth, refractory group; sixth, homo-sexual and degenerate group.

Most of the inmates formerly confined in the penitentiary are to be transferred to Hart's Island. Shop buildings will be located here and various industries developed. It will be the industrial institution of the department. Tuberculosis cases and other infectious diseases will, as formerly, have special facilities for segregation and treatment on Hart's Island.

Riker's Island will receive a large proportion of the workhouse male prisoners. Men who are unskilled, broken down physically, drug addicts, and others needing work in the open will be employed on the municipal farm. Selected prisoners from the penitentiary will also be used in construction work on Riker's Island.

The reformatory for male misdemeanants between the ages of sixteen and thirty years, as stated, has already been transferred to the New Hampton Farm, which consists of six hundred ten acres in Orange county. The cultivation of the farm and a good deal of the construction work is being done and will be done by the inmates. In 1915 \$425,000 was appropriated and in 1916 \$400,000 more was appropriated for the erection of buildings and improvements. Similar plans are under way for the treatment and confinement of female delinquents.

The north wing of the old workhouse building on Blackwell's Island is to be turned into a reception and hospital building for women. The women committed are to be received here, mentally and physically examined and treated for drug habits, infectious diseases and other ailments, and classified and studied, for which purpose \$70,000 has been appropriated. It is intended that only the women whose cases are on trial will be held in the Tombs.

Jefferson Market Prison is to be reconstructed into detention quarters for the women held for the night courts and other temporary cases, for which \$33,000 has been appropriated.

A large farm at Greycourt has been purchased for a women's colony. Buildings on the group plan will be created and the cases formerly committed to the workhouse and penitentiary will be sent to this farm, for which \$332,000 has been appropriated for the purchase of the farm and for the erection of some of the buildings.

Most of the inmates of these institutions are committed on the indeterminate sentence and released on parole. An efficient Parole Department has been organized, having at present forty officers. The social reform forces and religious and correctional organizations are all cooperating with this department and the after-care of delinquents is an important feature of the new system.

Dr. Katherine B. Davis, president of the Parole Commission, and Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Correction, are to be commended for the work already accomplished and the plans proposed in the improvement of correctional conditions of New York City.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,
Commissioner.

NEW YORK COUNTY PENITENTIARY

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND

Inspected September 19 and 23, 1917.

The prison population on these dates was about 700. About one-half of the industries, viz., the shoe shop, wire brushes, corn brooms, clothing and mattresses, have been moved to Hart's Island, while the knitting shop, printing, steet brooms, cylinder brooms, bed making and painting departments remain.

There seems to be a marked feeling of dissatisfaction and unrest permeating the institution, and from observation and inquiries it appears to arise from what the prisoners deem an unfair administration of the present parole law. On August 10th last, fish was served for dinner, which many of the inmates thought not good; they showed their disapproval by throwing it from the tables, at the same time acting very noisy and boisterous, the result being that about a dozen of what was thought by the officers to be the ringleaders of the uprising were taken from their beds after they had retired and put in the punishment cells, and from interviews which I have since had with most of these so punished, they claim to have been brutally assaulted by the same officers with their clubs in the administration hall during the progress of their march to the punishment cells. The men in punishment said they were receiving only two thin pieces of bread once a day with water. They also have to sleep on the bare stone floor without a bed, and at times without any blanket.

On my calling the attention of Warden Schleth to the facts I suggested an inclined board be placed in each cell to sleep on and that the men receive more bread, and that it be given to them twice daily. He assented and gave the order for carrying it out. It was found also that the old vile practice of not giving the men in punishment toilet paper existed, they having to tear up their garments to clean themselves after having a stool. This is disgraceful and most unnecessary. The guards carry clubs again; this was done away with under a previous warden. Nothing aggravates a prisoner more than to be poked with these clubs and it is hard to prevent it being done if they are carried.

The new rule of not allowing inmates to converse is causing men to be often punished for so doing.

I was much surprised to notice the crude manner the doctors still have of dispensing medicine to the inmates. On the prisoners leaving the mess hall, if they think they need medicine they walk up to the doctor who is in the hall. If the doctor decides they do, he hands them a few pills without first putting them in a box or paper, which I think is not sanitary and suggest that a receptacle be used. The doctors also complained that they were short of various medicines, which condition should not prevail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

Commissioner.

NEW YORK WORKHOUSE

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND

Inspected November 20, 1917. Frank W. Fox, warden; Thomas McManus, deputy warden; Mary B. Harris, superintendent of women's department. In addition to these there were 80 male keepers and 33 matrons.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 656 men and 538 women, a total of 1,194. In addition to these there were in other institutions 747 men and 98 women, a total of 845, making a grand total of 2,059.

The housing of inmates continues in the two halls, the one for men having for the most part large outside cells containing approximately 30 beds in each; the one for women containing 120 cells, each-furnished with about six beds. The housing facilities continue as described in former reports. Each department has a few isolation cells which are not much used, I was informed. Each has a small outside window but with the doors closed they are quite dark. Very rarely an inmate is confined more than two or three days and then only in serious cases. The last detention in the isolation cells was on November 13th; the next preceding that was September 12th; and the next preceding that was September 2nd; and there was a detention on July 16th and one on July 7th—only five occasions since July 1st. They are given food three times a day, have a bed upon the floor and are visited daily by the doctor.

As the women for the most part have no outside employment they are exercised daily in the yard; the colored women from 1:00 to 2:00 P. M.; those from the hospital from 2:00 to 3:00 P. M.; those under treatment for the drug habit from 3:00 to 4:00 P. M.; and other white women from 9:30 to 12:00 A. M. The tuberculosis prisoners are kept in the yard practically all day.

There is a fairly well equipped women's hospital in charge of a women physician and three trained nurses. There were 92 inmates on the day of inspection. In the surgical room were 17 beds, in the medical ward 17, in the venereal ward 24 and 24 in the drug ward. The hospital has a separate kitchen and dining room. There is a general mess hall for the women with a seating capacity of 515.

There is a large sewing room, but only a few women were working as all material on hand had been made up. The prison clothing for both men and women is made in this sewing room. The material is cut in the tailor shop. There is a room for Red Cross work and about 50 women were making surgical dressings, helmets, socks and sweaters.

The laundry operated by the women does all the washing for the institution, the district prisons, and for the inmates on Riker's Island. There is under construction a new workshop for women; it is enclosed but not yet completed. There are no washing facilities in the cells, but there is a large wash room containing 14 stationary wash basins and 15 toilets. This is of recent construction and was built by prison labor.

The men's hospital remains about the same as at the time of the last inspection. There is one resident physician and three assistants. On the day of inspection the medical room had 24 beds and 20 patients; the surgical ward, 16 beds and 8 patients; the observation and clinical wards, 15 beds and 14 patients; the venereal ward, 10 beds and 3 patients; the drug ward, 15 beds and 8 patients. Male prisoners requiring serious operations are sent to the hospital of the penitentiary and the women to the Metropolitan hospital. The hospital also has a separate dining room for patients. There is a mess hall for men other than those in the hospital with a seating capacity of 548.

There is a shoe shop in which all the repair work is done and at the time of inspection six men were employed in that shop. There is a carpenter, blacksmith and wheelwright shop adjacent to the boiler room, a steamfitting shop, and an electrical repair shop where 25 men were employed on the day of inspection. There is a large tailor shop employing from 60 to 75 men. Some of the recent output of this institution was 5,700 towels, cut and hemmed, 1,000 checked spreads, 500 dining suits, 6,000 men's heavy outside suits. The room has 18 sewing machines with foot power. All the cutting is done in this shop and part of the sewing is done in the women's sewing shop. The inmates in these various shops work on an average of seven hours a day.

Most of the men in this institution are under indefinite sentence. Only about 40 men and 226 women are serving indeterminate sentences.

Those serving indeterminate sentences usually remain about a year; the others are sentenced for various terms from 15 days to 6 months and remain on an average of about 3 months. Five and ten-day men are no longer sent to the Island but are kept in the district prisons.

This institution has no commissary of its own, but inmates having money on deposit with the warden are, on his approval, privileged to purchase from the commissary at the penitentiary not exceeding \$2.00 worth. The commissary furnishes tobacco, pipes, food stuffs of various kinds, stationery, toilet articles, fruit, and underclothing.

Striped clothing is no longer used in this institution.

The wooden roof on the women's building is still continued. This is the principal fire danger of the institution. It should be replaced by a fire-proof roof as has been frequently recommended by the State Commission of Prisons. The former wooden roof burned several years ago and was replaced by the present one supposed to be only temporary.

The entire prison was clean, showing excellent care. The prisoners were quiet and apparently cheerful. Those having employment seemed to be interested in their work. The following were some of the more important labor assignments on the day of inspection:

MEN'S HALL

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----|----------------------------------|----|
| Bake shop | 30 | Hospital helpers | 18 |
| Dock | 30 | Tin shop | 8 |
| Ashes and coal | 75 | Tailor shop | 62 |
| Coal yard | 21 | Carpenters and blacksmiths. | 18 |
| Paint shop | 7 | Boiler house | 20 |
| Hospital | 52 | Stone shed | 64 |
| Shoe shop | 6 | Butcher shop | 10 |
| Store house | 8 | Stable | 20 |
| Mess hall | 30 | Storehouse yard | 10 |
| Housework | 24 | Kitchen | 37 |
| Helpers | 10 | Clerks | 10 |
| Barbers | 8 | Orderlies | 10 |
| Fire department | | 6 | |

WOMEN'S HALL

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|
| Laundry | 25 | Bath room | 4 |
| House kitchen | 10 | Dining room | 18 |
| Hospital | 146 | Hall keepers | 20 |
| Boiler shop | 60 | In hospital | 154 |
| Dining room | 25 | Red Cross room | 50 |
| Old women | | 70 | |

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY

NEW HAMPTON FARMS

Inspected December 22, 1917. Burdette G. Lewis, commissioner of correction; Lewis E. Lawes, superintendent.

An inspection of this institution impresses one with the thought that here is an unusual and unique departure from generally accepted prison ideas on the subject of handling male misdemeanants. With a population of 454 young men between the ages of 16 and 30 years, the whole air of the place indicated what would be expected of a well ordered asylum or other institution rather than a penal one. The development of the idea undertaken here will be interesting to watch as to its ultimate success or failure. The manner of bringing prisoners

here and the general plan of the institution were fully described in the last report of the commission.

Temporary quarters are still used, there being two camps, one called the Custodial section which is guarded, and one called the Honor Camp which is practically unguarded.

The Custodial section is enclosed by a wire-mesh fence which is unguarded except at night. There are three dormitories, all temporary wooden shacks which contain double-decker beds, each having toilet facilities with sewer connections at the end. Rough classification is made in Bunk House No. 3, one end being used for negroes and the other for boys between the ages of 16 and 18 years. In No. 2 Bunk House all the inmates between 18 and 21 years are assigned. In No. 1 Bunk House all inmates over 21 years are housed.

The Honor Camp is located some distance from the main group of buildings and is made up of a converted farm house with kitchen, mess hall, and assembly hall. There are two temporary bunk houses and a rebuilt barn in the group.

A few mental defectives sleep in the hospital at night, which is a cheerful place, clean, and the southern exposure has a solid frontage of windows. There was but one serious hospital case, that a pneumonia one, which was under the charge of a trained nurse, who is a civilian employee.

On the day of inspection there were 295 regularly committed reformatory inmates and 154 penitentiary inmates, received through the reception and classification division of Blackwell's Island.

THE SYSTEM

All inmates are committed to the reformatory under an indeterminate sentence with a possible maximum of three years. The minimum detention period expressed in marks is determined by the Parole Commission of the City of New York for each individual case. Reports are submitted to the Commission by the superintendent, head school teacher, physician, and the superintendent of industries, which are considered together with the reports of the Probation and Parole officers.

A change has occurred during the year in the marking and grading system. Each inmate upon admission is placed in Grade C, in which grade the maximum number of marks he may earn is five daily. He may be promoted to Grade B in which grade he may earn a maximum of ten marks daily. After promotion to Grade A he may earn a maximum of thirteen marks daily.

The demotion grades are D, E and F; the maximum that may be earned daily in E is two. An inmate in Grade F may receive no marks while in this grade.

By this system nothing is taken away that any inmate has earned, but his earning power is diminished by demotion.

Each supervising officer may give the inmate the minimum or the maximum marks of the grade to which he belongs.

Each inmate receives a card weekly with a record of his daily marks; in fact, the marks are given at the end of each day's work which, in my judgment, is an excellent feature. A daily record is kept in the conduct ledger and full biographical data is open for inspection at the office.

All demeanor reports issued because of acts or omissions are written on a regular form and signed by the reporting officer. The disciplinary officer reviews the evidence at a hearing in which the inmate has an opportunity to be heard, and then makes demotion reprimands, gives the inmate the benefit of the doubt or finds him not guilty. The superintendent reviews and signs each report before it is entered in the books. At the close of each month the superintendent grants interviews to those who wish to make appeal. Demotions, deprivations of privileges, extra

work and the more serious breaches of discipline are punishable by standing or walking within a small area under the supervision of the gate keeper, but at night the prisoner goes to his bed. There are no cells or other places for isolation purposes.

SPIRIT OF THE CAMPS

The work is in the open and that no one escaped from the Honor Camp and only five succeeded during the year out of forty attempts speaks well for the other camp organization. The best of feeling seemed to exist between the officers and prisoners and an unusually good spirit seemed to dominate the men. There was an active Red Cross Campaign on the day of my visit, a successful Liberty Bond drive had been made and a service flag was being made for the men called to military service. The record shows 45 inmates and 8 officers in active service.

EMPLOYMENT

Ultimately, trade schools will be developed, but at present there is more work to be accomplished than there are inmates to do it. Each inmate physically sound is first placed at the rough work, such as excavating, etc., from which he progresses to a trade. There are instructors of electricity, plumbing, machinery, carpentry, painting, tailoring, bricklaying, steamfitting, concrete working, and agriculture.

As the date of inspection was Saturday afternoon, the record of inmates employed, as taken from the previous day's work sheet, was as follows:

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|------------------------------|----|
| Bakers | 5 | Messengers and clerk..... | 8 |
| Tailors | 10 | Hospital | 9 |
| Construction power house..... | 25 | Plumbers | 12 |
| Construction service line..... | 37 | Sanitary squads | 18 |
| Construction concrete gang..... | 6 | Construction pump house..... | 8 |
| Construction main building..... | 15 | Electricians | 7 |
| Construction coal pockets..... | 22 | Band | 27 |
| Construction water line..... | 20 | Painters | 6 |
| Carpenters No. 1..... | 7 | Mess hall and kitchen..... | 26 |
| Carpenters No. 2..... | 8 | Railroad gang | 10 |
| Carpenters No. 3..... | 15 | Drivers | 15 |
| Pipe laying No. 1..... | 8 | Repair ice house | 10 |
| Pipe laying No. 2..... | 8 | Barns | 5 |
| Brick laying..... | 8 | Pigs and chickens..... | 2 |
| Clearing gang | 8 | School | 40 |
| Machinists | 4 | Farm | 40 |

AGRICULTURAL

A large measure of success has attended farming operations and enough onions, potatoes, tomatoes, beans, peas, carrots, and turnips have been raised to not only supply the needs of the institution but has contributed several carloads to the New York City institutions. The cannery has put up several thousand gallon cans of vegetables and has shipped a car of canned tomatoes.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES AND LIBRARY

The institution has three chaplains: Catholic, Protestant and Jewish, and religious services are held weekly.

A library is being established and contains carefully selected books, current magazines, and trade school and technical journals. There were about 80 inmates availing themselves of the library privilege when the inspection was made.

INSTRUCTION

Four sessions of school of two hours' duration are held daily and all inmates who have not gone beyond the fifth grade are compelled to attend.

The facilities are lacking for a larger attendance, but the superintendent and his school director are working on a system so that with increased facilities school activities may be extended and correlated with that of the trade school.

Instruction in music is one of the commendable features of this institution. There is an excellent band which gave a fine concert during the inspection.

RECREATION

A director has been selected from the school teachers who manages the baseball team, and operates the moving picture machine twice weekly while instructive and entertaining pictures are screened. He also keeps alive a healthy interest in supervised recreation in this outdoor institution. Band concerts, boxing, wrestling, and amateur entertainments are regularly given.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY

The hospital is in charge of the physician who is also chief sanitary officer. He is assisted by two trained nurses, one day nurse and one night nurse. There is an inside sanitary squad and an outside sanitary squad and there has been no epidemic in two years of camp life.

BATHING AND CLOTHING DISTRIBUTION

All inmates' clothing is marked and each inmate receives his own underclothing and a complete record is kept of baths which must be taken once a week by all except inmates employed in the kitchen, mess hall, bakery or barber shop who must bathe twice weekly.

The individualism of clothing is thorough and the barbering is conducted on a sanitary basis. Clean towels and a disinfectant for the razor is used after each individual. Bathing was in progress while the inspection was being made. The temperature of the bath room was comfortable and there was hot water in abundance. Wooden partitions separate the showers and there are wooden slabs over the concrete floor. There is also a place to sit down while the inmate is dressing. The bathing facilities appeared excellent.

CORRESPONDENCE AND VISITING

All incoming letters are allowed, provided the superintendent is assured that the correspondence is a proper one, special care being taken not to permit correspondence with prostitutes, gangsters, known drug users or inmates of other institutions. Inmates of the Custodial Camp may write one letter weekly. Inmates of the Honor Camp may write as often as they care to at their own expense and are allowed to have possession of stamps.

Visits with immediate relatives are allowed on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

GENERAL

An orderly kitchen and bake shop provide excellent bread and other food which is served in ample quantities to the men.

A tailor shop shows evidence of being busy and turning out good work. A large assembly hall has been provided with benches.

On the outside of the enclosure are temporary buildings containing the construction office, garage, machine shop, plumbing, painting, electric and carpenter shops, also two cottages with a third under construction and two dormitories for employees. The general layout is rough but effective and is clean and well ordered.

The outlook for a satisfactory water supply is much brighter; a fourth deep well was completed at a depth of 538 feet, concrete foundations for deep well pump No. 3 were built and a direct connected electrically operated Rumsey pump has been installed and enclosed.

The reinforced concrete reservoir of 200,000 gallons' capacity, which was about 20 per cent. completed at the beginning of the season, is now 90 per cent. complete. The laying of the 6-inch cast-iron water line between the pumps and the reservoir has been started.

About 300 feet of the main line sewer, consisting of a 12-inch tile drain and a 12-inch tile sanitary sewer, has been completed. Man-holes and the crossing over the state road have been completed. The excavation for this sewer has been quite an undertaking, going to the depth of 24 feet. Three thousand cubic yards were excavated from the sewage disposal beds this season.

A large brick chimney has been constructed at the power house site and the concrete walls for the power house foundation were being laid up until the time the cold weather prevented same. A small brick building to be used for fumigating is practically complete. A splendid new piggery has been constructed on the farm side and is now in use.

A large amount of grading and excavating has been accomplished. Concrete walks and gutters have been placed around the general office and superintendent's home. A number of stone fences have been torn down and the rocks collected from the fields, which are being crushed for concrete. A small school house has been built, containing 48 desks, which is also used for a visitors' room. An old barn has been converted into an ice house.

NEW BUILDINGS

The new administration building which, on the exterior is imposing and architecturally fine, is now substantially complete except for some plumbing and finishing, and will be occupied in April, 1918. The foundation was built by prisoners and the building proper by contract. Under a decision of the Supreme Court it was held that this Commission had no jurisdiction in the matter of approving plans for this institution. It is a fair assumption to say, in passing, that had the plans for the interior as constructed been submitted to the Commission, they would not have been approved.

Considerable space is given to reception, a classification and finger print rooms for which there is no use here under the plan now in existence. Two large elevators have been installed where one would serve the purpose. Cells, or rooms, are provided for 102 prisoners, whereas the judicious use of available space accommodations could have been made for probably 300 in this building.

The total floor area of all floors above basement is 24,911 square feet. The rooms are 6 feet 11½ inches wide by 10 feet 6 inches long by 12 feet 6 inches high. There are no toilets or washstands in the rooms; the doors are of hollow metal 1 7-8 inches thick by 2 ft. 4 in. wide by 6 ft. 6 in. high. Window bars are on the inside, swinging on hinges and with locks inside the rooms which could easily be picked by a prisoner skilled in such work. The steel doors have a barred opening near the top 18 inches square, through which a prisoner could reach and pick the door lock. The corridors are too wide and too high, being 8 feet wide and 12 feet 6 inches high. Several rooms on the second floor have been designed as laboratories but no specialists are provided and there is no call for laboratory service, as this work will all be done, as at present, at the Blackwell's Island reception and classification division. Hospital space is provided with seemingly too great generosity and provision is made for about 50 beds, whereas there will not be need of more than 20 or 25 beds. The Commissioner of Correction might well look to a re-distribution and rearrangement of the space in this building before final occupancy.

The Commissioner of Correction and Superintendent Lawes are to be heartily commended for the progress made in the construction and development of the plant generally and for its excellent management under the rather trying times of its upbuilding. It is to be hoped that the present plan will be given a full and fair trial by the officials of the city.

RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) That while the blankets were clean and there was no sign of vermin, sheets and pillow cases should be used.

(2) An extra Sunday suit should be given to each inmate.

(3) A better shoe should be provided, as the present brogan is both uneconomical and unsightly.

(4) Arrangements should be made for the services of an oculist and dentist when needed.

(5) In the permanent program, sufficient shops and a gymnasium or drill hall should be provided, so that even in the most severe weather the inmates could be kept busy.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner

REFORMATORY PRISON

HART'S ISLAND

Inspected November 15, 1917. L. C. White, superintendent in charge Michael C. Breen, deputy warden, assisted by 32 day keepers, 22 night keepers and 3 chaplains and 1 matron.

No women are now domiciled at this institution; those formerly sent here are now sent to the City Prison, Queens, except those afflicted with tuberculosis who are kept in the Hospital on Blackwell's Island.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 688; of these 552 were transferred from the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, 123 from the workhouse, and 13 from the New York City Reformatory; 101 were under 21 years of age. The highest number at any time during the past year was 745; the lowest, 640; the average, 695.

Just before the inspection last year three of the industries had been transferred from the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island to Hart's Island, viz., shoe making, tailoring, and brush industry. No additional industries have been transferred during the past year. On the day of inspection 80 men were employed in the shoe shop, 50 in the tailor shop and 20 in the brush and broom shop. The other employment was as follows:

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|------------------------------|----|
| Coal barge unloading..... | 35 | Kitchen and mess hall..... | 55 |
| Engine and fire rooms..... | 40 | Farm work | 20 |
| Painters | 6 | Carpenters | 12 |
| Office work | 12 | Ashes | 14 |
| Road making..... | 10 | Unloading freight | 28 |
| Ice manufacturing..... | 12 | Tinsmith shop | 7 |
| Drivers and stable men..... | 12 | T. B. hospital | 50 |
| General hospital..... | 28 | Old men unable to work | 18 |

A law was recently enacted forbidding the commingling of minors with adults in penitentiaries, hence none of the 101 boys could be allowed to work in the shops so they are kept in separate dormitories and are employed at common labor, mostly shoveling coal. In my judgment this law should be amended so as to permit boys to work as apprentices in the industrial shops with adults, continuing the provision requiring them to be housed separately. Apparently this is the only way that boys in penitentiaries can be taught a trade at which they can be employed after release. However, as this institution has been designated by law as a reformatory prison, perhaps this limitation in regard to minors is not now applicable to it.

During the past season there was considerable farm work and large quantities of cabbage, tomatoes, turnips, beets, onions, beans, sweet corn and various other kinds of garden stuff were produced, most of which

was consumed in the institution, but a considerable quantity of turnips and cabbage was sent to other prisons or to the store house on Blackwell's Island.

The product from the industrial shops was as follows: Shoe shop, about 180 pairs of shoes a day; brush shop, about 27 doz. brooms, 32 doz. scrub brushes, 12 to 15 doz. floor brooms, 15 doz. hair brushes, 8 doz. horse brushes and 27 doz. wisk brooms; tailor shop, about 200 suits a day. Each of the occupants of the tailor shop is given a task; some of them finish in four hours and others take six in which to complete the task. A new kitchen and mess hall are nearly completed, furnished with concrete floors and enclosed but not yet occupied. The present kitchen will be converted into a shop. The institution has a very large store room in charge of a keeper in which a record is kept of the receipts and distribution of all supplies, whether used for maintenance or in the industries.

The isolation building contains 20 cells; each has a small outside window which is practically worthless for light but affords some ventilation. The cells have double doors, one of bars and one solid metal. When the solid door is closed the cell is dark. There were three prisoners in these cells on the day of inspection: one had been confined there four hours, one for a few hours held on the charge of refusing to work and would be released the next morning if willing to go to work; and one had been held 24 hours on the charge of disseminating drugs among the inmates. They are furnished with blankets. The objection to these cells is the lack of light. It is no longer considered necessary in prison discipline to use dark cells for isolation purposes; these should be given light, either by the installation of larger windows in the outer wall or by removing entirely the solid doors of the cells. The solid doors might be kept on two or three cells for the housing of noisy or obstreperous prisoners. As these cells are arranged in a circle it might be found desirable after removing the solid doors to set up movable screens in front of some of the cells so that prisoners could not see or converse with each other across the corridor. These are only suggestions, but the main recommendation is the dark cells should not be allowed or used and some method should be derived to furnish isolation cells with light. The cells in the new isolation building at Riker's Island as well as the yard adjacent are well lighted.

I visited a number of the dormitories of which there are eleven; they were furnished with iron cot beds with woven wire springs, blankets, sheets and pillows. Practically all the buildings are brick and most of them of fireproof construction. Dormitory No. 3, for boys on the second floor of the Administration Building contains 80 beds; No. 2 occupied by the men in the tailor shop, has 50 beds, also a shower bath with 32 stalls; No. 8 occupied by men in the shoe and brush shop, has 100 beds. Dormitories Nos. 5, 6 and 7 together have 175 beds with about 150 prisoners; Nos. 5 and 6 are occupied by old and infirm men; No. 7 by about 15 men who take care of the fires in the institution at night; they have their own dining room. Dormitory No. 4 has 47 double-deck beds; these are objectionable and their further use should not be approved; it was occupied by 75 men on the day of inspection. The room is about 28 x 130 ft. with a 12 ft. ceiling. There are always two and sometimes three officers on duty at night in each dormitory.

There is a hospital on the second floor of one of the brick buildings, consisting of a room called the general hospital with 30 beds and an isolation hospital with 14 beds. There were 16 inmates in the former and 11 in the latter.

The school work of the institution is at present somewhat demoralized; two of the three teachers enlisted in the U. S. Army some time since and their places have not been filled. The other teacher has school five evenings in the week with an attendance of from 16 to 20 adults who are learning to read and write English. There is also an evening school for

minors from 7 to 9, with an attendance of about 20 which is not compulsory. When there were three teachers there was a large attendance and the instruction covered a more extended course. As the boys in this institution have to shovel coal about 7 hours a day and all the school facilities are in the evening, a very small proportion attends. I again repeat my recommendation of last year—that these boys have better school facilities; and it would be very much wiser, in my judgment, to compel them to go to school a half day every 24 hours and work a half day. It is more important for these boys to be given some educational advantages than for them to perform common labor during the entire time every day. Most of these boys are on indeterminate sentence and are likely to remain in the institution for a year or two. Of the 101 minors, 90 were serving an indeterminate sentence, also 539 of the adults.

This institution is under excellent management and is making satisfactory progress. The discipline is firm but kindly. The health of the inmates is good and their willingness to work was apparent. Improvements are in progress and as soon as room is provided other industries will be moved up from the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island.

RECOMMENDATIONS

I repeat the recommendations and criticisms contained in the foregoing, viz.:

1. Compulsory and enlarged school facilities for the boys.
2. Convert the isolation cells into light cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

BRANCH WORKHOUSE

RIKER'S ISLAND

Inspected January 19, 1917. Robert Barr, deputy warden.

Riker's Island is being developed as a municipal farm and considerable construction work is being carried on. There are no regular cells, the men sleeping in dormitories. There were 581 prisoners, all males, on the day of inspection, a number considerably in excess of the present accommodations. In two dormitories visited, each about 100 feet long by 30 feet wide, provision had been made for caring for 240 men, each being equipped with sixty double-deck beds. There was little space between the beds and the men have no privacy and complained of the overcrowding.

I would suggest that not more than 50 men be put in rooms of this size and that single beds be substituted for the double ones. The surplus population should be returned to Blackwell's Island until such time as there is room to accommodate them in a proper manner.

There is in course of construction a disciplinary building with 75 cells, each cell having an exercise yard.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

President.

MUNICIPAL FARM

RIKER'S ISLAND

Inspected November 14, 1917. Robert Barr, warden, assisted by two head-keepers, one serving during the day and the other at night, 24 day keepers and 11 night keepers. The rest of the staff consists of a resident physician, two inspectors of industries, a carpenter, an engineer, a fireman, a plumber, a second grade chef, and one institutional chef.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 672, all men; 306 were transferred from the workhouse and 367 from the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. One hundred and fifty were taking the cure for the drug habit; many of them were self-committed, having received treatment at the institution on Blackwell's Island and then sent to this institution for outdoor exercise and light employment in order to complete the cure.

The highest number of inmates at any time during the past year was 697; the average, about 670. Most of the inmates are serving indeterminate sentences; their average stay on Riker's Island is about twelve months. They are returned to Blackwell's Island for discharge. There are a few short term prisoners serving determinate sentences who are discharged directly from Riker's Island.

This institution is now known as the municipal farm. Riker's Island contains about 500 acres, a considerable portion of which is "made" land. It is proposed to convert the entire island into farm lands. About 70 acres were under cultivation during the past year and large quantities of turnips, onions, parsnips, cabbage, squash, pumpkins, sweet corn, and all kinds of garden products were raised and for the most part were consumed by the inmates. Some of the turnips, cabbage and egg plant were sent down to the general store house on Blackwell's Island. A few potatoes were raised as a matter of experiment and it was demonstrated that with proper care they can be produced here.

The kitchen which was in process of construction at the time of my last inspection has been completed, also the new mess hall. The work of remodeling the old mess hall is also in progress. These are adjacent and when completed the two will furnish a seating capacity of about 1,000. The tables have white enameled tops and folding seats on each side and are wide enough so that prisoners can sit on both sides.

There are ten dormitories furnished with iron cot beds, some of them with double deckers. Each bunk has three blankets, two sheets, and a pillow with slip. There is a washing and toilet room for each two dormitories, located between them and accessible to both. There is a new bath room between dormitories Nos. 1 and 2 and also between Nos. 3 and 4.

Other improvements during the past year consist of the construction of a new store room 37 x 90 feet which is to contain an ice box and butcher shop and is nearing completion; a new house for the fire apparatus about 16 x 45 feet in size and equipped with a section for drying hose; a new laundry 38 x 100 feet with concrete floor is enclosed but not completed. There is to be a toilet room adjacent and the main room is to have two divisions, one room for the soiled clothing and one for clean clothes. The dormitory which was started some time ago to be built of concrete blocks is still unfinished. The new disciplinary building has been completed except the installation of the plumbing. The old isolation building is still in use, but it will be discontinued when the new one is ready. The cells in the present one are not much used; confinement is seldom for more than one day. The prisoners so confined are given two meals a day, consisting of coffee and bread; after four days they get a dinner in addition.

One of the big jobs at which the men were engaged was grading behind the dormitories; this ground was low and wet and is being raised about 7 feet so as to be on a level with the surroundings. During the year about 100 acres of land has been prepared for cultivation. Another improvement is the construction of a five-room bungalow for the physician; this has been enclosed.

Dormitory No. 7 has 50 double-deck cots, occupied by 71 men on the day of inspection. This room was 50 x 100 feet, the average height of the ceiling about 18 feet. Dormitory No. 8 was in the same building and contained 50 double-deck cots; it usually has about 60 occupants.

It is the same size as dormitory No. 7 with the exception that the ceiling is only about 11 feet high. It contains a specimen cubicle which is made of steel plate on three sides about 7 feet high and heavy screen on the rear side. The floor space is 6 x 7 feet and it is 9 feet high, leaving a large open space between it and the ceiling. The upper two feet is made of heavy wire screen.

This institution has a commissary, established since the last inspection. The inmates have funds on deposit with the warden with which they can purchase from this commissary not exceeding \$2.00 worth a week. The supplies consist of tobacco, various food stuffs, stationery, toilet articles, and underclothing. The warden stated that purchases for the preceding month amounted to about \$1,200.

It would seem from the foregoing that the number of inmates has been considerably increased since last year, consisting mostly of those under treatment for the drug habit. Very commendable progress has been made in various lines of improvement. The following were the assignments to labor on the day of inspection:

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Carpenters | 15 | Steamfitters and machinists | 12 |
| Painters | 10 | Shoe, tailor and tin shops..... | 10 |
| Firemen | 8 | Mess hall (prisoners)..... | 35 |
| Blacksmith shop | 6 | Store house and utility men..... | 9 |
| Keepers' dining hall and war- | | Laundry | 22 |
| den's house | 10 | Building sea wall | 13 |
| Stables | 12 | Farmers | 30 |
| Dormitories (cleaning & dock | | Disciplinary building (con- | |
| gang) | 70 | struction) | 42 |
| Construction (masonry) | 18 | Farm (cleaning and grading)..... | 313 |
| Sewers (digging and laying).... | 16 | | |
| Plumbers and electricians | 16 | Total | 672 |

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

CITY PRISON—MANHATTAN

COR. FRANKLIN AND CENTRE STREETS

Inspected January 18, 1917. In charge of Warden Hanley.

The total number of prisoners were 599, of these 45 were females. Only 21 of the latter were awaiting trial; 24 were helpers from the workhouse. Of the males, 77 were minors, and 4 men and 2 women were Federal prisoners. The highest number of inmates in the past year was 604 and the average 522.

The place was found clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,
Commissioner.

CITY PRISON—MANHATTAN

(THE TOMBS)

Inspected September 25, 1917. John J. Hanley, warden.

The City Prison, Manhattan, known as the "Tombs", is used chiefly for the detention of those awaiting trial as are the city prisons in Brooklyn and Queens. It contains 450 cells and is usually overcrowded, necessitating the confinement of two prisoners in many of the cells.

The population on the day of inspection was 586 of whom 530 were males and 56 females. There were 259 awaiting the action of the local courts, 115 convicted and awaiting transfer, 53 held for the federal courts, 120 either serving short sentences or transferred from the penitentiary and workhouse, and 39 miscellaneous cases.

The average daily population for the fiscal year ending July 30th was 492 males and 45 females; the highest, 593 males and 59 females; and the lowest, 385 males and 35 females. These figures show a considerable decrease in population as compared with the preceding year.

The institution is old and has been described in detail in previous reports. With its constantly shifting population it is somewhat difficult to keep the cells clean. Cleaners were at work at the time of inspection.

No toilet paper was furnished in any of the cells and the attention of the Commissioner of Correction was called to this matter.

The prisoners are exercised daily, either in the corridors or in the prison yard.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

CITY PRISON—BROOKLYN

RAYMOND STREET

Inspected September 24, 1917. John Hayes, warden.

This institution has 416 cells for males, arranged in four tiers in two cell blocks, each tier having four rows of cells of 26 each. In the women's department, which is comparatively modern, there are 63 steel cells on three floors.

The population on the day of inspection was 441 of whom 373 were males and 68 females, classified as follows: Awaiting trial, 179 males, 19 females; convicted and awaiting sentence, 52 males, 12 females; serving sentence, 39 males, 2 females; transferred from the penitentiary and workhouse, 47 males, 33 females; awaiting transfer to other institutions, 6 males, 1 female; United States prisoners, 50 males, 1 female. The average population of the institution during the fiscal year ending June 30th was 251 males and 36 females; the highest, 316 males and 58 females; and the lowest, 193 males and 21 females. It will be noted that the population is higher than at any time during the past fiscal year, a part of the increase being attributed to the number of Federal prisoners in custody. The number of female prisoners is abnormally high, making it difficult to properly classify those under detention. We found two minors, one of whom said she was but sixteen years of age, in the tiers with adult prisoners. The male minors are separated from the adults.

The institution is used primarily for the detention of court prisoners, those held for trial or for the grand jury. A few short-term prisoners are sentenced to this prison and others are transferred from the penitentiary and workhouse to do the institutional work.

The prisoners are exercised daily, both within the institution and in the prison yard, and are given three meals. Those having money are permitted to purchase food from an authorized caterer. Some of the sentenced prisoners were employed in the construction of a building to be used as a residence for the warden.

The men's jail is old but is equipped with modern plumbing. The officer stated that there was no supply of toilet paper on hand. We

later were informed by the Commissioner of Correction that it would be furnished, as the department has a supply in the storehouse.

Religious services are held weekly.

The institution was clean and appeared to be in good condition.

RECOMMENDATION

That efforts be made to keep the female prisoners properly classified.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

CITY PRISON—BROOKLYN

RAYMOND STREET

Inspected October 18, 1917. John Hays, warden.

The population of this prison was 354 on the day of inspection, 254 male adults, 56 male minors, and 44 females. Of these, 105 males and 15 females were awaiting trial. There are 416 cells for males and 63 for females, the latter being in a comparatively new building. The men exercise in the yard from 8:30 to 9:30 A. M., and the women from 1:00 to 2:00 P. M. Prisoners serving time wear blue uniforms. Meals to all are served in their cells.

There are seven matrons in the women's quarters. There is a jail physician who is very assiduous in his duties.

A new residence is being built in the yard for the warden, by the inmates. This has been needed for many years.

The buildings were found clean throughout and showed intelligent care by the authorities.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

Commissioner.

CITY PRISON—QUEENS

LONG ISLAND CITY

Inspected October 17, 1917. Joseph A. McCann, acting warden.

The total population at the time of inspection was 225—109 males and 116 females. Of the males, 9 were awaiting trial, 7 were awaiting transfer to other institutions, 35 were held for the grand jury, and 58 had been convicted of crimes and were serving their sentences. Of the females, 2 were awaiting transfer, 2 were awaiting trial, and 112 were serving sentence.

The institution throughout shows many marked improvements. There is now a good sewing room for the women with a competent teacher. A beautiful little chapel has been constructed from what formerly was a place used for rubbish. The height of the wall around the prison yard has been raised which enables the authorities to allow the inmates to exercise daily with little or no risk of their escaping. Many minor improvements also have been made, but more than all, the place was found clean throughout which showed great care and perseverance of the warden.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

Commissioner.

CITY PRISON—QUEENS

LONG ISLAND CITY

Inspected November 21, 1917. Joseph A. McCann, acting warden.

The complete staff, in addition to the acting warden, consists of 12 male keepers, 8 matrons, 3 chaplains, a visiting physician, a clerk, a store keeper, a plain cook, and a sewing instructress.

Having occasion to inspect the Civil Prison of Queens on the above date we also made a brief visit to the City Prison. The number of inmates on that date was 115 males and 122 females, classified as follows:

| | Male | Female |
|------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------|
| Penitentiary prisoners | 49 | 83 |
| Workhouse prisoners | 6 | 35 |
| Awaiting trial | 50 | 4 |
| Awaiting transfer to other institutions..... | 4 | .. |
| Serving sentence, committed direct from Queens county..... | 6 | .. |

The highest number at any time during the past year was 251; the average about 220.

A part of this institution has been designated as the New York City Penitentiary for Women. All women sentenced to the penitentiary are brought directly here from the courts without being taken to Blackwell's Island. The number confined in this institution is very much less than formerly, especially males. In the latter part of 1915 there were 207 male and 129 female prisoners. As the main prison for men has 137 cells it is not now necessary to put more than one in a cell. The practice of "doubling" is necessary in the women's department, as there were 72 cells with 122 women on the day of inspection.

This jail has been very much improved during the past two years. The entire interior has been painted a light color; each cell in both departments has an electric light, two folding bunks, toilet, and stationary wash basin, and prisoners are furnished with towels and toilet paper. The jail presented a satisfactory condition of cleanliness. Persistent use of the gasoline torch and other successful methods of combating vermin keep the jail free from such pests.

The library arrangements mentioned in former reports are continued; two of the attendants from one of the public libraries of the borough visit the prison every Wednesday and distribute books among the prisoners as required and keep a record of such distribution and return. A case containing a considerable quantity of books is kept on hand in the men's visiting room and a similar arrangement is also carried out in the women's department. This is appreciated by the prisoners, especially by a large number of the women.

CLASSIFICATION

On the day of inspection there were six boys who were kept on the top floor in the men's jail. There were no minors among the women; their classification consisted of keeping the colored women on one floor in a section by themselves, the penitentiary prisoners separate from the others so far as possible. The workhouse prisoners are on the top floor. There are three floors with 24 cells each in the women's department.

EMPLOYMENT

The men do the cleaning of the jail except in the women's department, all the repair work, and practically all the new work when such is required. The women have a large sewing room with nine sewing machines. Thirty were employed in this room on the day of inspection. The matron said there were usually 35; they make their own clothes and also women's garments to be sent to the general store room for use in the other institutions of the department. At present a considerable number of women are knitting sweaters for the Red Cross, certain charitable institutions furnishing the yarn.

EXERCISE

Since the completion of the yard surrounding the jail prisoners are given outdoor exercise—the women from 7:30 to 9:00 A. M. daily and the men from 2:00 to 3:45 P. M.

VENTILATION

Some work was in progress to improve ventilation in the cells in the women's department. Eight holes were being drilled in the back of each cell opening into the utility corridor between the cells which contains an open ventilator up through the roof and also an electric fan at one end. This fan when in operation draws the foul air from the corridor and when the work of drilling holes is completed it will also draw out the foul air from the cells. On the day of inspection the motor for this fan was out of commission and had been for several days. It should be repaired at once.

LAUNDRY

The men wash their own clothes in three stationary tubs on the first floor. The general laundry work of the men's jail is sent to Blackwell's Island. The women do their laundry work in the various bath tubs in their department; they tried sending it to the workhouse laundry but were not satisfied with the results. A new laundry is very much needed.

MESS HALL

At the present time the men eat their meals on temporary tables in the central corridor of the men's jail, an unsatisfactory arrangement. The women eat at three different tables, one on each floor in the central corridor between the cell blocks.

NEW BUILDING

An appropriation has been made for a new building for this institution, to contain a basement with a large kitchen; on the first floor a new mess hall for the men; and on the second floor a laundry. It is proposed to do most of the work by prison labor. These additional facilities are very much needed and we trust the work will be expedited.

COMMISSARY

This institution has a commissary, recently provided, where prisoners having funds to their credit with the warden are allowed to purchase certain supplies not exceeding \$2.00 a week. These supplies consist of tobacco, pipes, certain food stuffs, stationery, toilet articles, fruit and underclothing.

There is a visiting room for men and also one for women. A new chapel recently provided has very complete equipment; on the rostrum at one end is a complete outfit for the Catholic service and on the rostrum at the other end the usual equipment for the Protestant service. The seats are reversible. The entire furnishings were donated by various individuals and societies. The chapel was constructed by removing partitions between two rooms not much in use. The present sewing room was also made up in the same way. These are both very desirable improvements with practically no expense to the city.

Practically all women sentenced to this institution are given an indeterminate sentence. All the penitentiary prisoners are so sentenced, also most of the men transferred from the penitentiary, and a few of the workhouse prisoners. The time of their detention is determined by the city parole board and while on parole they are looked after by parole officers. One of the officers who happened to be present stated that about 86 per cent. of those paroled made good; at least that was his experience. He said he had had the oversight of forty men since August 1st and only two of them had to be returned to prison.

A physician visits the institution daily and goes any time on call. For surgical operations the prisoners are sent to the hospital on Blackwell's Island. The health of the inmates is generally very good.

We desire to commend the intelligent and humane management of Acting Warden McCann. The work he has accomplished in raising the prison wall, fitting up the chapel and sewing room, and other improvements which he has made, using prison labor entirely, is very praiseworthy.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

SECOND DISTRICT PRISON—JEFFERSON MARKET

TENTH ST. AND SIXTH AVE.

Inspected November 13, 1917. Peter A. Mallon, warden; John M. Faas, head-keeper, assisted by four male keepers and four matrons.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 57 males and 55 females, classified as follows: Court prisoners, 37 males and 36 females; witnesses, 1 male; five and ten-day men, 1; five and ten-day women, 11; help 18 males and 8 females. The help are those transferred here from the penitentiary or workhouse on Blackwell's Island to do the housework of this institution. Prisoners sentenced in Manhattan to terms of 10 days or less are held in the district prisons and not sent to Blackwell's Island, and assist with the institution work. The highest number of inmates at any time during the past year was 140; the lowest, 16; the average, about 100.

The rooms and departments remain practically the same as at the time of my last inspection in October, 1916. Some improvements have been made. The ten-day room for men has been newly painted, also the room for trustees on the first floor which contains 19 beds. The principal prison for men on the upper floor contains 28 cells in two tiers. Some changes and improvements have been made in this department—a new porcelain sink with a double porcelain draining board has been installed in the corridor; the iron cots have been removed from the cells and two folding bunks installed in each, also a toilet, wash basin, and bunk furnished with blankets, two white sheets, and pillow with slip. There is also a wash basin in the corridor. Prisoners are furnished clean towels and toilet paper.

The principal jail for women has 60 cells in four tiers, 56 used for prisoners and 4 for bath and store room. Most women now detained in any of the district prisons are sent here. The classification is about as last year—on one side those intoxicated are kept in the first tier, the five and ten-day women on the second, the colored women on the third, and the help on the fourth. On the other side the drug addicts and those requiring observation are kept on the first tier, court prisoners on the second, those held for investigation on the third, and the help on the fourth.

The entire jail was clean and in good condition. It has recently been repainted and is claimed to be entirely free from vermin of every description.

There are two prison pens adjacent to this institution under the jurisdiction of the court officers of the Jefferson Market Court, one for men and one for women. They are furnished with benches and in a small room adjacent there are a toilet and wash basin. They are cared for by the inmates of the district prisons.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

FOURTH DISTRICT PRISON

153 EAST 57TH STREET

Inspected November 17, 1917. Peter A. Mallon, warden; John C. Lynch, head-keeper, assisted by four day and four night keepers, and one matron.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 36, all males classified as follows: Court prisoners, 11; help from the workhouse, 25. The highest number at any one time during the past year was 70; the average, about 40. The number of inmates received at this institution for the ten months ending November 1st was 7,645 men and 503 women. No witnesses are now detained here. At one time during the past year there were as many as 10. Most of the male witnesses are now kept at the new House of Detention on Lafayette street and the women at the fifth district prison. No women are kept here at night. The Fourth District Police Court and the Domestic Relations Court are held in the same building during the day and the men's night court in the evening. There are pens connected with these courts, one for men and one for women. Prisoners detained by any of these courts are brought downstairs to this prison. The men are held here until transferred to whatever institution they are sentenced. The women other than witnesses are at once sent to the second district prison.

The interior of this prison has recently been newly painted a light color. The cell arrangement remains the same as formerly; each cell has electric light. The whole building has concrete floors. The men's hall is still heated by coal stoves and the rest of the building by steam. There are eight beds in the dormitory for male help. The detention room for women was well lighted and furnished with seats, and bath adjacent. The women are in the care of the matron while they are detained. Prisoners receive three meals a day; court prisoners are fed if in custody at meal time.

The entire jail was clean and evidently has the best of care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

FIFTH DISTRICT PRISON

121ST ST. AND SYLVAN PLACE

Inspected November 17, 1917. Peter A. Mallon, warden; Fred L. Morehead, head-keeper, assisted by 6 male keepers, and 2 regular and 1 relief matron.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was as follows: Awaiting examination, 20 males and 3 females; help from the workhouse, 10 males and 3 females, from the penitentiary, 1; witness, 3 males and 4 females.

This prison is now the detention house for women held as witnesses. Occasionally male witnesses are detained in the district prison at the request of the district attorney who desires them to be kept separate from other witnesses who are in the House of Detention on Lafayette street. One of these male witnesses was a convict in Sing Sing and had been brought down to use as a witness in some case pending trial in the courts. The highest number of male inmates at any time during the past year was 75; the average, about 50. The highest number of females was 20; the average, about 12. Since the last inspection the sleeping platform in the two rooms for ten day men have been removed and cots with woven wire springs substituted. There are eleven cots in one of the rooms and nine in the other. There is room for additional ones if necessary. This is a commendable improvement.

There is a chapel in which services are held by both Protestants and Catholics.

The women's prison has 16 cells in two tiers, all facing outside windows. Each toilet, wash basin, and electric light. The cells are brick except the doors which are grated. Each bunk has two blankets, two sheets, a spread and a pillow with slip. Court prisoners are kept on the upper floor, witnesses on one side of the first floor, and the help on the other. There is a dormitory for the male help with 8 beds; in a small room adjacent are a toilet and wash basin.

The men's prison has 24 cells in three tiers, four on each side in each tier, back to back, with two folding bunks in each which have been installed since the last inspection in place of the cots formerly used. A shower bath has been installed in the end cell on the first tier as recommended in our last report; formerly, all male prisoners had to be taken down to the shower bath adjacent to the kitchen.

There were no boys in custody and the keeper does not use both bunks in the cells unless compelled to do so, which is not very often. Witnesses are kept on one side of the first tier of cells and the court prisoners occupy all the other cells except that the four top cells on one side are used for the help, the dormitory for the help not containing sufficient room.

The interior of this jail has been newly painted, was very clean and it was claimed to be entirely free from vermin. The men do the kitchen and laundry work, that is, the sheets and pillow slips except when they need fumigating. The blankets are sent to Blackwell's Island. The laundry room contains six stationery wash tubs. There is a shower bath off the kitchen now used for this help. There is also a yard surrounding the prison on three sides which is frequently used for airing blankets. In this same building the Fifth Magistrates and the Eighth Municipal Courts are held. There are two prison pens connected with the former court which are under the care of the Department of Correction.

The total number of prisoners admitted to this institution from January 1, 1917, to November 1st was 4,886 men and 615 women.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

SIXTH DISTRICT PRISON

162ND ST. AND BROOK AVE., BOROUGH OF BRONX

Inspected November 16, 1917. Joseph Smith, keeper, an officer of the Department of Correction. The sheriff of Bronx county also keeps a deputy here.

The Sixth District Magistrates Court is held in this building. The police bring in on an average about nine prisoners a day. They are kept in one of the prison pens in the basement until taken upstairs to court. If not discharged at the hearing they are either committed to the county jail or to one of the institutions under the Department of Correction and are brought downstairs and put in the other pen. When court adjourns those committed to the county jail are at once transferred to that institution by the sheriff's deputy and the others are transferred by the keeper to the Fifth District Prison and thence to Blackwell's Island. There are only two pens; their care devolves upon the Department of Public Buildings. They are now receiving better care than formerly. The janitor of the building looks after them.

There is no separate place for women. They are kept in the office of the keeper. From July 15th to August 31st 245 prisoners were com-

mitted to the sheriff, and from July 25th to date of inspection 282 were committed to the Department of Correction.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

SEVENTH DISTRICT PRISON

315 WEST 53RD STREET

Inspected November 17, 1917. Peter A. Mallon, warden; James N. Smith, head keeper, assisted by 7 keepers and 1 matron.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 32, all males classified as follows: Awaiting trial, 4; five and ten-day men, 13; help from the penitentiary, 4; help from the workhouse, 5; witnesses, 6, two of whom were prisoners from Sing Sing held at the request of the district attorney. The highest number at any time during the past year was 75, the average, about 50. No women are now detained in this institution and the prison formerly used for women is now occupied by the help. There was a very good dormitory for men formerly used by the workhouse prisoners and their occupancy of the cells formerly used for women instead of remaining in the dormitory is in harmony with the general proposition that prisoners prefer individual rooms or cells to dormitories and keepers prefer that they be housed in cells rather than dormitories.

Women held by the courts connected with this prison are sent to Jefferson Market Prison at 4 P. M. daily.

The work of repainting which was in operation at the time of the last inspection was completed and the same work was again commenced at the time of this inspection. It is the policy of the management to repaint about once a year if possible. Since the last inspection the cell blocks have been repaired and are now in good order. The prison formerly used for females consists of 15 cells and bath; each with toilet and wash basin. These cells are large, having floor space of 6 x 9 ft. Two folding bunks with wire springs have been installed in each cell and each is furnished with blankets, sheets and pillow with slips. Five and ten-day men are also kept in this department in place of the dormitory formerly occupied by them. The room formerly used as a matron's room is now used as a barber shop.

The pen's principal jail consists of three tiers containing 23 cells and a bath, with same equipment as the cells in the former women's prison. Court prisoners and witnesses are detained here. Witnesses are segregated on separate tiers. Court prisoners are exercised two hours in the morning and two in the afternoon. This prison also has a chapel with Protestant services on Sunday afternoon and Catholic services in the morning. The former dormitory is now used as a drying room for the blankets. There is also a visiting room.

The entire prison was clean, showing excellent care. It was claimed to be entirely free from vermin of every kind.

This is a six story building and contains, among other things, the seventh district court. Connected with this court are two prison pens, one for males and one for females. These pens are in the care of the court officers.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

HOUSE OF DETENTION

49 LAFAYETTE ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 13, 1917. Andrew S. Handly, head correction officer in charge, assisted by four regular keepers, two relieving keepers, and a chef.

This is the new quarters for the detention of male witnesses for the borough of Manhattan and is located on the twelfth floor of a business building on Lafayette street adjacent to the "Tombs" on Center street. It is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Correction. There is always an officer on duty; at night there are two.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 25; the average, about 30. They are all housed in one large dormitory. Each inmate has an iron cot bed with woven wire springs and furnished with blankets, white sheets, and pillow with white slip.

The room has a hardwood floor over concrete, 19 large windows, barred or screened, and an 18 ft. ceiling. Adjacent is a dining room and kitchen. The inmates are given three meals a day, all cooked in the kitchen except the bread. There is also a large store room and a bath room with showers, wash basins and toilets. Each man has a separate steel locker. The witnesses are paid from one to four dollars a day, the amount being fixed by the court. The contractor has yet to erect in the dormitory 60 cubicles, one for each inmate. When these are furnished each man will have a little room of his own. Female witnesses are housed in the district prisons as are some male witnesses whom the district attorney desires to keep separate from those detained here. All the rooms were clean and the inmates quiet and orderly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

NEW YORK CITY POLICE STATIONS

POLICE HEADQUARTERS

240 CENTER ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 13, 1917. John J. Cray, inspector in charge. Police headquarters has a jail in the basement which consists of 26 steel cells, 8 facing outside windows and 18 facing a central corridor, 9 on each side; each has one folding bunk and a one-piece toilet with a good flush. The doors and tops are made of round bars set on 4-inch centers. The jail has concrete floors, electric light and steam heat. It has very little sunlight. A shower bath and washing facilities are adjacent to the corridor. It is a jail for the detective bureau, the first branch of which has its office in this building.

The number of prisoners averages about 15 a day, all males. There were 17 the night before inspection. All prisoners confined here are charged with serious offenses and none of them is taken to night court.

It is under the care of three attendants and was clean and in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

FIRST PRECINCT POLICE STATION

CORNER OLD SLIP AND SOUTH STREET

Inspected November 28, 1917. William J. Lahey, captain.

The total police force of this precinct is 90.

This station occupies all of a fine new building which was opened in 1910 and has accommodations for both men and women. The women's jail has five cells on the first floor but is not used for confining prisoners. The women arrested in this precinct are sent to the 13th precinct at Delancey and Clinton streets and men alone are detained here.

The men's jail consists of 24 cells, 12 facing on each street, arranged in three tiers of four cells to the tier. The cells are provided with modern toilets and wash basins with hot and cold water are provided in the corridors.

The station house is provided with a morgue which is used frequently because of the location.

The dormitories are well lighted and aired, and are kept clean, as is the whole station house, which shows excellent care. A gymnasium is provided on the top floor for the use of the officers.

The work of the police in this precinct since January 1, 1917, to the date of inspection was as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Arrests for felonies | 80 |
| Arrests for misdemeanors | 401 |
| Juvenile delinquents | 11 |
| Summonses served | 936 |

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

SECOND PRECINCT POLICE STATION

156 GREENWICH STREET., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 12, 1917. J. P. Leary, acting captain; D. H. Hogan, lieutenant at the desk.

The total number of officers in this precinct is 81.

The jail section of this station house was fully described in my report of December 14, 1915, and remains in practically the same condition. No women are now kept here but are sent to the fourteenth precinct station house and the women's jail is unoccupied.

The men's jail contains 30 cells in three tiers, 10 on each tier. Each cell has a toilet and bunk and there are two stationary wash basins in each corridor. Half of the cells face outside windows, but these were not very light, being shadowed by adjacent buildings.

The jail was clean, showing excellent care.

In addition to the arrests made in this precinct prisoners are brought here from the 4th, 6th, 10th, 12th and 16th precincts and sometimes from the 1st and 2nd; also more or less United States prisoners of whom there were three in custody on the day of inspection.

During the day up to four o'clock prisoners are sent directly to court except those who are intoxicated who are locked up until they become sober. From 4:00 P. M. until midnight prisoners arrested are sent to night court except those too much intoxicated and those charged with felonies who are held for morning court. The average number held for night court is about 4 or 5 and the average held for morning court about 5, I was told.

The cells facing the outside windows are said to be about the only ones used. This practice is to be commended, as the other cells are dark. The push buttons to flush the toilets have not been reinstalled and the toilets are flushed from the corridor by the officer.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

FOURTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

BEACH AND VARRICK STS., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 22, 1917. Dominick Henry, captain; Michael J. Collins, lieutenant at the desk. The total police force of this precinct is 80.

This is one of the new station houses of the city and has departments for both men and women. The women's jail having four cells on the first floor is not in use. There are so few women arrested in this section of the city that no matron is kept here and all women arrested in this precinct are sent to the second precinct station house and the men are detained here.

The work of the police in this precinct since January 1, 1917, to date of inspection was as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Arrests for felonies | 76 |
| Arrests for misdemeanors | 517 |
| Juvenile delinquents | 25 |
| Summonses served | 260 |

The men's jail consists of 16 cells on two tiers, 8 on each floor, four on each side, back to back. The cells have entire open fronts consisting of round iron bars set on about 5-inch centers. Each contains a folding bunk, stationary wash basin, and a niche closet operated by push button. There are two large windows in front of each four cells so that they are well lighted. The floor is concrete. The room has electric light and steam heat. The ceiling is 15 feet high.

The entire jail was very clean, showing excellent care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

THIRTEENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

120 CLINTON ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 19, 1917. Daniel F. O'Connor, captain; Richard Kerwig, lieutenant at the desk. The total police force of this precinct is 164, including 3 male attendants and 3 matrons.

In addition to the prisoners arrested in this precinct all detained males arrested in the 1st, 5th, 7th and 17th precincts and all female prisoners of those precincts and those in the 15th are brought to this station house. The number of male prisoners brought in during 24 hours range from 6 to 20, and the number of women from 1 to 2. About one half of these are held for morning court. These consist of three classes: Those charged with felony, those too intoxicated to be taken to night court, and those brought in after night court adjourns at midnight.

The work of the police in this precinct from January 1, 1917, to November 1st was as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| Arrests for felonies | 260 |
| Arrests for misdemeanors | 1,245 |
| Juvenile delinquents | 161 |
| Summonses served | 1,043 |

About 100 of those arrested were women. There were also arrested by detectives and by the police in other precincts and brought to this station house about 300 men and 200 women.

This station house is a four-story building constructed about six years. The men's jail contains 34 steel cells and that for women 6 steel cells. Each cell has one bunk, a toilet, and wash basin. Some of the cells are fairly well lighted and some are dark. It is seldom necessary to use the dark ones or any of the twenty-four on the second floor. They were fully described in former reports and remain in the same condition. The jail throughout was very clean and showed good care.

A large share of the work of the matrons is the care of lost children, which are brought in by the police. They average about 200 a month, most of them children of foreign born parents; they are held at the station house until 10 o'clock at night and if not called for by the parents are then sent to the Society for the Care of Children. It is quite the custom in certain sections of the city for parents to turn their little children loose on the street and go on a business or pleasure trip, expecting that the children will be picked up by the police and taken to the station house where they will find them in the evening. There is no provision for giving these children anything to eat at the station house and they go hungry unless the matrons and officers feed them at their own expense, which they often do. This turning of little children out on the streets to be picked up as lost is a cruel practice and should be stopped. The sorrow of these little ones in many cases are very pathetic. A law should be passed with teeth in it, authorizing the arrest and punishment of parents guilty of this heartless practice.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

FOURTEENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

135 CHARLES STREET., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected January 18, 1917. William J. Clark, captain; Dennis F. Lyons, lieutenant at the desk. The total police force of this precinct consists of 109 officers, including three male attendants and three matrons.

Under a recent order of the Department only women are detained at this station house. During the day up to the closing of day court all women arrested in Manhattan south of 110th street are taken to this station house. After the day court is closed all women arrested in the entire borough are taken here. The captain stated that the number averages about thirty a day. The matron stated there had been 220 women this month to date; that on the day preceding the inspection fifteen were held for the night court; and that the usual number held over night for the morning court was four or five. All men arrested in this precinct are sent to the twenty-third precinct station house.

The jail in this station house is located on the first floor of a brick annex in the rear of the station house. Formerly, there were two departments, one of eight cells in a double row, four on each side for men, and another department the same size for women, separated by a solid brick wall, with a separate outside entrance. The cells in the front row of both departments face outside windows opening into a court between the jail and station house. The cells in the back rows receive light from a skylight over the corridor. The cells are small, 4 ft. x 7 ft. x 7 ft. high, with small perforations in the top. The doors are latticed steel work. The bars are set close together. Very little light enters the cells when the door is closed and you cannot see the prisoner inside. The time of my visit was the middle of the afternoon on a bright sunny day; there was a woman prisoner in one of the cells and the matron in order to see her had to use an electrical bulb, attached to a cord. While the perforations in the top of the cells aid ventilation, they are too small to afford any light. Each cell is furnished with a toilet with a faucet over it and a wooden bunk. These faucets are intended for washing and drinking purposes but may be used for flushing, but there is an arrangement by which the toilets may be flushed from the corridor from a tank.

The jail was without adequate heat on the day of inspection. It was supposed to have steam heat, but the pipes were all cold. The matron stated that one half of the cells in the back row where the skylight is over the corridor are so cold at all times in wintry weather that they cannot be used. She thought this arose from the cold coming down from the skylight, but I noticed that the steam pipes are only in the front corridor and half way around the end corridor.

There are two serious objections to this old and antiquated jail. The cells are practically dungeons, a condition made worse by the fact that the windows are small, and the cells are improperly heated. The only heat is from the steam pipes mentioned and in cold weather not enough heat penetrates through the small openings in the doors to make the cells comfortable. This condition is more pronounced in the rear cells than in the front ones.

In my inspection report of December 15, 1915, I stated that the floor unfortunately is made so that when hosed the water runs into the cells rather than into a drain. Before visiting the jail I asked the captain about this and he thought it had been remedied but was not sure. I was unable to discover that anything had been done to remedy this condition.

I understand this station house was selected as a place of detention for women for the reason that it is the nearest station house to the Jefferson Market court located at Tenth street and Sixth avenue. I desire to call the attention of the Police Commissioner to the fact that the station house in the eighteenth precinct, located at 230 West Twentieth street, is only a little farther away from Jefferson Market than the Fourteenth precinct station house and is a new five-story fireproof building. The entire interior is modern in every respect. The jail was constructed with two departments, one containing ten cells for men

in two tiers, five in each tier. They are modern, with open fronts of round bars facing large outside windows, each furnished with a niche closet with enameled seat and push button flush, the most approved method of flushing a prison closet. Each cell has a stationary wash basin and a polished oak bunk twenty inches wide. In addition to these ten cells there is a separate room designed for women containing four cells with like equipment, making fourteen in all, properly heated and lighted.

I recommend that the Police Commissioner be requested to substitute the Eighteenth precinct station house for the Fourteenth for the detention of women. The accommodations are so much better in the Eighteenth that they should prevail over the fact that it is a few blocks farther from Jefferson Market than the Fourteenth. More or less of the women arrested in Manhattan are old and feeble, not warmly clad, and of low vitality, and when taken into custody they should be housed in warm quarters. Possibly all these matters did not receive full consideration by the Commissioner when the Charles street station house was selected, and the considerations which I have mentioned are quite as important as the nearness of the prison selected to the Jefferson Market Court.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

FOURTEENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

135 CHARLES ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 12, 1917. William J. Clark, captain; John Tinker, lieutenant at the desk.

The total police force of this precinct is 90, including 2 male attendants and 3 matrons.

This jail detains the men arrested in this precinct and those in the tenth and the women from practically all the precincts in the first and second districts. It was fully described in my report of January 18th last, and this inspection was made because at that time practically all the women arrested and detained in Manhattan were brought to this jail. This practice has been discontinued and now women from a limited number of precincts are brought here and the men's jail is again used for men.

Briefly described, each of these jails consists of 8 steel cells with perforated tops, in double rows, those in front facing outside windows and those in the rear receiving light from a large skylight. The interior of the jail was clean and is kept well painted.

The number of male prisoners locked in the jail averages 3 or 4 a day, I was informed; sometimes there are as many as 10 or 12. The number of women is usually 5 or 6, sometimes as many as 8, more on Saturdays and Sundays than other days. The number of arrests and summonses served in this precinct from January 1 to October 11, 1917, was 1,429.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

FIFTEENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

321-323 EAST FIFTH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 29, 1917. John Sweeney, captain; Patrick Dinan, lieutenant at desk. The total police force at this precinct is 96.

This is one of the new station houses of the city, having been occupied only for the past four years. It has departments for both men and women. The women's jail, which contains four cells, is not used, and the women are sent to the 13th precinct at Delancey and Clinton streets. A large number of children, as shown by the figures below, are brought into this station house, but are sent to the Society for the Care of Children at 137 East 22nd street.

The men's jail consists of two tiers of five cells each. The cells have open fronts consisting of round iron bars. Each contains a folding bunk, wash basin and closet, operated by push button. The jail is only fairly well lighted. Although a new building, this station house was very poorly designed. At the present time the plumbing is in very bad condition and needs immediate attention. In the cells, none of the push buttons was in working order and plumbing generally throughout the building is in very unsatisfactory condition. The outlets for water when cells are flushed are not satisfactory and should be improved.

Only one cleaner or janitor is provided for this large building, and it is impossible for him to keep the building in the state of cleanliness which is desirable. Additional help should be given for this work.

From January first to the date of inspection there were 2764 arrests. For the first ten months of the year the work of the police in this precinct was as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Arrests for felonies | 336 |
| Arrests for misdemeanor | 1,444 |
| Juvenile delinquents | 97 |
| Summonses | 607 |

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the attention of the police department be called to the immediate necessity for plumbing reconstruction in this station house.
2. That additional janitor service be provided, as indicated above.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY.

Commissioner.

SIXTEENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

253 MERCER ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 19, 1917. William H. Scoble, captain; Maurice Bennvill, lieutenant at the desk. The total police force of this precinct is 81, including 2 male attendants. No women are detained here; those arrested in this precinct are sent to the 14th precinct station house. The record work of this precinct from January 1, 1917, to date of inspection was as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Arrests for felonies | 109 |
| Arrests for misdemeanors..... | 714 |
| Juvenile delinquents | 61 |
| Summonses served | 595 |

The men's jail occupies the first floor of a brick annex behind the station house. There are fourteen brick cells, seven on the front row facing the court between the station house and the jail and seven in the rear row.

This is one of the very old station houses, being built in 1861. The jail has concrete floor and is lighted by gas. The cells have a plank bunk and are very dark. The attendant had to provide a lantern to enable me to see the interior. Each cell has a toilet with faucet over it.

This station house needs a new jail, and I presume a new station house although I did not inspect that part of the building. At least the jail should have a new interior. If the present brick cell block were

removed and one tier of modern cells installed with open fronts and modern equipment, it would make a fairly modern jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

EIGHTEENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

230 WEST 20TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 12, 1917. Percy Dubois, captain; John Wilson, lieutenant at the desk.

The total police force of this precinct is 114, including 2 male attendants. No women are detained here; those arrested in this precinct are sent either to the 14th or 23rd precinct station houses. The men arrested in this precinct are detained here, the number daily ranging from nothing to 15 with an average of about 4, I was informed; sometimes as many as 10 or 12 are held over night for morning court.

This is a new station house with a modern jail and has been fully described in former reports. Briefly, the men's jail has ten steel cells with open fronts facing large windows. They are on two floors, five on each, with four windows in front of each five cells. Each cell has a toilet, wash basin and one bunk. The toilets are flushed with push buttons. There are steam heat and electric light throughout and the cell rooms are equipped with a fan ventilator.

The jail was clean, showing excellent care. The women's jail has never been used.

The number of arrests and summonses in this precinct since January 1, 1917, to date of inspection was 2,516. The lieutenant stated that about half of them were summonses.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

TWENTY-THIRD PRECINCT POLICE STATION

136 WEST 30TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 12, 1917. William A. Bailey, captain; John Wood, lieutenant at the desk.

The total police force of this district is 110, including 3 male attendants and 3 matrons.

There are two jails, one for men and one for women. The women's jail has 21 cells on two floors, and the men's jail has 20 modern steel cells on two floors, nine on the first and eleven on the second. The arrangement of the jail is not entirely modern; the cells face central corridors and the windows are behind the cells and above them. The cells have open tops made of round bars set on about 5 inch centers, so that they are fairly well lighted from these windows. Each cell in both departments contains a bunk, toilet and wash basin. The toilets are flushed by a push button and the attendant stated they had never had any trouble with prisoners interfering with the flush.

Women arrested in the 18th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 25th precincts, if detained, are brought to this station house, and sometimes from other precincts when the matron of a precinct is absent. The number of women locked in this jail averages from 125 to 150 a month, I was informed. The highest number at any time recently was 16. As many as 10 are often held for morning court.

In addition to the men arrested in this precinct, those arrested in the 22nd precinct, if detained, are brought to this station house. Up to June 1st of this year all men arrested in six precincts, if detained, were brought to this station house. The number actually locked in this

jail from January 1 to June 1, 1917, was 2,125, or an average of a little over 400 a month. The number actually detained from June 1st to the date of inspection was 985, or an average of about 200 a month. The number of arrests and summonses served in this precinct from January 1, 1917, to date of inspection was 2,660, about 1,000 of which were summonses, the lieutenant stated. The jail has good care and was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

TWENTY-FIFTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

160 EAST 35TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 12, 1917. Edward J. Burns, captain; John E. Bergman, lieutenant at the desk. The total police force in this precinct is 89, including two attendants. The attendants rank as patrolmen and with the help of a cleaner take care of the station house and the jail.

The jail for women was abandoned some few years ago and women arrested in this precinct are now sent to the 23rd precinct station house on West 30th street. Men arrested in this and the 21st precinct are detained here, as the entire jail of the 21st precinct has been closed for two years or more.

The number of prisoners detained here ranges from 5 to 10 a day, about one half of whom are held for morning court. The number of arrests and summonses served in this precinct since January 1, 1917, to date of inspection was 1,426, about 500 of which were summonses. In addition, about 2,000 prisoners were brought here from the 21st precinct and by detectives during the past year. Intoxicated women are no longer brought into the station house of the precinct in which they are arrested when they are not to be detained there but are taken directly to the station house where they are to be detained. This is a commendable change from the former method.

This is said to be the oldest station house in the city, but is still in pretty fair condition. The jail is in the basement and is almost entirely below grade, but as it faces a large open court and has a wide area excavated to the bottom of the ten large windows along its entire front, it is fairly well lighted. There is an electric light directly in front of each of the eleven cells; the floor is concrete; and the interior is well painted, the upper part a light color.

The cells are brick with barred doors. Each has a plank bunk and a toilet with a faucet over it.

While this is an antiquated jail it has better light and ventilation than most of the basement jails in the old station houses of the city. It was very clean and evidently has excellent care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

TWENTY-SIXTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

345 WEST 47TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 20, 1917. Thomas B. Underhill, captain; Stanley Upward, lieutenant at the desk.

The total force of this precinct is 182, including 2 male attendants and 3 matrons. This precinct takes care of the men arrested in the 33rd precinct as well as its own and the women arrested in the 28th, 32nd and 33rd.

As a general rule now, only one station house in each district in Manhattan and the Bronx is used for the detention of women. While many of the other station houses have jails for women, they do not have matrons and it is not considered necessary to maintain so many places for women. Intoxicated women are now taken directly by automobile patrol to the station house in which they are to be detained without first being taken to the station house in the precinct in which they are arrested as was formerly done. There are many arrests in this precinct, the number ranging from 2 to 23 daily; about half of them are held for morning court.

Both jails are located in a two-story brick annex in the rear of the station house with an open court between. The men's jail has 15 brick cells, each furnished with one bunk and a closet with a faucet over it. The closets are new and in good condition. The entire jail has concrete floor, steam heat, and there is a gaslight with mantle in front of each cell. The cells have barred doors. There are five windows in the front corridor and a window in each end of the rear corridor. There is a ventilator in the back of each cell. The entire interior has recently been painted white except the lower section which is a dark tint.

The women's jail consists of eight brick cells on the second floor, four in front and four in the rear. There are three windows in the front part and a window and a skylight in the rear. The cells have perforated tops; the ceiling of the room is about 12 feet high. The cells are the same size and of the same equipment as those in the men's department. There is a large matron's room adjacent.

The number of women averages about 14 in 24 hours, about one half of whom are held for morning court. The total number of arrests and summonses served in this precinct from November 1, 1917, to date of inspection was 5,315, about 35 per cent. of which were summonses; and between 700 and 800 detained prisoners were brought in from other precincts.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

TWENTY-EIGHTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

150 WEST 68TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 17, 1917. Michael R. Terry, captain; John Ham-mill, lieutenant at the desk. The total police force of this precinct is 119, including 2 attendants.

There is no matron and no women are detained here but are sent to the 26th precinct station house on West 47th street.

Only the male prisoners arrested in this precinct and those brought in by detectives are detained. The average is about 3 day and 5 night prisoners held for morning court. Occasionally, as the result of a raid, as many as 20 are brought in. Most of them give bail almost immediately. The total number of arrests in this precinct from January 1, to September 30, 1917, was 1,619; the number of summonses served during the same time was 649.

The jail consists of a two-story brick annex in the rear of the station house with a yard or open court between. Only the first floor is in use for jail purposes. It contains 20 steel cells and was fully described in my report of December, 1915. It remains in practically the same condition and subject to the same criticisms. The interior of the cells is not well lighted. The iron bars of the doors are too close together; one half of them might well be removed to admit more light and air.

The front cells face outside windows and are better lighted than those in the rear. Usually, these are the only ones used. The corridor is well lighted, but the construction of the cell fronts does not permit

much light to enter the cells. The toilets have a good flush and the bowls are kept free from stain and rust.

The entire jail was clean, showing excellent care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

THIRTY-FIRST PRECINCT POLICE STATION

153 EAST 67TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 12, 1917. James J. Wall, captain; Arthur Closser, lieutenant at the desk.

The total police force of this precinct is 182, including two male attendants and two matrons. Usually there are three matrons, but on the day of inspection there were only two.

This station house takes care of the men arrested in the 29th, 31st and 35th precincts and the women arrested in the 21st, 25th, 29th, 35th, and 39th precincts. The average number of arrests is about 10 in this precinct and 10 brought in from other precincts. The total number of arrests and summonses served in this precinct from January 1, 1917, to date of inspection was 2,665; about 700 of them were summonses. In addition, there were 2,000 detained prisoners; that is, prisoners brought in from other precincts or the detective bureau. About 400 of the prisoners arrested this year were women.

The jail is located in a one-story and basement brick annex in the rear of the station house with a yard intervening between. The jail for men has 18 cells in the basement in a double row, back to back, nine on each side. This basement is on the level with the yard adjacent.

Each cell has a folding wooden bunk and a toilet flushed from the corridor. There are ten windows and a sash door in the front wall facing the nine cells, which give fairly good light to the cells in the front row but those in the rear are practically without sunlight.

The women's jail is on the main floor and contains 10 cells of the same size and equipment as the others. Five face the front wall which contains five windows and a sash door. There are six small skylights over the back corridor. The cells have perforated tops and the washing facilities are in the corridor.

The jail was clean throughout, showing good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

THIRTY-SECOND PRECINCT POLICE STATION

134 WEST 100TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 17, 1917. John H. Boyle, captain; Robert McNaught, lieutenant at the desk. The total police force of this precinct is 167. Women are not detained here but are sent to the twenty-sixth precinct station house on West 47th street.

Only males arrested in this precinct and those brought in by detectives are detained at this station house. The number detained for day and night court averages about 20 a week and the number detained for morning court averages from 10 to 12 each night. The total number of arrests and summonses served in this precinct from January 1, 1917, to date of inspection was 2,190, about 15 per cent. of which were summonses.

The jail is located on the first floor of a two-story brick annex in the rear of the station house and contains 14 cells. It was fully described in my report of February, 1914. The installation of new full

flushing toilets in the cells and painting the interior with enamel paint then in progress were needed and commendable improvements.

The bars on the cell doors are set well apart, admitting light and air more freely than in some of the other station house jails of the city. There is a ventilating pipe from each toilet extending up through the roof. The new toilets have a good flush and are receiving proper care. The bunks are wider than usual. There are two stationary wash basins in the corridor with hot and cold water faucets. The front corridor has four large windows, a sash door, and four skylights. The back corridor has only a skylight.

The jail was in good repair and clean throughout.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

THIRTY-SIXTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

438 WEST 125TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 17, 1917. P. F. Gargan, captain; John Redden, acting lieutenant at the desk.

The total police force in this precinct consists of 128 officers, including 2 attendants.

No women are detained here but are sent to the 37th precinct station house; usually only the men arrested in this precinct are detained. The number held all night for morning court varies from nothing to 6; the number held for day and night court is 2 or 3. The number of arrests and summonses served in this district from January 1, to October 11, 1917, was as follows:

| | Males | Females |
|-------------------------------|-------|---------|
| Arrests for felonies..... | 80 | 4 |
| Arrests for misdemeanors..... | 441 | 112 |
| Juvenile delinquents | 54 | 6 |
| Summonses served | 414 | 12 |

The jail of this precinct occupies the first floor of a two-story brick annex in the rear of the station house and contains 20 cells in a double row, 10 in front facing large windows and 10 in the rear. The cells have perforated tops and each has a bunk and toilet; the washing and drinking facilities are in the corridor. Formerly, there was a faucet in each cell, but these were removed, unwisely I think. There is an electric light in front of each cell. The fronts of the cells have grated doors, but the bars are set so close together that the cells are insufficiently lighted. About half of these bars should be removed which would increase the light and ventilation.

The jail was clean; the interior was well painted and in good condition. As the magistrate courts of the city of New York are held in the forenoon and again in the afternoon until 4 o'clock and again at night until midnight, there are never very many prisoners in the police station jails except possibly in case of a raid by detectives when 20 or 30 may be brought in, but most of them give bail at once.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

THIRTY-SEVENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

229 WEST 123RD ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 17, 1917. John S. Routh, captain; William Dunn, lieutenant at the desk.

The total police force of this precinct is 94, including 2 male attendants and 3 matrons.

The jail of this precinct takes care of those arrested in this precinct and those of the 38th precinct and the fourth detective branch, and of the women arrested in the 36th, 38th, 40th, 42nd and 43rd and at times from other precincts when the matrons of those precincts are absent. The average number held at night for morning court is about 8, of whom about one-third are women.

The following is a statement of the number of arrests and summonses served in this precinct from January 1, 1917, to date of inspection:

| | Males | Females |
|----------------------------|-------|---------|
| For felonies | 122 | 16 |
| For misdemeanors | 805 | 177 |
| Juvenile delinquents | 83 | 7 |
| Summonses served | 115 | 10 |

The number of detained prisoners brought in from other precincts or by detectives during the same time was 395 males and 722 females.

This is a new station house, completed in 1913 and has a modern jail. The men's jail has 10 cells on two floors with open fronts facing large windows and containing toilets, stationary wash basins and folding bunks.

The jail for women has 5 cells on two floors, two and a bath on one floor and three on the other, equipped the same as those in the men's jail. Adjacent is a matron's room. There is a shower bath for men and both the officers and matron expressed a decided preference for a shower bath for women, claiming that the tub is never used and that it is not possible to use a tub in a station house. I suggest that a shower fixture be placed over the tub as is often done both in institutions and dwellings.

The interior of the jail is painted white. The bars of the cells after nearly four years' use need repainting; otherwise, the jail was in excellent condition and very clean, showing good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

THIRTY-NINTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

177 EAST 104TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 19, 1917. James A. Brady, captain; William J. Kelly, acting lieutenant at the desk. The total police force of this precinct is 141.

The jail for women is closed and women arrested in this precinct are sent to the 31st precinct station house on East 67th street and the 37th on West 123rd street. This station house takes care of the men arrested in this and the 35th precinct.

The number of arrests and summonses served in this precinct from January 1, 1917, to date of inspection was 3,345. About 1,000 of these were summonses the captain stated.

The jail for men has 20 steel cells, each equipped with a wide oak bunk and a one-piece toilet with a good flush, operated from the corridor. The cells have grated doors and perforated tops. The ceiling of the room is about 12 feet high. The floor is concrete, in good condition, and the entire jail was clean, showing good care. A number of improvements have been made since the last inspection. The jail floor has been covered with waterproof paint; the steel work, walls and ceiling have been painted with white enamel; except that the lower section was a dark tint; the skylight over the back corridor has been removed and four large windows installed in that corridor; electric lights have been substituted for the gas jets; and three additional steam coils have been added to increase the heat. The entire station house has been renovated by repainting the interior, putting steam heat, metal

ceilings and electric lights in every room, enlarging the clerical office room and constructing a bath and toilet room adjacent, constructing a new bath room adjacent to the office sitting room on the first floor, new modern equipped bath rooms on each of the upper floors, and new steel lockers for the patrol men in all the dormitories. All of these improvements were desirable and commendable.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

FORTY-THIRD PRECINCT POLICE STATION

148 EAST 126TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 17, 1917. Patrick O'Neil, captain; Martin Reagan, lieutenant at the desk. The total police force of this district consists of 124 officers, including 2 male attendants.

No women are detained here but are sent to the 37th precinct station house. The number of prisoners detained for day and night court averages 4 or 5 a day, and usually 5 or 6 are held over night for morning court. In case of a raid by detectives there may be 25 or 30 for a brief period; most of these give bail immediately. The number of arrests and summonses served in this precinct from January 1, to October 17, 1917, was as follows:

| | Males | Females |
|--------------------------------|-------|---------|
| Arrests for felonies..... | 24 | 12 |
| Arrests for misdemeanors | 1,045 | 525 |
| Juvenile delinquents | 30 | 6 |
| Summonses served | 250 | .. |

In addition, 180 prisoners were detained who were brought in from other precincts or by detectives.

The jail consists of a two-story brick annex in the rear of the station house. There are 14 brick cells on the first floor and 10 on the second. The second floor is no longer used for jail purposes. On the first floor seven of the cells are in the front and seven in the rear; those in front face four large windows and a double sash door. As the bars in the grated doors are set well apart these cells are fairly well lighted, and the attendant stated they were about the only ones used, as it is seldom necessary to put a prisoner in the rear cells. Each cell has an iron toilet with a faucet over it. The toilets are old and rusty. There are electric lights in front of the cells. The floor is flag. The only light in the rear cells is from a window at the end of the corridor and these cells are very dark. The jail was as clean as it is possible to keep an old building with a flag floor.

This is an old station house. The jail could readily be modernized by removing the entire interior on both floors and placing a single row of brick cells with modern equipment on each floor. The floors should be concrete. This change is recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

SIXTY-THIRD PRECINCT POLICE STATION

THIRD AVE. AND 160TH ST., BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected November 19, 1917. John Lantry, captain; George Schoeneich, lieutenant at the desk.

The total police force of this precinct is 148. It takes care of the male prisoners arrested in the 61st as well as in this precinct and those brought in by the fifth branch of the detective bureau. The usual num-

ber of male prisoners is about 9 or 10 a day, about half of whom are held for morning court.

The men's jail has 20 cells in two rows, 10 in each row, back to back. Each cell has a toilet and steel folding bunk. The cells have barred doors, consisting of round bars set on 4-inch centers. The section in front over the doors is also barred. Each cell has a ventilator in the ceiling. There are two wash basins with hot and cold water in each corridor. The jail has steam heat and electric light. The ceiling of the room is about 18 feet high. Several days before the inspection the flushing tanks in twelve of the cells had been taken out to be reenameled and had not yet been returned. One cell lock was out of commission, so that there were only seven cells available for men.

This station has a women's jail and three matrons. All women arrested in the Bronx and detained are brought here. The number ranges from 3 to 10 weekly. About half of these are held for morning court.

The women's jail has 11 cells in two rows. 8 in one row and 3 in the other facing a central corridor. There are four windows, three above and behind the cells and the other at the end of the corridor. The cells are of the same construction and equipment as those in the men's department.

The number of arrests and summons served in this precinct from January 1, 1917, to date of inspection was 1,721, about 20 per cent. of whom were summonses, the captain stated. In addition there were about 4,500 detained prisoners; these are arrested in other precincts or brought in by the detective bureau. A large percentage of them were said to be from the 61st precinct.

The jail was clean, showing good care. The 12 toilets out of commission on the day of inspection, and the broken lock should be repaired at once.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

SIXTY-SIXTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

HIGHBRIDGE--BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected November 16, 1917. James H. Post, captain; Harry Kahl, acting lieutenant at the desk.

The total number of police of this precinct is 77.

There is a women's jail but it has not been used for years. Women arrested in this precinct are sent to the 63rd precinct station at Third avenue and 160th street. Only the male prisoners arrested in this precinct are detained in this station house. The jail is not much used. There was only one prisoner in it the week preceding the inspection. A prisoner is seldom held for morning court. The work of the police in this precinct from January 1, 1917, to date of inspection was as follows:

Arrests for felonies, 22; misdemeanors, 60; juvenile delinquents, 6; summons served, 312; total, 400.

The jail for men has 15 steel cells in two rooms, 11 in one and 4 in the other. Each has a folding bunk, a toilet with a good flush and a folding stand.

The jail was fully described in my report of December, 1915, and remains in the same condition. It is a good jail and has excellent care. The arrangement of the cells is objectionable, as the windows are above and behind the cells and at the end of the corridor so that the sunlight does not reach the interior of the cells. This could be largely remedied by a rearrangement of the cells. Only two or three of the lighter ones are used as there are very few arrests in this section of the city.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

SEVENTY - SEVENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

CITY ISLAND—BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected November 15, 1917. John Londergan, captain; John Pepper, lieutenant at the desk. The total police force of this precinct is 27.

The jail is located in a room on the first floor of the station house, a frame building on the main street. The room is about 10x12 feet, with a 12-ft. ceiling and has one large outside window at the end of the front corridor. It has electric light, steam heat, an enameled wash basin in the corridor with running water, and two steel cells, each 4 ft. 2 in. x 6 ft. 6 in., with perforated tops, one bunk, and one-piece toilet with a good flush.

The jail is not much used. The lieutenant and attendant stated that the number of prisoners locked in the cells would not exceed 50 a year.

The number of arrests and summonses served during the year 1917 to date of inspection was 105, about half of which was summonses; a good many of the others had their hearing before the magistrate or gave bail at once and were not put in the cells.

The jail was clean and showed good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

EIGHTIETH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—STAPLETON

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

Inspected July 15, 1917. Frederick Wohlfarth, captain.

This police station receives all the male prisoners arrested and detained in the 80th, 89th and 99th precincts in the Borough of Richmond and all the women arrested and detained on Staten Island.

The detention cells for both men and women are insanitary and inadequate.

An old house is leased for police precinct headquarters. A small brick building in the rear is connected with the house by a wooden shed. This brick building contains eight improperly ventilated brick cells, all practically dungeons, four for men and four for women, separated by a wall. There is no toilet or other sanitary equipment in the cells. At the end of the corridor on the men's side is a small window and no window on the women's side. A small skylight is over a portion of the corridor on both the men's and women's side. The skylight over the women's corridor leaked during the rain of the previous night and the corridor and cells were damp.

It is often necessary to detain two prisoners in these dungeons over night and a bad state of congestion at times exists.

The matron's room is in the house used for police headquarters some distance away from the women's cells, and she is not properly situated to give the women the right kind of attention. Many women are confined in these insanitary cells and there are numerous distressing cases of young women arrested, especially during the summer months, at the pleasure resorts of Staten Island.

It is recommended: That the men's and women's cell rooms of this station be closed under the proceedings provided by law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

172ND PRECINCT POLICE STATION
154 LAWRENCE AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected October 13, 1917. Michael J. Reidy, captain; J. Murphy, lieutenant at the desk.

The total police force of this precinct is 164, of whom 148 are patrolmen, 3 male attendants detailed to the station house, and 3 matrons.

Besides the persons arrested in this precinct the station house takes care of the detained prisoners, both male and female, of the 167th, 173rd, and 174th precincts and also of the women arrested and detained in the 143rd and 144th precincts. The number of male prisoners averages about 5 a day and seldom exceeds 10. The number of female prisoners actually locked in cells for women from January 1 to September 30, 1917, was 140, most of them held all night and taken to morning court. The total number of arrests and summonses served in this precinct from January 1, 1917, to date of inspection was 1,969; about 95 per cent. of them were summonses. These figures do not include arrests in the other precincts or prisoners brought in by detectives.

This station house is comparatively new, built about six years ago. The jail for men has 10 steel cells and the department for women 4 cells. Each cell has a folding bunk and a toilet flushed with a push button. There is a sink in each corridor with hot and cold water faucets.

These jails were fully described in my report of May, 1914, and remain in practically the same condition except that five of the push buttons flush arrangement in the jail for men were inoperative and needed repairing.

The jails were very clean, showing excellent care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

COUNTY JAILS

ALBANY COUNTY JAIL

ALBANY

Inspected May 31, 1917. James D. Patton, sheriff.

There were 57 prisoners in custody—54 males and 3 females—classified as follows: Serving sentence, 19 males; held for grand jury, 15 males, 1 female, and 2 male minors; awaiting trial, 15 males; held for examination, 2 females and 2 male minors; 1 man was held for the Federal court. The highest number of prisoners during the past year was 86; the lowest, 29.

The jail was fairly clean.

The prisoners, with the exception of the court prisoners, are given their meals in the penitentiary mess hall. The latter eat in their cells. All food is prepared in the penitentiary kitchen.

The sentenced prisoners are still unemployed and are not given any opportunity to exercise in the penitentiary yard.

RECOMMENDATION

That an additional keeper be appointed and so far as feasible the inmates be permitted to exercise in the yard daily.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,
CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspectors.

ALBANY COUNTY COURT HOUSE JAIL

ALBANY

Inspected May 31, 1917.

This jail is located in the new court house and consists of five steel cells for men and three for women. The equipment is complete and the floors and toilet fixtures were clean.

The jail is used only for short periods of detention of prisoners on the day of their trial in court. A private stairway leads directly from the jail to the court room. The sheriff or his deputies have supervision of these detention quarters when occupied. The rooms are sanitary and the building fireproof.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,
CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspectors.

ALLEGANY COUNTY JAIL

BELMONT

Inspected October 19, 1917. Joseph W. Weir, sheriff.

At the time of inspection there were only three inmates, all adult males, serving sentence. The highest number at any time during the past year was 9; lowest, 1.

This is a small two-story fireproof jail built in two parts—the old and the new—with twelve cells in each and two additional rooms. The

old part is arranged on the central corridor plan; the new part is modern with the cells facing the guards' corridor and windows, and a utility corridor in the rear. Each cell has a toilet and wash basin, steel bunk and good bedding. The entire jail was clean and well painted. Each department has a shower bath and the supply of hot and cold water is adequate.

The sheriff's wife acts as matron when there are females. Only one woman has been detained during the past year.

The employment consists of institution work, care of the lawns and garden. The inmates receive three meals a day. The kitchen was found in excellent condition and the laundry facilities are said to be entirely sufficient.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

BRONX COUNTY JAIL

177TH ST. & ARTHUR AVE., NEW YORK CITY

Inspected July 14, 1917. James F. O'Brien, sheriff; John Minogue, warden.

On day of inspection 95 inmates were confined in the jail—83 men and 12 women—classified: Held for grand jury, 70; awaiting transportation to institutions, 5; held for the magistrates' court, 6; sentenced males, 9; women witnesses, 3; men witnesses, 3; civil prisoners, 3; and one girl held for the magistrates' court.

The Bronx County Jail was completed about a year ago on the outside cell or room plan. It contains 106 rooms, each 5x9x9 feet, equipped with a cot bed, sanitary closet, and lavatory. The window in each room is 3x4 feet. The rooms are well ventilated, bright, and sanitary. Corridors about 12 feet wide are in front of the rooms. The floors are of a sanitary composition. Two shower baths are on each floor.

The construction of the jail affords special opportunity for the segregation of prisoners. There are five floors which give ten separate classifications of male prisoners and a room for male civil prisoners on the fifth floor.

This is one of the most modern and best equipped jails in the State insofar as the confinement of adult males is concerned. An unfortunate condition, however, exists in regard to the confinement of women. A room intended for hospital purposes on the third floor is used for women. It is a large bright room, about 20x25 feet, having ten large windows. All the women confined in the jail are kept in this room, including those held for trial, under sentence, minors, adults, and witnesses. Their commingling constitutes a continuous violation of the County Law and is a demoralizing practice. On day of inspection I found three girls, one 17 years old, one 19, and one 20 years old, held for trial, all commingling with adult women. There were three girl witnesses, one 21 years of age who has been held here since March 16, 1917, one 23 years old who has been held from June 17, 1917, and a minor, associating with the adult prisoners. It is reprehensible that the county should compel girls not accused of crime and detained in its service to commingle daily with prisoners held for serious crimes and vicious practices.

When the new county jail was erected the understanding was that women and minors were to be detained in the old county jail and no provision was made for their confinement in the new institution. The Federal authorities took over the old county jail and women and minors were removed to the new jail, causing this unfortunate congestion and commingling. It is reported that the Federal authorities are soon to vacate the old jail and that thereupon the women and minors will be returned to it.

A large area has been provided for exercise purposes on the roof of the jail. The inmates are taken up daily in an elevator and are given an hour or more exercise in the open, which is very commendable. An attractive chapel is provided on the third floor, where Catholic, Protestant, Jewish and Christian Science services are held weekly.

A large well equipped kitchen and laundry are provided. The jail is maintained in a very cleanly condition.

RECOMMENDATIONS

First. That as soon as the old county jail is vacated by the Federal authorities women and minors in the new institution be returned to it; that all cases of detention and confinement of women and minors in the future be committed to it; and that illegal commingling in the new institution be discontinued.

Second. That a toilet and wash basin be installed in the room used for male civil prisoners and witnesses.

Third. That a dining room be provided for the prisoners and that they no longer be fed in their cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

BRONX COUNTY JAIL

177TH ST., & ARTHUR AVE., NEW YORK CITY

Inspected September 14, 1917. James F. O'Brien, sheriff.

The total population on the day of inspection was 89, of whom 83 were males and 8 females. Three of the females were witnesses. Of the males 14 were minors of ages ranging from 16 to 20. There were 56 males awaiting trial, 2 civil prisoners, 3 witnesses, and 8 trustees.

This is a new jail, having been occupied a little more than a year. Its construction was made necessary because of the overcrowding of the county jail at 161st street and Third avenue. It was understood at the time the new jail was constructed that it was to be occupied only by adult male prisoners and that the old jail was to be maintained exclusively for women, minors, civil prisoners, and witnesses. I was utterly dismayed to find at the time of inspection that the prison at 161st street had been entirely abandoned and that all classes of prisoners and also witnesses from the county were confined in the new jail. I found female prisoners and witnesses commingled in one room and male minors in the same department with adults. The sheriff since my inspection has written the Commission that the old jail has been occupied by Federal authorities, but they had vacated, and that as soon as it is renovated it will again be used for female prisoners and juveniles. The change should be made as soon as possible, as the law in regard to classification is being violated by reason of all classes being confined in the new jail.

The institution is not kept so clean as it should be. I noticed there was an accumulation of dirt in almost every window sill and even in the office. Evidently the officer who is in charge of keeping the jail clean does not adequately perform his duty.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

Commissioner.

BRONX COUNTY JAIL

163RD ST. & THIRD AVE., NEW YORK CITY

James F. O'Brien, sheriff.

Under date of September 14, 1917, the sheriff of Bronx county

wrote the State Commission of Prisons that the old Bronx County Jail was occupied by Federal authorities but that as soon as they vacated it would be retained for the detention of female prisoners and juveniles.

On September 19th he wrote that the Federal authorities had vacated the jail on September 14th and that when it was renovated it would be used for the detention of female and juvenile prisoners.

On November 16th I visited this jail for the purpose of making an inspection. I found it in possession of the Red Cross who informed me that it was not in use as a jail; and that there were no prisoners there and had been none in recent months.

* Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

BROOME COUNTY JAIL

BINGHAMTON

Inspected February 21, 1917, Jess C. Hover, sheriff.

The necessity for additional facilities for caring for Broome county's prisoners is becoming more and more apparent. The present county jail was built about twenty years ago. Census reports show that the population of the county increased from 78,800 in 1910 to 90,641 in 1915, while that of the city of Binghamton increased from 48,443 to 53,668 during the same period.

The jail is a stone fireproof structure with three wings of two floors each and contains fifty cells, thirty for adult males, ten for minor males, and ten for females. The report of the sheriff for the fiscal period of nine months ending June 30, 1916, shows that the jail had an average daily population of 35 prisoners; that the highest number in custody at any one time was 68 males and 5 females, and the lowest 24 males. The highest number of inmates at any one time since June 30, 1916, was 79; the lowest, 40; and the average daily population, about 60. It will thus be seen that the average daily population of this jail has nearly doubled during the past seven months and it is necessary to place two prisoners in a cell in the department for adult males.

There were 55 prisoners in custody on the day of inspection, classified as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Adult males serving sentence..... | 35 |
| Adult males awaiting trial..... | 6 |
| Minor males awaiting trial..... | 5 |
| Minor males awaiting transfer to the reformatory at Elmira | 1 |
| Adult males held for the grand jury..... | 2 |
| Minor male held for the grand jury..... | 1 |
| Adult females serving sentence..... | 3 |
| Adult female held as a witness..... | 1 |
| Minor female held for the grand jury..... | 1 |

With the inadequate facilities afforded in this jail it is at times impossible for the sheriff to comply with section 92 of the County Law which provides that adults shall not be put in the same room with minors; that those awaiting trial or held to await the action of the grand jury shall not be placed in the same room with those convicted of crime; and that witnesses shall not be commingled with those awaiting trial or held for sentence.

There is but one room for women in this jail and on the day of inspection it was occupied by three adults serving sentence, an adult witness, and a minor held to await the action of the grand jury. The attention of the board of supervisors has been called in previous reports to these illegal conditions, but no action appears to have been taken in the matter.

Long term prisoners are sent to the Onondaga County Penitentiary. The report of the superintendent of that institution shows that 72 males and 16 females were received from Broome county during the nine months ending June 30, 1916. That the county is put to much additional expense in sending its prisoners to the penitentiary was pointed out in a report of a committee on jail and sheriff in December, 1915, to the board of supervisors. The report showed that the county during the previous five years had paid to Onondaga county for the care of prisoners in the penitentiary a sum sufficient to pay interest on \$100,000 bond issue at the rate of four per cent. The report stated in part:

"It seems to this committee that Broome county should build adequate buildings for caring for its prisoners, either by enlarging the jail or by purchasing a farm on the outskirts of the city, where the prisoners could work and produce their board and Broome county have the benefit of the labor which is now received by Onondaga county; and assuming that Broome county spent \$20,000 on such an institution, the money that has been paid out would pay for the institution in five years and have the same free and clear of debt, and from that time on Broome county would be making a profit instead of disbursing the taxpayers' money."

The necessity for action on the part of the board of supervisors is even more pressing now than it was when the foregoing report was submitted. At that time Onondaga county charged \$2.10 per week for board of prisoners, while the present rate is \$3.00. The report of the sheriff for the fiscal period ending June 30th last shows that it cost the county an average of \$1.81 per week to board its prisoners at the jail. To the cost of board of those sent to the penitentiary must be added the cost of transporting the prisoners to the institution.

The county at present owns a farm of 175 acres where its poor are cared for. During the past summer the sheriff employed a number of prisoners on this farm with satisfactory results and he says he expects to employ more during the coming season. During the winter the prisoners have cut ice for the use of the county home, and have done other work. The men are sent out to the farm in the morning and returned in the evening. A stone shed near the jail is available for working prisoners during the winter and 22 were so employed on the day of inspection. Others care for the institution and other county buildings and grounds. The sheriff is to be commended for his efforts to keep the prisoners employed.

The jail was in a satisfactory state of cleanliness. The plumbing is old and requires almost continued repair. With new plumbing this jail probably would suffice as a jail of detention for court prisoners for many years, but the county faces the necessity of providing increased jail facilities. This perhaps could best be provided by erecting a jail on a farm for sentenced prisoners who could be employed the greater part of the year, as pointed out by the committee on jail and sheriff in the report quoted. The board of supervisors should be urged to give this matter immediate consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

BROOME COUNTY JAIL

BINGHAMTON

Inspected July 17, 1917. Jess C. Hover, sheriff.

The population of this jail, which was described in the report of the last inspection in February, was 52 on the day of inspection, clas-

sified as follows: Serving sentence, 40 males and 4 females, all adults; held for trial, 3 adult and 4 minor males; debtor, 1 male. The number of prisoners on July 16th was 46, the lowest for several months. Even with a decreased population the jail is inadequate to properly classify those committed to it.

The board of supervisors has caused plans to be prepared for a two-story addition to the jail which have been submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval. Additional facilities are necessary and should be provided as soon as possible.

The jail plumbing is old and insanitary and is frequently out of order. Modern toilets and lavatories are needed as are additional and improved cooking facilities.

The institution was clean and showed evidence of good care.

The inmates are employed on the county farm, at stone breaking, and institutional work.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

BROOME COUNTY JAIL

BINGHAMTON

Inspected November 14, 1917. J. C. Hover, sheriff.

There were 43 inmates in this jail at the time of inspection, all males, of whom 29 were serving sentence, 4 awaiting transfer to Auburn Prison. 2 held for the grand jury, 7 awaiting trial, and 1 federal prisoner. There were two deaths during the present year.

There are 50 cells—45 for males and 5 for females. Additional cell facilities are needed, as at present proper classification is not observed.

Mattresses are provided but those in use were not clean. They should be washed and refilled and additional bed linen purchased so as to permit a change when the present supply is being washed. I saw no sheets or pillow slips, but the officer stated that those they have were being washed.

The plumbing was out of order and should be repaired; several toilets were out of order and could not be used.

The cells were not so clean as they should be, particularly those on the lower floor. A sufficient number of the sentenced prisoners should be assigned to keep the place clean. At least two more officers are needed, one for day and one for night duty. They could superintend the cleaning by the inmates; at present there is no guard in the cell department.

I was told that a few of the inmates work in the stone yard and a few on the county farm. There is no jail yard and the corridors are the only places in which the prisoners could exercise, and because of the lack of officers the corridors even are not used.

A physician attends when needed and the jailer's wife acts as matron.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the plumbing be put in repair at once.

That two additional guards be appointed.

That the interior of the jail be painted white and kept cleaner.

That additional bed linen be provided.

That additional cell facilities be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

Commissioner.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY JAIL

LITTLE VALLEY

Inspected October 17, 1917. Charles B. Nichols, sheriff. The other employees are matron, jailer and under-sheriff.

The population on the above date was 40, all males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 33; awaiting trial, 2; awaiting sentence, 2; debtor, 1; held for grand jury, 2. The maximum during the past year was 93; minimum, 32.

The records show that during the year ending June 30, 1917, 644 males and 15 females were committed to this jail, 409 for public intoxication. During the past twelve months about 340 were committed from the city of Salamanca.

This is a modern three-story jail and was found the same as described in the last report of inspection, except that the new modern toilets have been allowed to become stained or corroded and some of the steel work which was painted white was badly in need of a thorough cleaning. Otherwise the jail was in good condition including the bed clothing. More attention should be paid to the matter of cleanliness by the jail officials and the idle inmates compelled to keep every part of the jail clean and well painted at all times.

Many of the prisoners are employed on the jail farm which is most commendable. About 750 bushels of potatoes had been harvested, also 250 bushels of onions, 40 bushels of beans and a large amount of other vegetables which will assist materially in the maintenance of the institution.

The attention of the authorities was called to the section of the New York State Constitution which prohibits the farming out of jail prisoners in any private commercial enterprise. Owing to the scarcity of help many of the farmers in the vicinity are offering positions to men serving sentence. Legal method should be adopted if this practice is to be followed; farm work is certainly a desirable substitute for imprisonment in idleness.

The figures as stated in the foregoing indicate that the jail is at times congested, rendering impossible the separation and classification prescribed by law. It was stated that persons sentenced to six months or more were committed to the penitentiary in former years but owing to the high cost of maintenance there they are now sent to the county jail. This practice will doubtless lead to serious overcrowding during the coming winter. The jail has a total of 41 regular cells, two rooms and a padded cell. Each cell has two bunks and doubling up is necessary particularly in the quarters for sentenced men.

At the time of inspection a sixteen-year old boy serving sentence was mingled with two adults, one a debtor and the other a court prisoner. Another minor was also confined with adults. This lack of proper classification was not due to inadequate accommodations as a whole side on one floor was vacant.

The inmates receive three meals a day at steel mess tables which have been placed in the corridors. The county furnished articles of clothing when needed, such as shirts, overalls, shoes, etc. A receiving room with fumigator and lockers was fitted up in the basement, which is a desirable method of freeing the jail from vermin and adding to cleanliness. The laundry facilities and supply of hot and cold water is said to be adequate.

The laws relative to the appointment of a jail physician and the purchase of prison-made goods are complied with.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the inmates be classified in accordance with the provisions of the County Law.

2. That the longer termed men be committed to the penitentiary, in order to relieve the overcrowding.

3. That the inmates be required to keep the jail clean at all times.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

CAYUGA COUNTY JAIL

AUBURN

Inspected February 19, 1917. Thomas M. Walker, sheriff.

This jail remains in practically the same condition as at the time of the last inspection on March 29, 1916. There were 12 prisoners, all male adults, 4 of whom were serving sentence and 8 awaiting trial or action by the grand jury. The county continues to send its long term prisoners to the Onondaga County Penitentiary. The report of the superintendent of that institution for the fiscal period ending June 30, 1916, shows that 61 males and 1 female were received from Cayuga county.

The inmates of the jail are not employed except at institutional work.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

CAYUGA COUNTY JAIL

AUBURN

Inspected September 11, 1917.

The prison population at this time was 18—15 of whom were awaiting the action of the grand jury and 3 were serving time.

No work has yet been done to improve the condition of the jail, but the jailer said they expected to commence very soon, as he thought the contracts had been given out for the necessary material. The place was found fairly clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

Commissioner.

CAYUGA COUNTY JAIL

AUBURN

Inspected November 28, 1917. Thomas M. Walker, sheriff; Arthur Cuff, jailer. There are also a night jailer and a matron.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 15 men and 3 women. Ten men and two women were court prisoners, and 5 men and 1 woman were serving sentence. Five were U. S. prisoners, three of them serving sentence and two court prisoners. The highest number of men in custody at any one time during the past year was 50; the highest number of women, 6.

The principal object of this inspection was to note the improvements directed by the court. The old wooden stairways have been removed and iron stairways and railings substituted. All the cells from the women's room on the upper floor have been removed except one and the room divided into two by a solid steel partition containing a steel door. Both rooms are furnished with cot beds; they have metal ceilings and hardwood floors over concrete. The bath room at the entrance of this department contains a tub, toilet and stationary wash basin, furnishing these facili-

ties to the women detained in the first room. One cell has been left in the second room containing a toilet and stationary wash basin. The interior of both rooms has been painted white; the men were completing this work on the day of inspection.

The other room on this floor containing four cells is to be repainted white; no other change. The cells like all the others in this jail consist of flat steel bars 2 inches wide and set 2 inches apart both ways, so that the bars occupy 75 per cent. of the front of the cells and the open space for the admission of light and air 25 per cent. The rest of the cell is solid.

The only other rooms on the upper floor which has been materially changed is the one formerly known as the room for condemned men which contained four cells; two of these (those next the window) have been removed; the other two were left, one for a bath room and one as a place of confinement for obstreperous prisoners. This leaves a large open space next to the windows which will be furnished with cot beds. The sheriff desires to keep this as an extra room for special classification for civil prisoners, a young girl, or a witness.

There is another room on this floor containing five cells and a bath which has not been changed except that it is to be repainted. It is temporarily occupied by the women pending the completion of work in the other rooms.

The regular men's jail is completed, the sheriff stated, except the painting. The men were painting on one side on the day of inspection and all the prisoners kept in the pit were on the other side. Practically the only change made in this section was the erection of a steel partition in the center of the pit, separating both tiers of cells on one side from the cells on the other side and making one additional classification, so that prisoners serving sentence and court prisoners can be kept in this section and be separated by this partition. As the only light for this section comes from the skylights on both sides of the peak of the roof, this partition tends to further shadow the cells; they lacked sunlight before it was installed. The lower cells are further shadowed by the balcony in front of the upper cells. These conditions taken together with the wide bars constituting the front of the cells render those on the lower tiers practically dungeons when the doors are closed. Prisoners are locked in these cells at 7 o'clock in the evening; the electric lights are hung out in the central part of the corridor and are not sufficient to enable a prisoner to read or write in the cell when the door is closed. It was clearly stated in our moving papers in the litigation in relation to this matter that the effect of this partition would be to lessen the light in the cells. The sheriff stated there had been no change in the interior of the cells. The painting here as in the other departments is to be white.

The sunlight in these cells, especially in the lower tiers can never be made entirely satisfactory under the present arrangement, but it could be greatly improved by removing one-half of the bars in the front of the cells. This would leave openings 5 1-2 inches square and would still be secure and would make 75 per cent. of the fronts open work for the admission of light and air instead of 25 per cent. as is now the case. The work could be mostly, if not entirely, done by prison labor. the county furnishing the tools.

It is now quite usual in prisons to furnish each cell with an electric light, enabling prisoners to see to read and write in their cells.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Remove one-half of the steel bars from the front of all the cells in the entire jail.
2. Provide each cell with an electric light.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY JAIL

MAYVILLE

Inspected October 16, 1917. W. H. Marvin, sheriff. Besides the sheriff there is an under-sheriff and matron.

The population at the time of inspection was 25, classified as follows: Held for grand jury, 15; serving sentence, 7 males and 1 female; awaiting transfer, 1; Federal prisoner, 1. The highest number at one time during the past year was 62 males and 4 females; lowest, 21 males.

This is a modern jail, with sufficient separate quarters for the legal classification of inmates, and was found in an excellent condition throughout, being clean and thoroughly painted. The jail has been described in former reports; there are no changes or improvements to note since the last inspection.

Three meals a day are furnished and the inmates are employed to some extent at gardening and institutional work. They are provided with shirts, overalls and shoes when required. The laundry facilities consist of four stationary tubs and washer, and the supply of hot and cold water is adequate for bathing, washing and cleaning. The bedding is changed each week; it consists of mattresses, blankets, pillows and sheets and pillow slips, and presented a tidy appearance. The kitchen is large and well equipped.

A jail physician is employed as the law directs. The grand jury in this county meets four times yearly.

This jail is apparently well managed and the only suggestion I have to offer is that if possible more farm land be procured and worked by the inmates.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

CHEMUNG COUNTY JAIL

ELMIRA

Inspected February 20, 1917. A. R. Hoke, sheriff; W. J. Leeper, jailer.

There were 25 prisoners in custody on the day of inspection, of whom 20 males and 3 females were serving sentence and 2 males were held to await the action of the grand jury, all adults.

The jail has been described in previous reports. A satisfactory state of cleanliness prevailed. A new electric washing machine has been installed since the last inspection.

The mattresses on the cots in the lodgers' room have been removed, making it easier to keep the room in a sanitary condition.

Chemung county should take steps toward providing employment for those serving sentence in this jail. A stone shed is maintained, but it was stated it had not been used for about six weeks owing to lack of stone. As a result the inmates who might have been employed have been permitted to spend their time in idleness in the so-called "pit" section of the jail. A few are employed in caring for the institution.

The attention of the board of supervisors is again called to the desirability of leasing or purchasing a farm within a reasonable distance of the jail on which prisoners could be employed. Other counties which have jail farms have found it a desirable means of keeping their prisoners at work during the greater part of the year and reducing the cost of maintenance. Highway work also affords opportunity for keeping prisoners employed.

RECOMMENDATION

That adequate employment be provided by the board of supervisors for prisoners serving sentence in the county jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,
Secretary.

CHENANGO COUNTY JAIL

NORWICH

Inspected July 30, 1917. Neil D. Lewis, sheriff.

The population on this date was 4, all adult males serving sentence. The maximum during the past year was 14; minimum, 4; average, about 9.

This is a small jail built along modern lines, having 16 steel cells on two floors, two detention or hospital rooms and one large room used as a chapel. The whole interior of the institution was well painted and clean throughout except some of the closets which were quite badly stained and the flush inadequate and difficult to operate. The bedding was in good condition, the laundry facilities adequate for a small jail, and the supply of hot and cold water ample.

The inmates receive three meals a day and are employed to some extent on the county farm, also painting and repairing the county buildings and caring for the grounds. A matron and jail physician are regularly employed.

The prisoners are generally separated and classified in accordance with the law. Police headquarters in the city of Norwich provides no separate detention room for female police prisoners and the practice is to commit them at once to the county jail. The wisdom of such arrangement is questionable, particularly in a jail which is hardly large enough to meet the legitimate needs of the county.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Exclude all police prisoners.
2. Improve the flush of toilets and clean and re-enamel them.
3. Extend the farming operations.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

CLINTON COUNTY JAIL

PLATTSEURGH

Inspected August 4, 1917.

It is not necessary to describe this jail, it having been described so often of late. However, I never found it so unclean and untidy as it was at the time of inspection, so much so that I showed the facts to some of the supervisors. The plumbing was encrusted with dirt, as were the window sills. The window glass was broken and some of the windows were minus the whole window frame. The mattresses were dirty and the iron floors had holes in them. What I found seemed to astonish the sheriff, as he thought he had a very clean jail. The supervisors are having plans prepared for remodeling the institution, which will be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval. When the jail has been so remodeled there should be no further cause for complaint providing it is then kept clean and that it is not used for a police station house.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,
Commissioner.

CLINTON COUNTY JAIL

PLATTSBURGH

Inspected August 8, 1917. John B. Fish, sheriff.

The number of inmates on day of inspection, 18—15 males and 3 females; held for grand jury, 3; under sentence, 14. Highest number of inmates during year, 29; average number, 15.

This jail was inspected in company with the architect to determine whether some temporary reconstruction could be worked out to meet the needs of the county. The principal difficulties lie in an insufficiency of cell accommodations and a lack of separate rooms for the legal classification of prisoners and in the insecurity of the second floor of the jail. Such changes should be made as will produce the maximum number of separate cells and separate divisions and add to the security of the jail.

I make the following recommendations:

First: That two additional cells be constructed in the end of the cage in the men's cell room on the first floor.

Second: That two additional cells be constructed in the men's cell room on the second floor at the end of the present cells; that the old cells which are ten or more feet wide be divided by steel partitions; that the corridors on both sides be divided by steel bars from the floor to the ceiling, making a prisoners' corridor about four feet wide and a guards' corridor about two feet wide, and the ceiling and walls made secure.

Third: That the present women's detention rooms on the second floor be made into a cell room for one classification of male minors, equipped with four cells facing the windows if the room be sufficiently large, and if not, as many cells as the room will hold, and that the room be made as fireproof as possible.

Fourth: That two cells be placed in the small room (10 ft. 6 in. x 16 ft. 6 in.) on the first floor for the other classification of male minors.

Fifth: That the small room on the second floor be equipped as a room for witnesses and civil prisoners.

Sixth: That the small room on the first floor be used as a hospital room.

Seventh: That the portion of the jailer's residence over the kitchen be taken for the detention quarters of women and divided into four separate rooms and fireproofed as much as possible, and an iron stairway be installed connecting it with the jail.

Eighth: That all of the floors be cement or composition and the ceiling metal, and each cell or room, as the case may be, be supplied with a sanitary closet and wash basin, and that the new closets and wash basins be installed in all the old cells of the jail on the first floor.

Ninth: That city prisoners be excluded from the jail.

Tenth: That a farm be secured as soon as one can be purchased at a reasonable price and cultivated by prisoners under sentence.

I consulted with the mayor of the city of Plattsburgh and made some suggestions, including an areaway for the reconstruction of the old city jail quarters in the basement of the municipal building as a temporary city jail and requested that a sketch of such reconstruction be submitted at the next meeting of the State Commission of Prisons.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

COLUMBIA COUNTY JAIL

HUDSON

Inspected March 19, 1917. William J. Kline, sheriff. The other officers consist of the jailer, two deputies, and a night watchman.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 15 men and 3

women, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 10 men and 2 women; awaiting trial, 1 man; awaiting sentence, 4 male minors who were kept separate from the adults; held for the grand jury, 1 man. The highest number at any time during the past winter was 23; the lowest, 5; the average, about 13.

This is a new three-story and basement fireproof jail. It was first occupied November 1, 1916, and was fully described in my report of December 26, 1916. At that time part of the electric light fixtures had not yet been installed; these have been completed.

The first floor has 18 cells placed back to back, 9 on each side with a utility corridor between, and two shower baths. The second floor is identical with the first. There is room on each of these floors for the installation of four additional cells when needed. On the upper floor are six different departments, two of which are hospital rooms. Connected with the jail is a sleeping room for the jailer, also a matron's room. The latter is not occupied, as the board of supervisors has not yet provided for a matron. In the basement are the jail kitchen, store and toilet rooms, and a large dormitory about 20 ft. x 64 ft. used by the police as a city jail which has an outside entrance and one from the sheriff's office. It has six outside windows, concrete floor, electric light, steam heat, stationary wash basin with hot and cold water, and enclosed toilet and shower bath, and is furnished with sleeping benches.

The number of police prisoners detained in this room since February 1st to date of inspection was 38; during the same time one woman was brought in by the police and was detained in one of the rooms on the third floor. A good many lodgers sleep in this police room. From February 1st to March 15th there were 206. They were admitted by a ticket from police headquarters and a record is kept of them in the sheriff's office. Both the prisoners and lodgers are given breakfast at the expense of the city.

The entire jail was clean, showing excellent care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

CORTLAND COUNTY JAIL

CORTLAND

Inspected July 30, 1917. Jerry L. Eades, sheriff.

On the day of inspection the population was 7, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 4 males; held for grand jury, 1 male; awaiting transfer to other institution, 1 female; held for examination, 1 female. The highest number at any time during the past year was 25; lowest, 5; average, about 15.

This antiquated jail with its ten cells and five rooms was found in practically the same condition as described in many former reports of inspection. It is inadequate, insanitary and a fire trap. None of the propositions which the county authorities had under consideration for an improved jail as mentioned in the last report has materialized. However, the sheriff stated that the prospects were bright for a new jail and farm next year.

The jail was found in a clean condition and the beds presented a tidy appearance. Apparently the officials in charge are doing all they can to keep the old jail habitable. The inmates receive three meals a day and are unemployed except some trusty work. At the time of inspection they were classified in accordance with the law, but when the population is high it is practically impossible to maintain a legal separation.

There are no toilets in the old stone cells and no bath on the first floor. The second floor is largely of wooden construction and is generally

used for the detention of females and minors. A small room on this floor contains the only available bath which the institution affords. A new range and hot water tank have been installed and the sheriff stated that the supply of hot and cold water is ample and the laundry facilities satisfactory.

RECOMMENDATION

That a new jail on a farm be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

DELAWARE COUNTY JAIL

DELHI

Inspected September 19, 1917. Alfred Austin, sheriff; Wallace Vandermark, undersheriff and jailer. Mrs. Austin acts as matron when there are women prisoners.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 7, all males, 6 adults and 1 minor, classified as follows; Awaiting the action of the grand jury, 2; serving sentence, 5. The highest number at any time during the past year was 12; the lowest, 2; and the average, about 7. Two women were detained during the past year, both of whom were held 15 days.

This jail is of modern arrangement and consists of three floors with eight cells on each of the first two floors, four on each side, back to back, with a folding bunk, niche closet and wash basin in each. The bunks have mattresses, blankets, white sheets, and pillows with slips. The upper floor has two cells and a detention room on each side. These are used for women and boys.

The interior of the jail is kept clean and is painted a light color. The concrete floor is cracked. This has been remedied in the cell part of the upper floor and should be remedied on the lower floors and in the detention rooms. A cracked floor is difficult to keep in a sanitary condition.

Since the last inspection a concrete floor has been placed in the laundry room in the basement. Some defects in the exterior brick wall have been repaired, and the work of repainting the entire exterior was in progress.

The prisoners do the jail housework, including the laundry and some of the kitchen work, take care of the court house, county clerk's office and the grounds surrounding the county buildings and do some garden work. They are given three meals a day.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

DUTCHESS COUNTY JAIL

POUGHKEEPSIE

Inspected March 20, 1917. Elmer J. Conklin, sheriff; Homer J. Flagler, jailer; M. T. Baumbusch, assistant jailer. There is also a matron who makes her home in the jail.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 27 men, 5 boys, and 1 woman, classified as follows: Held for grand jury, 8 men; witnesses, 2 boys; grand jury, 2 boys; serving sentence, 15 men and 1 woman; held for examination, 4 men and 1 boy. The highest number at

any time during the past year was 75; the lowest, 18; the average, about 40.

This is a fireproof jail, on the upper floor of the court house building. It has been fully described in former reports. It contains 54 steel cells for men in four departments, 16 cells in four departments for women, and 16 cells in two departments for boys. Each cell has two folding bunks furnished with mattresses, blankets, white sheets, and pillows with slips. The bedding is laundered every week. The jail was clean throughout. The interior painting which was in progress at the time of my last inspection has been continued. Prisoners are given three meals a day and the food is furnished by the county.

EMPLOYMENT

Regular assignments for the jail housework were as follows: Kitchen men, 3; cleaners, 4; engineer's helper, 1; hall men, 4. When there are inmate painters they are kept busy painting different sections of the interior. Several of the court house rooms have recently been cleaned and kalsomined by the prisoners under the direction of the superintendent. There is no other employment.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

DUTCHESS COUNTY JAIL

POUGHKEEPSIE

Inspected September 26, 1917. Elmer J. Conklin, sheriff.

There were 31 prisoners in the jail at the time of inspection, all males except 2 women awaiting trial. Eleven of the males were serving sentence, 1 awaiting transfer to the Albany County Penitentiary, and 17 awaiting trial, 7 of them being minors. One boy twelve years of age, one sixteen and one seventeen were confined in the department for minors. The other minors were commingled with adults in violation of the county law. Two of the upper tiers of the jail were not in use, so the minors could have been properly segregated. The jailer said this would be done.

The institution was clean throughout, particularly the kitchen. Some interior painting has been finished since the last inspection in March.

RECOMMENDATION

That the prisoners be classified in accordance with the county law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,
Secretary.

DUTCHESS COUNTY JAIL

POUGHKEEPSIE

Inspected December 27, 1917. Elmer J. Conklin, sheriff.

The total population on this date was 23, all males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 12; held for grand jury, 5; held for further examination, 6. Four of the latter were boys. The maximum population during the past year was 81; minimum, 18.

The jail remains the same as described in former reports of inspection. It was found in good order except the boys' department which was not quite up to standard. Some of the toilets and lavatories in the main jail would present a more sightly appearance if reenameled.

The inmates were separated and classified in accordance with the legal requirements. The portion of the jail given over to the city for the

detention of police prisoners and lodgers, will, on the completion of the new city jail in a few days, be again returned to its legitimate uses, much to the relief of the county institution.

The inmates receive three meals a day. The sheriff stated that rations have not been cut and that a sufficient amount of wholesome but plain food was given each inmate. The kitchen and supplies were found in excellent condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

ERIE COUNTY JAIL

BUFFALO

Inspected July 24, 1917. Edward Stengel, sheriff; John J. Lannon, jailer.

The number of inmates confined on day of inspection was 116, classified as follows: Males 108, females 8, male minors 24, female minors 2, held for grand jury 50, held for magistrates' court 35, witnesses 6; highest number during year, 120; average number, 83.

The reconstructed Erie County Jail was opened for receiving male prisoners May 24, 1917. It is a jail solely of detention. Sentenced prisoners are committed to the Erie County Penitentiary.

A controversy raged for a long time over the method of the reconstruction of this jail. The board of supervisors engaged Alfred Hopkins of New York City and the C. K. Porter Sons of Buffalo as architects. These architects prepared plans for an outside cell or room jail. A minority in the board of supervisors desired to engage William J. Beardsley of Poughkeepsie as architect to reconstruct the jail on the inside cell plan. The bids on the outside cell plan, providing a larger number of rooms, were considerably less than the proposed cost of reconstruction on the inside cell plan.

The board of supervisors devoted a good deal of study to the proposition. A committee visited various places. Hearings were held and experts consulted.

The plans were submitted to the State Commission of Prisons and approved. The Commission took the position that if the authorities of Erie county wanted to build a jail on the outside cell plan they were entitled to that privilege, in which decision the Commission was guided by the judgment of the Governor to whom a committee of the board of supervisors appealed.

The reconstructed part of the jail is six stories high and contains 222 rooms, 36 on each floor, 18 on each side, with a few extra rooms for isolation purposes. The rooms vary in size from 6 to 9 feet wide, 12 feet deep and 6 feet high with a 4 1/2 foot prisoners' corridor in front of the rooms. A large window is in each room. A sanitary closet, wash basin, cot bed and a seat are attached to the walls in each room.

The jail provides an unusual opportunity for segregation. Prisoners can be kept without mistreatment locked in their separate rooms. They are generally given the liberty of each separate corridor. The old central "pit" or court has been made into an attractive dining room and chapel. It is all open from the ground floor to the skylight, having large windows at the north end. The prisoners take three meals at tables in this room. This is one of the few jails of detention where prisoners are fed in a mess hall and not in their cells. Religious exercises conducted by various creeds are held in this room.

Provision has been made for the exercise of prisoners on the roof of the jail. Certain portions of the roof are enclosed. Prisoners are to be taken up daily in an elevator which is not yet in operation. A similar arrangement is made for the exercise of prisoners on the roof of the new Bronx County Jail.

The jail is notable for good sanitation and ventilation. The sunlight comes streaming into every room. The air is pure, having none of the taint peculiar to prison cells where the direct rays of the sun cannot enter. The purity and coolness of the air in the jail was particularly noticeable because the day of inspection was exceedingly hot and humid. On each corridor in front of 18 rooms is a shower bath to which prisoners have access at all times.

Shortly after the jail was opened three inmates escaped. They did not escape from the newly constructed section. They were trustees not locked in the rooms or corridors and having the liberty of the halls between the old section and the new. While no one saw their escape, the explanation offered is that, insufficiently guarded and having unusual liberty at night, they crept up the hall stairs to the roof where a window was unbarred and unfastened, found pieces of rope on the roof and let themselves down to the first window guard and thence down the window guards to the ground. Since their escape the window at the head of the stairway, which seems the only way for prisoners to reach the roof, has been barred and locked and all ropes and other means for escape removed from the roof.

In placing glass in the windows of the cell rooms the puttied side of the glass was turned inward and the putty was left so soft that it could be dug out by a finger nail. Inmates removed panes of glass and put their heads out of the windows into the basket guards and could be seen and accosted from the street. This conduct led to considerable newspaper comment. The panes of glass were not placed back for several weeks. After the glass was put back the sheriff warned the prisoners that they would be punished if any more panes were removed. Since this admonition there has been little renewal of the offense.

The board of supervisors, in order to prevent future cause for criticism, took action to place a mesh screen in front of each window. The openings in the screen will be about one inch square and will not interfere with light or ventilation and will effectively keep the inmates away from the window glass. Until the screens are installed the sheriff has one deputy on guard and not three guards at a time as reported.

The old jail was of "pit" construction where all the inmates commingled in a central court. While this construction was bad from a moral standpoint and caused illegal commingling, it did not in point of security require much guarding. New construction with separate floors and corridors, either on the inside or outside cell plan, requires more guards, especially where prisoners are taken to a mess hall and to outdoor exercise.

Prisoners are not "coddled" as charged. They receive the same meals as formerly and are under a stricter discipline than when mingled indiscriminately in the "pit". They are given, however, a better opportunity to preserve their morals, health and cleanliness.

Numerous misstatements have been published in regard to the jail. No holes have been cut through passageway halls. No tools have been handed in through the outside cell windows. No bottles of liquor have been pulled in through the windows by strings let down to the sidewalk. A high fence, considerable distance from the walls of the jail, keeps away all intruders.

This outside room construction is also in use in the Bronx County Jail and in the new Westchester County Penitentiary, and is proposed for a good portion of the prisoners' quarters in the new Sing Sing and Harlem State Prisons. In future construction on this plan we advise that the windows be guarded by bars of tool-proof steel close to the window instead of the projecting basket guards.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,
ALLAN I. HOLLOWAY,
Commissioners.

ESSEX COUNTY JAIL

ELIZABETHTOWN

Inspected June 7, 1917. Charles L. Poole, sheriff.

The Essex County Jail, although a modern three-story institution completed in 1911, has not sufficient cell room at times to accommodate the prisoners committed to it. The main section contains twenty cells, ten on the first floor and ten on the second, each equipped with a bunk, toilet and lavatory. These cells are arranged in four departments of five cells each. In another section on the first floor are four cell rooms with outside windows intended for female prisoners or witnesses and on the second floor four cell rooms and two rooms for witnesses, each equipped with cot bed, toilet and lavatory. Mattresses, blankets, sheets and pillow slips are furnished.

There were 36 prisoners on the day of inspection. Two had pleaded guilty and were awaiting sentence, 7 were awaiting trial, 4 were held to await the action of the grand jury, 1 was a witness, and 22 were serving sentence. All were adult males except the witness who was a male minor. To observe a legal classification it was necessary to assign most of the sentenced prisoners to the third floor of the main section which is being used as a dormitory, it never having been equipped with cells. In the last report of inspection it was recommended that "if required, additional cells properly equipped be installed on the third floor of the jail on plans to be approved by the State Commission of Prisons." Additional cells appear to be a necessity if the prisoners committed to this jail are to be safely cared for, and the board of supervisors should give the matter careful consideration.

Essex county purchased a farm last year which was successfully operated at a profit. The sheriff reports that about 25 acres are at present under cultivation. An additional tract of six acres has been leased. Fourteen prisoners were at work on the farm on the day of inspection. During the winter the inmates care for the stock, cut brush, put up ice, cut logs and firewood for the jail, and break stone. Two of the prisoners made shovel handles, whiffletrees, neck yokes, snow shovels, hammer handles, stepladders, etc. Others were employed at institutional work. The walls on all three floors and the cells on the first floor have been repainted and material is on hand for painting the cells on the second floor. Prisoners do the work.

Sheriff Poole and his assistants are to be commended for their efforts at keeping the prisoners employed and for the good condition in which the jail is kept.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,
Secretary.

FRANKLIN COUNTY JAIL

MALONE

Inspected August 25, 1917. F. S. Steenberge, sheriff.

There were 27 inmates in this jail on the day of inspection, which is about the average for the past year. The highest number reported by the sheriff for the fiscal year ending June 30th was 31, and the lowest 10. The inmates were classified as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------------------------|---|
| Male adults held on peace warrants..... | 2 |
| Male adults awaiting trial..... | 2 |
| Male adults held for grand jury..... | 4 |
| Male adults held for illegal entry..... | 4 |
| Male adult witness..... | 1 |

| | |
|----------------------------------------|----|
| Male adults serving sentence..... | 11 |
| Male minor serving sentence..... | 1 |
| Female adults held for grand jury..... | 2 |

This is a small three-story jail containing five cells on the first floor, five on the second, four rooms on the third floor, and four cells for women and witnesses on a gallery over the sheriff's office. It is at once apparent that this jail is inadequate to properly house those committed to it and the State Commission of Prisons has frequently recommended that increased facilities be provided. There is no jail yard and those held for the grand jury are sometimes held for a considerable time without opportunity to exercise in the open. Three sessions of the grand jury are held annually.

After October 1st liquor will not be sold in the towns of Moira, Bombay and Malone, which includes the village of Malone. This, in the opinion of the sheriff, will result in a decreased jail population. During the fiscal year ending June 30th 182 males were committed for intoxication.

The county owns a jail farm of forty acres on which from six to eight prisoners have been employed daily throughout the summer. The sheriff stated that about thirty acres are under cultivation. There are sixteen acres of hay, six of potatoes, two of beans, six of oats, and a garden. The prisoners at the farm are in charge of an officer.

RECOMMENDATION

That adequate accommodations and a jail yard be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

FULTON COUNTY JAIL

JOHNSTOWN

Inspected March 30, 1917. Fred Vickery, sheriff.

The population on this date was 23, classified as follows:

Serving sentence, 17; held for grand jury, 4; awaiting transfer to State prison, 1 male and 1 female. One of the sentenced inmates was a minor, and one minor was awaiting grand jury. The maximum population during the past year was on the day of inspection.

This jail has been fully described in former reports. Briefly, it is a two-story stone structure having a total of 23 regular cells in five departments, and one padded cell. There is also a bath cell on each side on both floors.

As indicated by the foregoing figures, it is impossible for the jail officials to maintain a legal classification of the inmates. The minors were mingling with the adults, and the sentenced with the court prisoners. One whole side on the first floor has been occupied by a man and wife charged with murder. The other departments were necessarily all occupied by sentenced men.

The woman above mentioned had been detained for several months in the department for females while awaiting action of the courts and much of that time she was mingled with women serving sentence. During the past three weeks she was allowed to be with her husband on the first floor, the jailer stated, under advice of the district attorney. Section 92 of the county law provides as follows:

"A woman detained in any county jail or penitentiary upon a criminal charge, or as a convict under sentence, shall not be kept in the same room with a man; and if detained on civil process or for contempt, or as a witness, she shall not be put or kept in the same room with a man, except with her husband, in a room in which there are no other prisoners."

The county has adopted the policy of sending prisoners to the county jail instead of the penitentiary whenever feasible and the sheriff proposes to work them on the county farm about six miles from the jail. At present a few are working on the streets of Gloversville. Employment of the prisoner is most commendable, but the jail is entirely too small to be used for the congregating of longer termed men, which results in illegal conditions as mentioned in the foregoing. There are three sessions of the grand jury in this county. During the interval between sessions an accumulation of different classes of court prisoners, witnesses, etc. is liable to occur, which would require the use of most of the separate departments in the present jail. In Clinton county where a similar condition has existed, the authorities are planning to house all the sentenced men who are able to work on a farm thereby relieving the congestion of the jail.

A third floor should be added to this jail. This could be arranged to provide a department for women which could be reached without passing through the men's quarters, and kept in the exclusive custody of the matron; a hospital room; quarters for the segregation of inmates suffering with infectious and contagious diseases; and quarters for minors. This would leave the lower floors entirely for the detention of adult sentenced and court prisoners. At the time of inspection one of the inmates was said to have tuberculosis and another apparently was developing syphilis. They were associated with the healthy prisoners because of lack of proper separate departments.

Section 348 of the Prison Law provides that the board of supervisors of each county must appoint a physician to the jail. The letter of this law has never been complied with in this county, it being the custom for the sheriff to call a physician when in the judgment of the officials in charge such services are required. One of the inmates was locked in his cell on a bread and water diet because he refused to work on the streets. He claimed he was not physically able to do work of that nature. He had not been examined by the physician before being disciplined.

Some trouble has been experienced with regard to the production of liquor and contraband articles into the jail. As this is in violation of Section 349 of the Prison Law, it is important that any avenues which render this possible should at once be closed. The rear windows are not properly screened. The steel door at the entrance of the department for females has not been locked in years as the lock is out of order. This should be repaired at once. The cells have open barred fronts with modern locking device.

The jail was in a satisfactory state of cleanliness and the beds in good condition. There was no evidence of vermin. The supply of hot and cold water is sufficient and the kitchen and laundry equipment fairly adequate. The installation of an electric washer would be a valuable accession. The inmates receive three meals a day and expressed satisfaction with regard to the quality and quantity of the food.

It will be observed that most of the criticisms or suggestions contained in this report require action on the part of the board of supervisors before conditions can be improved. Others are within the province of the sheriff and his assistants and should receive immediate attention.

It is recommended:

First: That the jail be enlarged to provide legal classification of the persons committed to it.

Second: That the board of supervisors appoint a jail physician in compliance with the provisions of section 348 of the Prison Law.

Third: That the windows on the lower floor of the jail be properly screened and all locks be put in working order.

Fourth: That section 92 of the County Law be complied with and that the matron be the custodian of the department for females.

Fifth: That a visiting room be provided apart from the cell rooms.
Sixth: That an electric washer be installed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

GENESEE COUNTY JAIL

BATAVIA

Inspected December 24, 1917. Freeman Edgerton, sheriff; David Garrett, sheriff-elect. The term of the present sheriff expires December 31st and the new sheriff assumes control on January 1st.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 4, all men and all serving sentence. The highest number at any time since last March was 27; the lowest, 3; the average, about 12. There have been only 3 women since last March when the present jailer took charge, and 3 girls held for a day or two awaiting transfer.

This jail has been fully described in former reports. Briefly, it consists of two floors with 16 cells on the first, and 12 and a hospital room on the second. The cells are equipped with folding bunks, toilets, and stationary wash basins. There is a receiving room in the basement furnished with bunks, toilets and wash basins. Prisoners needing it are cleaned up in this room and when necessary are given clean clothes before being taken upstairs to the regular cells. There is also in the basement a well equipped laundry. In connection with the laundry are facilities for fumigating.

Prisoners are given three meals a day and are furnished with drinking water from a well on the premises, as the city water is not considered potable. This condition will be remedied in a very short time, as a filtration plant has been constructed and is expected to be in operation by January 1st.

EMPLOYMENT

During the past season prisoners have cultivated the county farm located about six miles from the jail; they are taken out every morning in the jail automobile and returned at night, taking their dinners with them. The number so employed ranged from two to ten daily. The work was general farming, consisting of the cultivation of corn, potatoes, and the care of the dairy. The county pays the guard. The jailer stated that the sheriff does not get any of the products; they are used in the county house which, of course, gives the county the same benefit. The other work of the prisoners consists of taking care of the jail, court house, and large grounds surrounding the county buildings. There is not much employment during the winter months.

The jail was clean, showing good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

GREENE COUNTY JAIL

CATSKILL

Inspected August 30, 1917. Charles A. Post, sheriff.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 8. During the past year the maximum was 16; minimum, 2; average, about 8. The

total number of females detained during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, is reported as 15. The sheriff's wife acts as matron.

This is a modern three-story jail and seems to be adequately equipped. At the time of inspection it was found clean and well painted throughout. The inmates are unemployed with the exception of a few trustees.

The law relative to separation and classification of inmates was not being complied with. A little child said to be six years of age was being detained for several days without commitment. The boy was mingling with adult males serving sentence and awaiting grand jury. In other words, court prisoners, sentenced prisoners and juveniles are allowed to associate in violation of section 92 of the County Law.

It appears that this child and his brother, twelve years of age, had been sentenced to the State Agricultural & Industrial School at Industry for placing an obstruction on a railroad track. The younger one, of course, was not received because of his age and was returned to Catskill and detained for five days in the county jail awaiting disposition of the case. Sections 486 and 816 of the Penal Law provide as follows:

Section 486—"No child under restraint or conviction actually or apparently under the age of sixteen years, shall be placed in any prison or place of confinement, or in any court-room, or in any vehicle for transportation in company with adults charged with or convicted of crime."

Section 816—"A child under the age of seven years is not capable of committing crime."

Of all the plans in connection with modern county jail construction approved by the State Commission of Prisons, none has provided quarters for children. The reason is obvious: It has not been considered one of the functions of a county jail nor within the province of the sheriff to care for this class. Public sentiment is much opposed to it and for such purpose juvenile detention homes and humane societies have been established. The House of Shelter in charge of the Humane Society in Albany is accessible to Greene county and this society states that it is willing to provide proper custody and care in all such cases.

RECOMMENDATIONS

First: That the law relative to separation and classification of inmates be observed.

Second: That juveniles be not detained in this jail.

Third: That employment be found for the inmates, preferably farm work.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

HAMILTON COUNTY JAIL

LAKE PLEASANT

Inspected August 28, 1917. Patrick McSweeney, sheriff; Marvin Schuyler, deputy sheriff, in charge.

There were two prisoners in this jail on the day of inspection, both adult males held to await the action of the grand jury, the next session of which will be held in October. There are but two sessions a year, the other being held in May.

Ordinarily, this jail is used very little, much of the time there being no prisoners. It is on the second floor of a two-story stone building and has four cells with latticed bar fronts. Each cell has a bunk with mattress, sheets, pillow and pillow slips. Three of the cells have buckets with steel receptacles and the other has a sanitary dry closet. There is

a flushing closet, bath tub, and lavatory in an adjoining room. The jail is heated by a stove in addition to the furnace and lighted by kerosene lamps. There is a large room for women but it is seldom used.

The jail was clean, showing evidence of good care.

Hamilton county abolished the fee system with the close of the year 1916.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

HERKIMER COUNTY JAIL

HERKIMER

Inspected January 19, 1917. James W. Moon, sheriff; Elmer F. Keller, jailer; Mrs. Keller, matron.

The population on this date was 20, classified as follows: Held for the grand jury, 10 males; serving sentence, 8 males and 1 female; awaiting transfer, 1 female. The highest number during 1916 was 30; lowest, 3.

This is a three-story brick jail situated on the principal street of the village of Herkimer. The first and second floors are each equipped with nine steel cells, a shower bath and toilet cell. On the third floor are seven cells in two departments also three detention rooms. The cells on this floor face the windows; on the first and second floors they are arranged according to the central corridor plan with barred rears toward the windows. The fronts, including the cell doors facing the central corridor are solid.

The same condition prevails with regard to the toilets as has been described in former reports. There is only one toilet in each department, and these have a weak, inadequate direct flush. The lack of individual toilets in each cell, causes poorer sanitation, and either the bucket system must continue or the cells be left unlocked during the night. The jail has no basement and consequently no modern laundry facilities. There is, however, a large stationary tub on each floor, supplied with ample hot and cold water, and the inmates are required to wash their clothing and bedding frequently. The jail was clean but some of the bedding was quite badly worn. A new supply of mattresses has been delivered and the old ones are to be replaced in a short time. The sheriff stated that the whole interior of the jail would be repainted during the coming spring.

The inmates receive three meals a day. Dinner was served at the time of inspection. It consisted of boiled potatoes, stewed beef and bread. The food was well cooked and the bread especially excellent. The sheriff purchases the food supplies in considerable quantities also some clothing for prisoners, and the bills are paid directly by the county, no fee system having been in vogue in this county for a number of years.

The matron is the custodian of the department for females which has an independent entrance to the third floor from the jail residence.

This jail has no yard for the outdoor exercise of the inmates and no system of employment has ever been provided. Some land should be either purchased or rented at once. This could be worked to advantage by the inmates, as is being done in several other counties, and besides the benefit to the prisoners, should materially reduce the cost of maintenance. This ought to appeal to the county authorities with particular force at the present time when large quantities of potatoes, beans and other staple food products are being furnished at the prevailing high prices, and the same could have been raised by the inmates on land in the vicinity of Herkimer. The sheriff expressed himself as fully in accord with this proposition.

This jail is still being used as a "sobering-up" place for police prisoners from the villages of Herkimer and Mohawk. The records show that during 1916 the village of Mohawk sent 99 of this class, and Herkimer 366. The following is taken from my report of inspection dated April 22, 1915:

"Successive reports of inspection for several years have directed attention to the bad effects of using this jail as a combined village lockup and tramp lodging house with no separate quarters provided for such purpose. In June, 1914, the Board of Supervisors passed a resolution authorizing the sheriff not to accept any police prisoners from any of the towns or villages of Herkimer county after August 1, 1914, except such as are legally committed by a court or magistrate. As the villages of Herkimer and Mohawk have no lockups, and as no place seemed available at that time for the temporary detention of police prisoners, the Board of Supervisors practically rescinded their resolution and directed the sheriff to continue to accept such prisoners. This condition is a serious hindrance to anything like efficient management at the county institution and ought to be adjusted without any further coercion on the part of the State Commission of Prisons."

The foregoing statement is applicable at the present time. The jail is too small to be used for such purposes, and legal classification and discipline are seriously hindered thereby. It was stated that the county is being reimbursed by the municipalities, but to mingle with sentenced men these drunken disturbers, who are in many cases in a filthy condition, is illegal and utterly unreasonable. Herkimer has a population of about 10,000 and Mohawk 3,000. These thriving villages should provide their own lockups, or the county should furnish separate quarters for the detention of police prisoners.

It is only fair to state that the many recommendations which have gone forth from the State Commission of Prisons in the past with respect to this jail have met with response on the part of the county officials and taxpayers and have been in a large measure complied with. The progress made has been clearly set forth in various reports of inspection. The following recommendations are important in the successful conduct of this jail; they entail a small expenditure and it is hoped a prompt compliance with the same will follow:

First: That police prisoners be excluded from the jail.

Second: That farm land be purchased or rented and the same worked by the inmates.

Third: That a modern sanitary toilet and lavatory be installed in each cell.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

JEFFERSON COUNTY JAIL

WATERTOWN

Inspected June 22, 1917. Charles C. Hosmer, sheriff. There are also an under-sheriff, two turnkeys and a matron.

The population at the time of inspection was 17 males and 3 females, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 14; awaiting trial, 5; U. S. prisoner, 1. The maximum during the year was 42; minimum, 14; average, 30. A legal classification and separation was maintained.

This is a modern and well equipped jail. It was found in excellent condition except a few of the cells and toilets which the jailer stated

would be taken care of that day. Several trustees were busy cleaning in various parts of the institution. There are also a few places where the steel work is in need of repainting.

Most of the cooking utensils and dishes in use are aluminum. The cooking is done by inmates, no civilian cook ever having been employed. This is an unsatisfactory arrangement and considering the high cost of foodstuffs it would seem advisable to employ a competent cook to direct and oversee the work, which would insure proper cooking and such employee could also act as turnkey.

The prisoners receive their meals in the cells and the absence of stools, chairs or tables makes it necessary for them to sit upon the beds while taking their meals and in fact a greater portion of the day, if not employed. Small mess tables and stools in the prisoners' corridors have been found to be entirely satisfactory in many of the jails of the State and would be a decided improvement in this jail. There is ample room in the basement to fit up a dining room, making it possible to abolish the present method of cell feeding.

An arrangement has been made whereby the sheriff is working sentenced prisoners on the county tuberculosis hospital farm about one and one-half miles distant from the jail. This is commendable and could well be extended if more land were provided. From four to eight inmates are generally employed on the farm in pleasant weather. I visited the farm in company with the sheriff; at that particular time four inmates were employed hoeing potatoes.

The matter of separating the women's department from the balance of the jail, as suggested in former reports, has not been accomplished. This is important in the proper conduct of the jail and some means should be provided whereby the matron could have exclusive custody of the department for females and not be obliged to pass through the men's jail before reaching the third floor. The possibility for scandal is by no means remote as trustees are permitted to exercise in the outer corridors of the first and second floors with nothing other than the restraint of discipline to prevent them going to the department for females on the upper floor. The county authorities cannot afford to pass this matter lightly.

There is need of a receiving room, and fumigating apparatus for prisoners clothing, which would assist the jail officials in keeping the institution in the highest state of sanitation and insure freedom from vermin.

The county authorities are entitled to commendation for the many improvements which have been made in connection with this jail, most of them in accordance with suggestions from the State Commission of Prisons. A compliance with the following recommendations would tend to raise the standard of this institution to a position second to none in the State:

First. That a civilian cook be employed.

Second: That a dining room be provided and cell feeding abolished and each cell provided with a stool.

Third. That additional farm land be provided and worked intensively by the inmates.

Fourth. That the department for females be entirely separated from the lower floors, the matron to be made the exclusive custodian under the direction of the sheriff.

Fifth. That a receiving room be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

KINGS COUNTY JAIL

BROOKLYN

Inspected September 24, 1917. Edward Riegelmann, sheriff; James J. Sexton, warden; Lawrence Carroll, deputy warden.

There were but 10 inmates in this jail on the day of inspection, 7 males and 3 females, which is about the average. The highest number during the fiscal year ending June 30th was 15 males and 3 females, and the lowest, 2 males and 1 female.

Only civil prisoners and witnesses are confined in this institution, which is a modern three-story and basement structure, opened in January, 1914. It has been fully described in previous reports and was found in a satisfactory state of cleanliness. The interior needs repainting a light color and it would improve the appearance of the interior of some of the cells if the pictures pasted on the side walls were removed.

Prisoners at times are confined in this jail for several months without exercise in the open air. It is proposed to cut a door from the mess hall to the yard of the city prison, which is adjacent, so as to make it possible for the inmates to have proper exercise. Steps already have been constructed leading to the proposed door; the doors are on hand and we were informed that the door would be completed in the near future, which will be a commendable improvement. The jail is under the jurisdiction of the sheriff, but the Commissioner of Correction has consented to the use of the city prison yard by the jail inmates.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY COURT HOUSE PENS

SCHERMERHORN ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected November 16, 1917. Thomas F. Butting, captain in charge.

The prison pens of the Kings County Court House consist of two large well lighted rooms in the basement, one for men and one for women.

Prisoners having cases pending in court are detained in these rooms until called before the court, and if not discharged are returned to them until transferred to whatever institution they are committed. The transfer is made the same day. The captain stated that they are seldom detained here more than two or three hours except when on trial. On Thursdays and Mondays, arraignment and sentence days, the number of prisoners averages about 40 each day, and for the entire week the average is about 100.

These pens were fully described in my report of November 18, 1916, and remain in practically the same condition. The matron who has charge of the women's retiring room on the first floor continues to look after the women detained in the pen.

The rooms are in the care of the janitor of the building and were clean. All prisoners brought to these pens are charged with felonies and their safe keeping is a matter of greater concern and devolves upon the officer in charge a greater responsibility than in guarding prisoners detained in the pens of magistrates' courts who are charged with petty offenses only. Escapes have been attempted and in one case partly succeeded.

The captain stated that he would like a few steel cells in the pen for men. They have such cells at Police Headquarters in Manhattan, in

the new court house in the Borough of Richmond, in the new court house at Albany, and in buildings in various localities where persons charged with serious offences are held while the courts are in session.

By installing a few cells in the pen for men in this court house it would be more secure and more in harmony with other like buildings of modern construction. This pen is about 35x30 feet, so there is plenty of room for cells and a sitting room besides. Plans for these improvements should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

LEWIS COUNTY JAIL

LOWVILLE

Inspected June 19, 1917. George O. Jeffers, sheriff.

The number of inmates at the time of inspection was four, all males. Three were serving sentence and one held for the grand jury. At times during the past year there have been no prisoners.

The jail was found in a clean condition and apparently well managed considering the inadequate facilities which this ancient jail affords. The inmates receive three meals a day and are unemployed except as trustees. The county should provide farm land sufficient to keep the sentenced prisoners employed during the summer. A sufficient quantity of potatoes, beans and other vegetables to supply the institution could be raised by inmate labor, which would lower the cost of maintenance very materially.

The fee system which obtained for years in this county has been discontinued which is commendable. The jail population is said to be running much lower than in former years and the feeling is prevalent that this old jail suffices for the present needs of the county.

The following is a brief description of the jail, taken from a former report of inspection:

"It is a very small jail having only eight cells and is extremely antiquated. The cells are of quite good size but are constructed of the heaviest masonry with massive grated doors, and there are four sets of bars in each of the small windows. The lower floor is of flag stones said to be laid upon the ground; the second floor is of wood badly worn. The dampness causes the interior of the cells to drip with moisture during the hot weather. The cells are practically without ventilation."

The village of Lowville continues to use the county jail as a place of detention for police prisoners. It should not be used for such purpose. However, the sheriff stated that no serious difficulty has been experienced during the past year because of this practice, as the number of arrests is small.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY JAIL

GENESEO

Inspected September 26, 1917. Patrick O'Leary, sheriff.

On the above date there were five prisoners, all males; 3 were held for the grand jury and 2 serving sentence. The highest number at any time during the past year was 12; lowest, 5.

This is a small two-story jail, modern in arrangement, and was found in excellent condition throughout. The beds are provided with white sheets and pillow cases and presented a tidy appearance. A new hot water tank with gas heater has been installed and the supply for bathing, washing and cleaning is said to be ample.

The inmates receive three meals a day at the expense of the county, the office of sheriff being salaried. No employment is provided. It would seem that a large garden could be worked to good advantage by the sentenced men, particularly at this time when the prices of vegetables are high. This would lower the cost of maintenance as well as furnish healthful employment for the inmates.

The village of Geneseo still uses the county jail as a lockup. This is objectionable and has been fully discussed in former reports. The village should provide its own lockup and keep intoxicated persons and lodgers away from this institution.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

MADISON COUNTY JAIL

WAMPVILLE

Inspected February 3, 1917. Clarence G. Taylor, sheriff.

The population on this date was 31, all adult males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 28; held for grand jury, 3. The maximum during the winter thus far was 40. The lowest at any one time during the year was 7.

This is a modern jail and was found in excellent condition throughout. During the past year the whole interior, including the steel work, was painted by inmate labor. The bedding consists of straw ticks and blankets, no sheets or pillow cases ever having been tried. They are in use in most of the modern jails of the State and are necessary to insure the highest degree of sanitation. The inmates are furnished with clothing by the county. This is an excellent arrangement and has been recommended by the State Commission of Prisons for a number of years in all the county jails of the State, and is the only practical method of keeping the institution free from vermin.

The sheriff is entitled to commendation for the manner in which he keeps the sentenced prisoners employed. About eight acres of land was worked during the past season and this is to be increased to twelve acres this year. Large quantities of vegetables were raised, including 350 bushels of potatoes, 41 bushels of beans, 2,000 heads of cabbage, etc., which very materially reduces the cost of maintenance and affords healthful employment. Besides the farming operations a vegetable cellar was excavated and is now in use. A considerable amount of trusty work is also performed, such as the jail housework, cooking and baking; caring for the lawns, county buildings, laying walks, drives, etc. Shoe repairing is also done by the inmates.

The jail yard has never been used to any extent for the purposes intended. The reason given is insufficient help to act as guards. This jail has an adequate water supply, both hot and cold, steam heat, electric light and modern laundry facilities.

The laws relative to separation and classification of inmates, the purchase of prison-made goods, and the employment of a jail physician are complied with. The sheriff's wife acts as matron and is paid for her services.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

MONROE COUNTY JAIL

ROCHESTER

Inspected December 11, 1917. Chas S. Owen, sheriff.

On the day of inspection 46 inmates were confined, of whom 42 were awaiting trial or held for the grand jury; 3 were convicted of crime, and 1 was a witness. There were 8 minors and no females. Seven of the inmates were United States cases, and 19 were being held for the police court. The highest number of inmates at one time during the year was 90, the lowest, 40, and the average, about 70.

This jail consists of two parts, the new jail and the old jail. The new part contains 42 cells and is of modern construction. The old part is ancient, the cells being built around a central pit. The exterior of the cells in the old jail have old flat steel bars, and the interior is dark and does not appear sanitary. These cells can be made lighter by the removal of alternate bars. Cases held for the police court are confined in the old part even when there are vacant cells in the new part of the jail. These dark cells should not be used when more sanitary cells are available.

Civil prisoners and witnesses are confined in cells on the upper floor of the old part of the jail. The cells are unfit for the detention of prisoners not accused of crime and should be torn out, and the room made into a dormitory.

Prisoners are exercised daily in the large yard during most of the year. When the weather is inclement they are exercised in the pit in the old portion of the jail. The jail is maintained in a cleanly condition, and is well managed.

I interviewed the inmates, especially in regard to the food and found little or no complaint. A request was made for tea at the Sunday night meal. The inmates receive three adequate meals each day.

The kitchen and laundry are well equipped.

It is recommended:

First: That no prisoners be confined in the old section of the jail when there are vacant cells in the new section.

Second: That alternate flat steel bars be cut off the cell doors in the old section.

Third: That the ancient cells be removed from the room for civil prisoners.

Fourth: That tea be served with the Sunday night meal.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY JAIL

FONDA

Inspected December 19, 1917. Elmer E. Folmsbee, sheriff; Alfred McGlaughlin, deputy-sheriff. Mrs. Folmsbee acts as matron when there are women prisoners.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 29, all men, classified as follows: Court prisoners, 3; serving sentence, 25; debtors, 1. The highest number at any time during the past year was 60, the lowest 7, the average between 25 and 30. There were few women during the past year; the sheriff stated that about three-fourths of the time there is none.

The prisoners are without work except the care of the jail. In the spring there was some talk of doing some farming during the summer months, but nothing came of it.

This is a new modern jail and has been fully described in former reports. Briefly, it consists of three floors. The first floor has 30 cells and two shower baths; the second, 28 cells and two showers; the third,

four rooms on the west side, and two rooms and 6 cells on the east side. All of the cells and rooms are equipped with toilets, wash basins and folding bunks. Each bunk has a mattress, blankets, white sheets, and pillows with slips. The jail, including the beds, was clean and in commendable condition except the enamel of the plumbing which has been somewhat neglected and is stained and rusty. With the large number of idle prisoners there is no excuse for neglecting the plumbing.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In addition to the better care of the plumbing mentioned above, this county should provide employment for sentenced prisoners. It is recommended that under existing conditions it should either purchase or rent a farm or some tillable land in the vicinity of Fonda and cultivate it with the prisoners. This is being successfully done in several counties of the State and it is advantageous not only to the taxpayers but also to the prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

NASSAU COUNTY JAIL

MINEOLA

Inspected February 23, 1917. Phineas A. Seaman, sheriff; William E. Hults, warden. There are also six keepers, a matron, and a chef. The matron sleeps in the jail. The keepers work on eight hour shifts.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 96 men and 3 women, classified as follows: Held for the grand jury, 11 men; awaiting sentence after conviction, 1 man; awaiting transfer to Sing Sing Prison, 1 man; serving sentence, 83 men and 3 women. The highest number at any time during the past six months was 101; the lowest, 55; the average, about 75. Among the men were 3 or 4 minors, each nineteen years of age. Thirty-six of the males were confined in the 36 cells in the men's jail. These included all the court prisoners, 4 minors, and 23 sentenced prisoners. These prisoners were so commingled that there was practically no classification. The 36 cells consist of four tiers with nine on each tier.

While most of the grand jury prisoners were in one tier of cells, others were commingled with sentenced prisoners and the minors were commingled with the adults.

Sixty men were confined in what is known as the tramp room in the basement. This room is 55 ft. 6 in. long by 17 ft. 6 in. wide by 11 ft. 4 in. high, which gives a space of about 172 cubic feet for each man. They sleep on three wooden platforms, one above the other, the lower one lately installed a few inches from the floor. The second one three or four feet above, and the third one about the same distance above the second one. The bedding consists of blankets. The room is utterly inadequate for the care of so many prisoners. In a small adjacent room is a shower bath, stationary wash basin and one toilet. The toilet and washing facilities are also inadequate.

In my report of inspection of this jail, dated October 9, 1916, I made the following recommendation:

"This jail should be enlarged. Nassau county has grown largely in population since this jail was built and it now needs a new jail of at least twice the capacity of the present institution with better facilities for classification. With only two departments for women it is frequently impossible for the sheriff to classify the female prisoners as the law requires. On the day of inspection a girl seventeen years old was commingled with several older women in one of the corridors.

"The inadequacy of this jail has been called to the attention of the board of supervisors each year for several years past and recommendations for its enlargement made. Nothing has been done. Besides the lack of separate quarters for young girls and witnesses, the housing of from 25 to 65 regular prisoners in the tramp room, many of them compelled to sleep on the concrete floor, is a disgrace to this rich and prosperous county—a condition not existing in any other county jail of the State. The population and county business has so increased in recent years that all the other county buildings have lately been enlarged, while nothing has been done for the jail.

"I recommend that the Commission take more drastic action in this matter than the making of recommendations, as those do not seem to be taken seriously by the county authorities."

I regret to report that so far as I could learn the board of supervisors have taken no action in the premises and nothing has been done toward enlargement of this jail or relief from its congestion. I therefore now recommend that the board of supervisors of this county be notified to show cause why the conditions in this jail should not be certified to the Attorney General of the State and he be requested to institute mandatory proceedings against the board to remedy these conditions.

The broken floor mentioned in my last report has been repaired in a substantial manner. Other repairs are in progress. The walls are concrete and a large amount of the inside plaster on these walls has become loosened; this is all being removed and replastered and new terazzo floors are being laid in the corridor, reception room, and other portions of the jail not including the cell rooms which have concrete floors. The entire interior of the jail is being repainted. These repairs will put the present jail in a satisfactory condition.

The former method of furnishing fresh meat for the prisoners is still continued; that is, it is purchased at retail daily. I recommended in my last report that it be purchased in sides and quarters, which is more satisfactory and economical.

Effort is made to keep the prisoners employed. Assignments to labor on the day of inspection were as follows: Farm work, 6; kitchen, 2; garage, 2; court house, 4; engineer's department, 3; laundry and lower hall, 2; painting, 6; cleaners, 3. At times a good many other men are employed shoveling snow, cleaning sidewalks, and taking care of the county lawns and grounds. In the summer when farming operations are feasible all sentenced prisoners not otherwise employed are engaged at farming and more could be worked. Like many county jails, there are comparatively few prisoners in the summer and during cold weather when not much farming is possible there are many. During last year the prisoners cultivated a garden of three or four acres, and during the coming year one or two additional acres will be cultivated. A large amount of produce was raised, as stated in my last report. The jailer said they raised potatoes enough to last until the middle of January.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

NASSAU COUNTY JAIL

MINEOLA

Inspected July 13, 1917. Phineas A. Seaman, sheriff.

Thirty-eight inmates were confined in this jail on day of inspection—32 men and 6 women—classified as follows: Held for trial, 5 men, 4 women; men under sentence, 24; women under sentence, 1; 3 male minors; 3 male witnesses and 1 female witness.

The authorities of Nassau county have been cited by the State Commission of Prisons to show cause why the jail should not be enlarged. At a recent hearing the commissioners were requested to visit the jail and confer with the members of the board of supervisors as to the most reasonable way of relieving the bad state of overcrowding which exists during a large part of the year. Pursuant to this request we inspected the jail and a farm proposed as a jail farm on the above date.

The jail is divided into two sections, one for males and one for females. The male section contains 36 cells, 18 on each side. The female section has 14 cells, 7 on each side. No separate accommodations are furnished for civil prisoners and witnesses. The basement contains a room, evidently intended as a lodging place for tramps, equipped with a large double-deck sleeping platform.

We examined the records of the jail and found that the number of inmates ranged from about 30 to over 100. The population during winter months was from about 70 to 106. As only 36 cells are available for men, the excess of prisoners are crowded into the tramp room in the basement and obliged to sleep on the double-deck platform. We found 3 sentenced prisoners confined in this improper place, one of whom was a boy 19 years of age. The use of the tramp room for jail prisoners is a reprehensible practice.

This jail is too small for the classification of prisoners required by law and for the needs of Nassau county. Additional accommodations must be provided. Some relief can be secured by readapting the sheriff's residence into quarters for female and civil prisoners. There should at least be three rooms for women and a matron's room on the second floor and a room for male civil prisoners and witnesses on the first floor.

More space will be required for male prisoners under sentence. If the sheriff's residence is used for women 14 additional cells will be released for men. These cells, however, with the 36 cells in the present men's section will not be sufficient. Additional provision must be made for the excess of sentenced prisoners.

The county owns a farm which is under consideration for a tuberculosis sanitarium. A large dwelling house is on the farm. The farm has not yet been accepted as a sanitarium by the State Department of Health. This farm, or a portion of it, is suggested by the county authorities as a jail farm. If the site be not accepted for the proposed sanitarium, or if only a portion of it be taken as such site and the remainder of it with the residence be available as a jail farm, sufficient sentenced prisoners could be transferred to it to relieve the congestion in the jail and the farm could be worked by the prisoners to their benefit and to the profit of the county.

We accordingly recommend:

First. That the residence of the sheriff connected with the jail be re-constructed into detention quarters for women prisoners and for civil prisoners and witnesses. That four rooms be provided on the second floor for the separate classes of women prisoners and for a matron's room, and that a room be fitted up on the first floor for civil prisoners and witnesses. That a sanitary closet and wash basin be placed in each of these rooms.

Second. That the cells of the present women's section of the jail be used for male minors, one side for those under detention and the other side for those under sentence.

Third. That the sleeping platform be removed from the room in the basement and cot beds installed for temporary use in case of overcrowding.

Fourth. That if the farm be not taken as a site for the proposed tuberculosis sanitarium or if a portion of it be available with the residence as a jail farm, sentenced prisoners be transferred to it and the house fitted up for their accommodation.

Fifth. That if a jail farm be not provided an adequate addition must be made to the main section of the jail.

Sixth. That the jail yard be used for the exercise of the inmates.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) RICHARD M. HURD,
JOHN S. KENNEDY,
FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioners.

NEW YORK COUNTY JAIL

NEW YORK CITY

Inspected October 10, 1917. A. E. Smith, sheriff; Eugene Johnson, warden, assisted by a deputy, 11 male keepers, and 1 male and 2 female cleaners; the females also act as matrons when there are women prisoners; 1 cook and 1 assistant, 1 engineer and an assistant working 200 days in the year, and 1 laundry woman.

This jail is a well constructed building of rather an antique pattern. The men's jail has 24 cells in four tiers, six on each tier. There is a bath room on each tier which contains a shower bath, toilet, and stationary wash basin. There is no water in the cells.

The wing contains 30 cells, which are seldom used. On the day of inspection a woman was occupying one of the cells on the first floor. There is a large yard connected with the jail where the prisoners are exercised two hours daily. Prisoners are given three meals a day.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 16 males and 1 female. Three of the prisoners were held on order of arrest, two on body executions, and one for contempt. There was one Federal prisoner. The others were held for nonpayment of alimony. The highest number at any time since January 1, 1917, was 19; the lowest, 13; the average, about 15.

The jail was clean, showing good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

NIAGARA COUNTY JAIL

LOCKPORT

Inspected August 28, 1917. William Shaw, sheriff; Frank Kellog, jailer.

Proceedings instituted by the State Commission of Prisons to show cause why the Niagara County Jail should not be enlarged have been pending for some time. During the past year the question has been raised whether the county can to its best advantage secure the necessary relief through the establishment of a jail farm. A conference particularly with reference to the farm proposition was arranged for August 28th with the county authorities. There were present W. H. Heffelfinger, chairman of the building committee of the board of supervisors, E. A. Preisch, F. A. Carlton, E. F. Lahey, J. W. Turner, Jr., Sheriff Shaw, and Architect Phelps. After the conference the county farm was visited and inspected.

All present expressed warm approval of working prisoners on the farm. The only point of difference was whether the prisoners should be kept at the Lockport jail and brought back and forth each day or have quarters prepared for their housing on the farm.

Niagara county owns a farm of 175 acres about two miles west of

Lockport, which was formerly used as a site of the County Home. On account of lack of water and electricity the County Home was some time ago moved to a site nearer Lockport. After its removal 15 acres of the former site were taken as a site for the new County Tuberculosis Hospital, leaving 160 acres with the old County Home buildings unused.

The main building is of stone divided into many rooms, large and small, for institution purposes. It is somewhat out of repair, but the walls and roof and parts of the building are in fair condition. Large barns and out-houses are also on the farm. The land is arable and capable of producing good crops, particularly fruit. An unlimited quantity of blue limestone can be quarried off the site. Water and electricity are soon to be brought from the city of Lockport to the Tuberculosis Hospital and can be connected with the old County Home at little extra expense.

Prisoners have been doing excellent work on the farm during the past season. An average of 20 prisoners have been taken out each day. They have been planting and cultivating the land, building a stretch of stone road about 700 feet long, and excavating for the Tuberculosis Hospital and sewage disposal plant. Each prisoner engaged on a certain piece of work earned three dollars a day for the county.

No county in the State has better facilities for instituting a jail farm. The expense of fixing up the buildings for the temporary housing of the prisoners ought not to be large. Permanent construction can be done by the prisoners while occupying the temporary buildings.

The authorities of Niagara county must realize that its jail is both inadequate and antiquated. During the past few years, although using special efforts to keep down the population of the jail, the county has not succeeded in obeying the requirements of the county law in regard to the separation of minors and adults. Moreover, prisoners at all times are confined two in a cell and the county in addition has been paying six to seven thousand dollars a year for maintaining prisoners sent to the Erie County Penitentiary. While the practice of "doubling up" in a cell may not be illegal, it is indecent and is being done away with throughout the State. During the coming winter the jail undoubtedly will be overcrowded and the pressure for enlargement renewed unless action to meet actual conditions be taken.

Niagara county has the facilities to house all its sentenced prisoners, including those committed to the Erie County Penitentiary, at the jail farm. Sufficient work can easily be provided for them there. Cultivation of the farm, construction work, excavating, and road building are employment ready at hand. Steady winter work can be supplied at the stone quarry, especially if a stone crusher be installed, and also simple indoor hand work and outdoor work around the institution. The opportunity is presented of utilizing all the waste labor of prisoners all the year around in good productive employment. Eventually, the county jail in the city of Lockport should become a jail of detention for court prisoners, as is the case of the Erie County Jail, and all sentenced prisoners be committed to the farm institution.

An inspection of the county jail showed that 71 inmates were confined, classified as follows: 68 males, 3 females, 16 court prisoners, 55 under sentence, 4 male minors, 3 women under sentence, and 1 witness. The highest number at any time during the year was 111, and the average 78. All the prisoners were kept two in a cell. Prisoners who work on the outside take their three meals at tables in the basement; all others are fed in their cells. No complaint was received on the food. The jail was found to be in a cleanly condition throughout.

It is recommended:

First. That 160 acres of the farm formerly used as a site for the County Home be permanently taken as a jail or correctional farm.

Second. That the building on the farm be temporarily fixed up and the sentenced prisoners in the county jail be removed to it as soon as

possible; and that they be employed in farm work, road work and construction work on permanent quarters and on the Tuberculosis Hospital.

Third. That a stone quarry on the farm be operated by the prisoners and a crusher installed.

Fourth. That the county jail in the city of Lockport be used principally as a jail of detention for court prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

ORLEANS COUNTY JAIL

ALBION

Inspected December 8, 1917. Isaac Swart, sheriff.

Nine persons were confined in this jail on the day of inspection; all males and adults under sentence. The highest number in one day during the year was 21, and the average, 6.

The jail consists of three floors and has ten double cells on each of the first two floors. Men awaiting trial and held for the grand jury are confined on the first floor, and men under sentence on the second floor. Cells and rooms are provided for the women and minors on the third floor. There is also a small hospital room on this third floor.

Each cell is furnished with two folding bunks with mattresses and blankets. There is a sanitary closet and lavatory in each cell.

The jail is maintained in a cleanly condition. There are several shower baths on the various floors of the jail, and all the hot water used in the jail and in the sheriff's residence is drawn from the small hot water tank attached to the stove in the kitchen. This tank is too small to supply adequate hot water for bathing purposes. A larger tank should be installed, or hot water should be furnished from a central heating plant.

It is proposed to build a new central heating plant for the jail, court house, and county clerk's office. When this plant is completed arrangements should be made to draw the hot water to be used in the various buildings from the boiler of the plant.

A wooden shaft and a wooden stairway are between the sheriff's office and the jail. The shaft seems to serve no useful purpose and is a fire trap. This shaft should be torn out and the wooden stairway replaced by an iron stairway. A new roof is needed over the sheriff's office and residence.

▲ complaint was filed with the State Commission of Prisons that inmates of this jail did not receive sufficient food. I investigated the complaint and found that breakfast consisted of coffee, bread and potatoes, dinner of bread and potatoes with occasional meat, and supper of tea and bread, and on Sundays two meals a day. The sheriff claims that meat is served three days a week. I interviewed all the inmates and there was a general complaint of lack of meat, and that in the soup and stews served there was not much meat, and that no more than two slices of bread were allowed at any meal. It was difficult to get at the exact facts, but I concluded that the diet was short, containing mostly starchy substances, and that the amount of meat should be increased, or a substitute for meat be provided. It appears that while two slices of bread are served with each meal, more will be given upon request. Excellent bread is served. Coffee should also be given at the noon meal.

The complaint that food from the outside will not be given to inmates seems unfounded as the sheriff stated that it is his custom to give any inmate the food brought for that purpose.

Prisoners in this jail have no work. While the number confined, especially during the summer, is not large, there are enough men under

sentence during the larger part of the year to cultivate a small tract of land. If about ten acres were leased, sufficient garden produce could be cultivated to furnish the needs of the jail.

It is recommended:

First. That the shaft between the sheriff's office and the jail and the wooden stairway be torn out, and an iron stairway be erected.

Second. That a new roof be placed over the sheriff's office and residence.

Third. That either a larger tank for hot water be provided or a new heating plant be installed without delay, and hot water furnished from the boiler.

Fourth. That more meat, or a substitute for meat, and as much bread as the prisoners desire, and coffee at noon meals be furnished.

Fifth. That a small tract of land be cultivated by prisoners under sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

ONEIDA COUNTY JAIL

ROME

Inspected April 26, 1917. Herbert L. Sweet, sheriff; Frank L. Meiss, deputy in charge.

Alterations are to be made in this jail under a contract made by the board of supervisors of Oneida county with E. H. Owens of Rome, dater March 22, 1917, when the changes now under way at the Utica jail have been completed. Meanwhile prisoners are being transferred from the Utica jail in such numbers as to cause congestion and illegal commingling of various classes.

There are thirty cells for males in this jail, a room for female prisoners and a room for trustees. The highest number confined since January 1st was 68, the lowest 32, and the average about 40. There were 49 inmates on the day of inspection, 45 males and 4 females.

The law forbids the commingling of adults with minors; those convicted with those awaiting trial or the action of the grand jury; and witnesses with those charged with or convicted of crime.

Confined in ten cells on the lower west side of the main jail we found eight prisoners, four of whom were serving sentence and four were awaiting the action of the grand jury. Two of the eight were minors. On the upper west side in ten cells were two adults and three minors serving sentences and one adult witness. On the lower east side in ten cells were twenty adults and one minor serving sentence and on the upper east side five adults serving sentence. Five male adults serving sentence were occupying the room for trustees. In the women's department were three adults serving sentence and one adult witness.

Neither the Rome nor Utica jail has hospital facilities. When a prisoner is taken ill and requires hospital treatment, he is sent to the Oneida County Hospital at Rome. Twelve prisoners have been so transferred since January 1st. The prisoners in the Rome jail are not employed and the jail yard is not used for the purpose of exercise.

Last year the county purchased a farm adjoining the almshouse property a short distance from Rome, upon which it is proposed to employ prisoners serving sentence. The two farms aggregate 331 acres. No prisoners were at work on these farms on the day of inspection and nothing has been done toward getting the buildings on the so-called Bell farm into condition for temporarily housing those who are to work on the farms and who are to construct permanent quarters, which construction is authorized by the board of supervisors. The building which has been designated by the board as a temporary bunk house has been used for a

poultry building and is in a dilapidated and filthy condition. Considerable work will be required to make it fit for use as a place of detention.

There were confined in the jails at Rome and Utica on the day of inspection 62 male prisoners under sentence, most of whom were being maintained in idleness. We recommend that immediate steps be taken by the board of supervisors to employ these men at farm work and in preparing the buildings on the Bell farm for temporary occupancy. The board has announced its purpose to so employ the prisoners and there should be as little delay as possible in carrying out this project. The removal of some of the prisoners to the farm would aid in correcting illegal conditions now existing in both jails.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

JAIL FARM — ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected August 17, 1917.

This farm is located adjacent to the County Home, about 1 1/2 miles from the city of Rome, and consists of 222 acres. It was in charge of Chris Phillips, deputy sheriff.

The number of prisoners on the day of inspection was 17. The deputy sheriff stated he had averaged from 15 to 18 since the work was commenced there in the spring.

A large wooden building formerly used as a hennery has been fitted up for the prisoners by laying a new door, ceiling the side walls, and installing good sized windows. One end of this building has been partitioned off for a kitchen and dining room or mess hall. The rest of it is used as a dormitory. It is furnished with iron cots with mattresses and blankets. A portion of the farm house has been plastered, one room for the deputy sheriff and another room containing two cots for trustees. The windows in the men's dormitory have heavy wire screens with meshes about one inch square. There were no screens on the windows in the farm house. A number of other rooms in the farm house need plastering and could be fitted up for the care of prisoners.

The two most urgent needs at the present time are:

1. The installation of a telephone. With only one officer and 17 or 18 prisoners he should be provided with a telephone, especially needful in case of any unexpected happenings. I presume there is a telephone at the county home but that is approximately one-half mile distant.

2. The windows in the kitchen and mess hall should be furnished with fly screens, which would be an inexpensive matter. On the day of inspection flies were very abundant in these two rooms and should be excluded from contact with the food.

Considering the lateness of the season in starting, the amount and condition of the crops were very satisfactory. Most of the hay had been harvested. The deputy sheriff estimated there were 140 to 150 tons in the barns and the rest would have to be stacked; in all there would be about 200 tons. There are from 16 to 20 acres of potatoes which were in fine condition. There were 40 to 45 acres of ensilage corn, 10 acres of beans, 20 acres of buckwheat, 2 acres of cabbage, and about 5 acres of garden truck. There are two silos in which the ensilage corn will be stored. There are two large hay barns, a cow barn with forty stalls, a horse barn besides a dwelling house, a corn house and some other small buildings.

The water supply at present consists of a well and the washing facilities of two or three tin wash basins on a plank outside of the dormitory

with a pail of water from the well. The bathing facilities consist of a tub with water heated on the stove.

It is the plan of the board of supervisors to have prisoners make concrete blocks and construct a dormitory and also provide a water supply. This dormitory should be supplied with shower baths and toilets connected with a sewer or cesspool. I understand the water will be pumped from the river. This water supply is very important and unless special effort is made winter will arrive before it is furnished. On the day of inspection there were 34 male adult prisoners in the Rome jail, 14 of whom were serving sentence; and about that time there were 31 adult male prisoners in the Utica jail, 26 of whom were serving sentence. While it will always be necessary to keep a few sentenced prisoners in these jails to do the housework, yet 15 or 20 of these 50 men now idle should be transferred to this farm. Quarters could be fitted up for them in the farm house and in my judgment their work is needed to get ready for winter. The harvesting of the crops now growing and the making of the concrete blocks for the dormitory and the large amount of work necessary to install a water system will require additional help to have it ready before cold weather sets in.

I understand that the equipment for the farm work, including the machinery and horses, were furnished by the County Home. As yet there is no stock or equipment of any kind on the jail section of the county lands. I was told that the board of supervisors expects to keep a dairy and other stock. This should not be neglected, as the ensilage and a very large portion of the hay and other like crops should be fed up on the farm in order to preserve its fertility.

The whole farm project of this county is deserving of the highest commendation and the above suggestions are made with a view to expediting the work of this year that it may be a success from the start, and so that the prisoners can be comfortably housed with sanitary equipment during the coming winter.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

ONEIDA COUNTY JAIL

ROME

Inspected December 24, 1917. Homer L. Sweet, sheriff; Fred Meiss, jailer. The jailer lives in the building and his wife acts as matron when there are women prisoners.

The improvements to this jail which have been in progress during the past few months are practically completed except the installation of the kitchen range and cleaning up, but the work has not yet been inspected and accepted by the board of supervisors and the custody has not been delivered over to the sheriff by the contractor except the ten cells on one corridor of the first floor. The work has been so managed that the sheriff has been able to use one side of the first floor during the progress of the work.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 18 men and 3 male minors, all detained in the ten cells mentioned above. The work was commenced August 23rd and only sentenced prisoners have been kept here since that date; all court prisoners and women were sent to the Utica jail.

These improvements consist of two rooms for women on the third floor, one of which has four windows and the other, two. They have toilets and stationary wash basins and are to be furnished with cot beds. Between these rooms are a large hallway and stair-well over which is a very large skylight. The entire jail has electric light and steam heat.

On the second floor are two rooms practically the same as those on the third floor and with the same equipment, one intended for trustees and the other for civil prisoners or children as the case may require. There are seldom any prisoners of either of these classes. The old wooden stairway leading to these quarters has been removed and a new iron stairway substituted. The floors of all of these rooms are hardwood over concrete and are as nearly fireproof as is possible to construct rooms in a building where other sections are not fireproof.

The improvements to the main jail for men consist of two shower baths and a sanitary full flushing toilet at the end of each corridor and new ventilating shafts from each corridor. Two of the cells have been equipped with a toilet and wash basin in each. Laundry facilities were not included in the contract. The jailer stated that a washing tray would be installed in each corridor so that prisoners could wash their own clothes. This should not be neglected, as this jail is without a laundry.

The entire interior is to be painted by the prisoners after the contract work is completed. This should be white, or nearly so. The objectionable boards in front of the windows on one side upstairs still remain. They exclude all sunlight from the cells in that corridor and should be removed and the windows equipped with opaque glass. With proper discipline the saluting of people passing the jail, by prisoners, could be stopped.

EMPLOYMENT

The inmates are practically without employment except the care of the jail. Six men are kept on the jail farm during the winter; they have baled 98 tons of straw. Their principal work now is the care of 21 cows. Before the close of the farming season a larger number was employed, but the jailer stated that since cold weather came on there were no comfortable sleeping quarters for a large number of prisoners. During the fall the work of furnishing water was not completed and the prisoners are still depending upon well water. A telephone was not installed as recommended in my former report. It appears that the board of supervisors and the Telephone Company could not come to a satisfactory agreement as to the cost of installing and maintaining a telephone at the farm.

In addition to the farm work a large quantity of stone has been gathered, ready to be crushed for use in the construction of a new concrete dormitory. The concrete blocks have not yet been made. During the past season the county farm and jail farm adjacent were cultivated practically as one farm by the County Home and by the prisoners lodged on the jail farm. The County Home furnished the teams and equipment and, to some considerable extent, the teamsters, while the prisoners did the hand work. The principal products were as follows:

Potatoes, 2,300 bu.
 Ensilage, 360 tons
 Hay, 225 tons
 Buckwheat, 224 bu.
 Straw, 15 tons
 Milk, 172,800 lbs.
 Cucumbers, 5,000
 String beans, 25 bu.
 Beets, 20 bu.
 Cabbage, 10,000 head
 Hubbard squash, 5 tons
 Eggs, 800 doz.

Oats, 510 bu.
 Corn fodder, 100 tons
 Sweet corn, 200 bu.
 Turnips, 240 bu.
 Pork, 13,000 lbs.
 Green tomatoes, 100 bu.
 Ripe tomatoes, 500 bu.
 Carrots, 10 bu.
 Turnips, 20 bu.
 Onions, 20 bu.
 Chickens, 95
 \$240 worth of beans

Large quantities of lettuce, Swiss chard, and other garden products.

The farming was somewhat late in starting and the season unfavorable, but the general result was satisfactory. It is expected that during next

season the new dormitory will be constructed and the general facilities for farm work increased when about forty prisoners will be housed on the farm. This work will be beneficial to the prisoners and largely decrease the cost of maintenance. The board of supervisors is to be commended for embarking in this enterprise.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

ONEIDA COUNTY JAIL

UTICA

Inspected April 26, 1917. Herbert L. Sweet, sheriff; Morris Foley, deputy.

Alterations are being made in this jail under a contract with E. H. Owens of Rome, dated March 22, 1917. The changes are to be made in accordance with plans submitted to the State Commission of Prisons but no provision has been made, according to the architect, Thomas Williams, for installing a water closet and lavatory of an approved type in each cell. It was stated that probably about seven weeks will be required to complete the work called for in the contract.

Meanwhile female prisoners and many of the males are being sent to the county jail at Rome. There were 26 inmates of the Utica jail, all males, on the day of inspection. Of these 15 serving sentence and four court prisoners, 19 in all, were confined in the ten cells on the lower west side of the jail. One was a minor. These three classes of prisoners were commingled in violation of law. Three other adult prisoners serving sentences were confined in the lower east side of the jail and four trustees were being housed temporarily in a garage building.

At one time in February 87 prisoners were confined in this jail which has but 30 cells for male prisoners. Ten cells in the upper part of the jail are not being used at present.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

GEO. McLAUGHLIN.

Chief Inspector.

ONEIDA COUNTY JAIL

UTICA

Inspected August 20, 1917. Herbert Sweet, sheriff.

The number of prisoners on the day of inspection was 31, all male adults, classified as follows: Court prisoners, 5; serving sentence, 26. They were all detained in the principal jail for men on the first floor, 10 on one side including court prisoners, and the remainder on the other side.

The work of improving this jail is nearly completed. Electric lights have not yet been installed in the new rooms intended for the use of women, minors, trustees, etc., and the work is held up, waiting for the window guards in one of the rooms for women. In the principal jail for men new shower baths and a new toilet have been installed at the end of each corridor on the first and second floors. The iron folding bunks have been removed from the cells and only iron cot beds newly painted are used. The painting of the interior of this part of the jail yet remains to be done. I was informed that it was the intent of the authorities to have the entire interior painted a light color by the prisoners. This should not be neglected. All of the corridors are equipped with new ventilating shafts and the space between the backs of the cells originally intended for ventilation have also been opened up to the roof.

The section remodeled so as to make it substantially fireproof consists of the office, kitchen and four rooms on the two upper floors over the office. The old wooden stairway has been removed and a fireproof stairway constructed. All these rooms have hardwood floors over the concrete. The room on the second floor intended for children under sixteen contains three large windows, a toilet and wash basin. These windows need to be barred, which I understand the authorities intend to do. Across the hall on the same floor is a similar room for trustees which has neither toilet nor wash basin, and so far as I could learn it has not been planned to furnish them. This should be done. On the third floor are two rooms for women; these have large windows. The fireproofing of these sections is intended to include the floors of the rooms on the third floor but not the ceiling which is wood. A room with a wooden ceiling opening up into an attic largely constructed of wood can hardly be deemed fireproof, and I therefore recommend that these rooms be equipped with metal ceiling and that the trustees' room be equipped with toilet and stationary wash basin.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

ONONDAGA COUNTY JAIL

JAMESVILLE

Inspected October 25, 1917. C. H. Livingston, superintendent of the Onondaga County Penitentiary in charge.

A section of the Onondaga County Penitentiary building is set aside for the detention of those held for the grand jury or awaiting trial, and civil prisoners. The main department for men consists of 38 cells in two tiers of 19 each, and there are two other departments of five cells each. There were 42 prisoners on the day of inspection—38 adults in the main department, 2 in each of the other two departments, and 2 in the hospital. Two of the prisoners were minors. Because of inadequate facilities for classifying adults and minors, most of the latter have been transferred to the Onondaga County Court House Jail at Syracuse.

There was one woman in the women's department.

Four sessions of the grand jury are held annually—in January, March, May and October. Prisoners awaiting the grand jury's action are sometimes held for months in this jail without opportunity for exercise except in the jail corridor. There is a door leading from the corridor to the penitentiary yard and there would appear to be no reason why arrangements could not be made to permit the prisoners to exercise daily in the open air.

By reason of the long interval between sessions of the grand jury in May and October the jail is likely to become congested. This condition could be improved by an additional session of the grand jury.

The jail was in a satisfactory state of cleanliness.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the prisoners in the jail be permitted to exercise daily in the penitentiary yard.

That an additional session of the grand jury be held annually.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

ONONDAGA COUNTY COURT HOUSE JAIL

SYRACUSE

Inspected February 1, 1917. John P. Schlosser, sheriff; John Sleeth, deputy sheriff and jailer.

The principal jail of this county is at Jamesville, connected with the Penitentiary.

This jail was constructed near the Court House in Syracuse especially for the detention of prisoners during the sessions of the courts in which they are to be tried. County court was in session on the day of inspection and there were 18 men and 2 women in custody. Of these 13 were awaiting sentence after conviction, 5 were awaiting trial on indictments, and 2 were held for the grand jury. The number in custody during court week usually ranges from 20 to 40. Between the sessions of court there are usually a few prisoners, seldom exceeding 5 or 6. These are United States prisoners, or prisoners held for further examination or while arranging for bail. Witnesses and civil prisoners are also detained in this jail at times.

The building is of modern construction and arrangement, supposed to be fireproof, and furnished throughout with electric light, concrete floors and hot water heat. There are sixteen steel cells for men and twelve for women, minors and witnesses. Each cell has two folding bunks, a toilet in a niche, and a stationary wash basin. The cells are placed back to back and have open fronts facing outside windows.

Prisoners are boarded by the jailer at the expense of the county. His wife acts as matron and cook. There are few women prisoners, not over 25 a year, and there are seldom more than two or three at a time. Most of the time there are no witnesses or civil prisoners in custody, but usually there are prisoners of these classes.

There is a bath room with a tub on the first floor. A shower would be more suitable for a jail. The jail was exceptionally clean, showing the best of care. The jailer resides in the building.

There is no place to keep witnesses and civil prisoners except in cells. This is objectionable. Detention rooms with modern equipment should be provided for their custody.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

ONONDAGA COUNTY COURT HOUSE JAIL

SYRACUSE

Inspected October 24, 1917. John P. Schlosser, sheriff; John Sleeth, deputy sheriff in charge.

This jail was described in a report of inspection dated February 1, 1917, and remains practically in the same condition. There were 28 inmates, all males, at the time of inspection, 19 of whom were minors transferred from the county jail at Jamesville because of lack of proper facilities for caring for them there. Four of the inmates were witnesses—2 minors and 2 adults. Two of these witnesses were soldiers who had been detained since September 5th. There are no rooms for the detention of witnesses or civil prisoners and these young men, although accused of no crime, had been confined in cells for seven weeks without opportunity for outdoor exercise. The lack of suitable detention rooms for this class of prisoners was pointed out in the last report of inspection and it was recommended that such quarters with modern equipment be provided. This recommendation is renewed. We also recommend that a shower bath be installed in the bath room on the first floor.

The jail was clean, showing good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,
Secretary.

ONTARIO COUNTY JAIL

CANANDAIGUA

Inspected March 20, 1917. Elmer Lucas, sheriff; George Clohecy, jailer; Mrs. E. C. Curtis, matron. Two guards are also employed.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 23, all males, classified as follows: Held for the grand jury, 1; serving sentence, 22, four of whom were minors sentenced for train riding. The highest number of inmates at any one time was 54. This was caused by the holding of a Federal Court in Canandaigua, which seldom occurs. The lowest number was 5, and the average 27. The jail has been fully described in previous reports. It was very clean and in fair condition. The officer in charge stated it was the intention to repaint the interior, the work to be done by the prisoners. The closets are of an obsolete pattern and it is difficult to keep them in good condition. The kitchen and mess room are in the basement; both were very clean and showed good care. The top of the mess table was so spotless that it was very noticeable. The laundry has three stationary tubs and the official stated they were adequate for present needs. The lining of the padded cell has been removed as it was in bad condition. The bedding in the main jail consists of straw ticks and blankets. New ticks have just been purchased. Each prisoner when admitted is given a clean outfit. If detained less than two weeks the tick is emptied and the blankets washed when he is discharged; if detained for a longer period the bedding is washed every fortnight. It has been found in several of the jails in this State to be both economical and more sanitary to provide the beds with sheets and pillow slips.

The women's and trustees' quarters have iron bedsteads instead of bunks. The prisoners are employed at breaking stone, caring for the county buildings and grounds, and institutional work. They were properly classified. The jail discipline appeared to be excellent and the prisoners were quiet and orderly. They are given three meals a day: Breakfast—hash, bread and coffee; dinner—meat, potatoes or beans, bread and tea; supper—bread and soup. I saw the food for the evening meal and the hash that had been prepared for breakfast. It appeared to be of good quality and the ration ample.

There is a library of 24 books. Papers and magazines are also given to the prisoners. The jailer's record was up to date and well kept.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That new closets of a type approved by the State Commission of Prisons be installed.
2. That sheets, pillows and slips be provided.
3. That if the lining of the padded cell is not replaced that a restraint sheet be furnished.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,
Inspector.

ORANGE COUNTY JAIL

GOSHEN

Inspected March 21, 1917. Fred. S. McDowell, sheriff; Isaac Van Strander, jailer; James Scott, superintendent of prison labor.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 60, all men. The sheriff stated it was the first time during the past year when there were no women in custody. The highest number of women at any one time was 10. No women are detained in the Newburgh jail but are all sent directly to this jail. The highest number of prisoners at any one time during the past year was 66; the average, about 40. Those in custody on the day of inspection were classified as follows: Awaiting trial under indictment, 3; held for the grand jury, 6; held for examination, 1; held for lack of bond in a bastardy proceeding, 1; serving time, 49. Of those in custody 59 were adults and 1 was a minor.

This jail has been fully described in former reports. It is a modern fireproof jail, contains 66 cells with 12 classifications. In addition there are hospital and detention rooms. The entire interior has recently been repainted by the prisoners and presented a bright and clean appearance. The prisoners are given three meals a day, furnished by the county. The office of the sheriff is salaried. The employment consists of taking care of the jail and the grounds surrounding the several county buildings, and the jail housework including the kitchen and laundry work. During the past year they also built 400 feet of sidewalk 6 feet wide with an 18 inch curb and installed two lines of new sewer system for the county grounds. They have also painted the window bars and frames on the exterior, house gutters, the roof, and sections of the other county buildings. The sheriff has recently been removing some of the heavy stone wall partitions in the jail cellar and excavating the same with the expectation of laying a concrete floor in the cellar and preparing it for a laundry room. A new and adequate laundry for this jail is very much needed, as the present laundry facilities are very inadequate. This laundry situation has been relieved somewhat during the past year by the installation of three stationary trays in the kitchen. They are still inadequate for a jail with such a population.

Prisoners still continue to break stone in the stone shed. The stone used for the concrete sidewalk and concrete floor in the cellar is being broken by the prisoners. During the season when there are so many prisoners they work in two relays. On the day of inspection 28 were so working—14 in the morning and 14 in the afternoon. Forty different men have been working at stone breaking during the present month. The sheriff is entitled to credit for his diligence in finding employment for as many prisoners as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

ORANGE COUNTY JAIL

NEWBURGH

Inspected February 14, 1917. Fred. S. McDowell, sheriff; Henry Hallock, Jr., undersheriff, in charge.

At the time of inspection there were 21 prisoners in custody, all males, classified as follows: Awaiting trial, 2; convicted of crime, 15; held for grand jury, 2, both minors; and 2 city prisoners. At the present time the city of Newburgh confines its male prisoners in this jail. The highest number of inmates at any time during the past year was 32; the lowest, 12.

There has practically been no change in this jail since the inspection made in 1916. The building and its appurtenances were in excellent condition.

Prisoners are taken to the detention room, when received, and, after they have bathed, are furnished with prison clothing. Their own clothing is cleaned, stored, and returned when they are discharged.

No matron is employed, as all female prisoners in this county are sent to the jail at Goshen.

The under-sheriff stated he had requested the county authorities to place the kitchen on the third floor of the jail, as this would prevent the odors from the cooking permeating the court house. He also had suggested to them the locating of a laundry and a fumigating plant on this floor. There seems to be ample room for these purposes. The State Commission of Prisons has repeatedly recommended that laundry facilities be installed. This would not only be a great aid to the proper administration of the jail but would be a matter of economy. The location is a matter that probably can best be decided by the local officials, but a laundry and fumigating plant should be provided as soon as they can possibly be installed, as it would be a saving to the taxpayers of the county.

Sheets have not been furnished as recommended by the Commission and, as stated in previous reports, "This would not only be a sanitary improvement but a matter of economy."

The jail officials are to be commended for the manner in which the jail is conducted.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That laundry facilities be promptly installed.
2. That a plant for the fumigating of clothing, blankets, etc., be provided.
3. That sheets be furnished.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,
Secretary.

PHILIP G. ROOSA,
Inspector.

ORANGE COUNTY JAIL

NEWBURGH

Inspected November 17, 1917. Fred. S. McDowell, sheriff; Henry Hallock, Jr., undersheriff in charge.

This jail was inspected February 14, 1917, and remains in practically the same condition except that the interior was painted by prisoners in June. It was clean throughout and showed evidence of good care.

There were 11 inmates, all male adults, 8 serving sentence, 2 awaiting trial, and 1 awaiting the action of the grand jury. They were properly classified. Females are sent to the jail at Goshen.

The county authorities have made an arrangement with the Federal Government whereby Federal prisoners are to be sent to the county jails to the limit of their capacity. At the present time, it was stated, this class of prisoners is being sent to the Goshen jail.

Sentenced prisoners from both the Newburgh and Goshen jails have been employed on jail farms during the past summer with satisfactory results. A total of 385 days' work was done on the farm as follows: May, 54; June, 36; July, 75; August, 60; September, 60; October, 90. The crops reported are 275 bushels of potatoes, 20 of onions, 45 of carrots, 15 of peas, 85 of tomatoes, 10 of beets, 12 of turnips, 20 of white beans, 24 of beet greens, 30 of string beans, 36 of cucumbers, and 1,100 cabbage, besides some parsnips in the ground. The deputy sheriff stated that they have enough vegetables to last until the next crop is gathered. This work is commendable and should be continued.

The jail still is without laundry facilities although recommended in several previous reports. As a result a considerable sum is paid out for laundry work which could be done by the prisoners were proper facilities provided by the board of supervisors.

The following recommendations made in the previous report are repeated:

That laundry facilities be promptly installed.

That a plant for the fumigation of clothing, blankets, etc., be provided.

That sheets be furnished.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

OSWEGO COUNTY JAIL

OSWEGO

Inspected January 30, 1917. W. L. Buck, sheriff; George Simons, jailer. The only other employees are an assistant jailer and a farmer.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 74 men and 4 women, all adults, classified as follows: Held for the grand jury, 9 men; serving time, 62 men and 4 women. The highest number at any one time the past year was 82; the lowest, 25; the average, about 50.

This is a large fireproof modern jail with three floors. Each of the first two floors has 40 cells in four departments of 10 cells each. The third floor has 16 cells in four departments and four large detention rooms.

There are a toilet, stationary wash basin and one folding bunk in each cell. The bunks are furnished with mattresses, blankets and white sheets; some have pillows.

The entire jail was a model of cleanliness. The interior is frequently repainted a light color. Whenever there is a painter in custody he is kept at this work. In the basement are a kitchen, a dormitory for the kitchen help all of whom are inmates, a laundry, the heating plant, a shop, storage room, and necessary closets. The residence of the sheriff is in the same building.

The prisoners are given three meals a day. The sheriff is allowed \$2.10 a week for boarding them, an increase of ten cents beginning January 1st. The jail farm furnishes employment for from ten to fifteen prisoners. The farmer acts as guard for the prisoners. The cultivation of the farm is under the general supervision of the sheriff. Last year the season was unfavorable for farm work and production except hay and pasture.

The stock on the farm consists of 14 cows, 2 yearlings, a team of farm horses, and lot of pigs which are fed in part from the refuse of the jail. About 60 tons of hay are gathered and considerable quantities of other produce. The sheriff pays the county for all products of the farm used in the jail, \$1,800 being turned into the County Treasurer last year for such products. There is some agitation in the county to readjust the salary of the sheriff, board the prisoners at the expense of the county, and use the products of the farm to lessen the cost of maintenance. This would be a better method.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

OTSEGO COUNTY JAIL

COOPERSTOWN

Inspected August 18, 1917. Orlo J. Brown, sheriff.

There were 15 inmates in the jail on the day of inspection, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 9 males, 2 females; held for grand

jury, 4 males. The sheriff's wife is matron.

The jail is of modern fireproof construction with ten steel cells, equipped with bunks, toilets and lavatories on the first floor, and nine cells similarly equipped and a hospital room on the second.

The report of the sheriff for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, shows the highest number of inmates during the year to have been 38, the lowest 5, and the average daily population about 15. It will thus be seen that it is at times difficult for the sheriff to maintain a legal classification of prisoners. On the day of inspection two male minors were confined in a tier with adults.

There is a room in the basement, used at times for a dormitory and also as a place of detention of prisoners from the village of Cooperstown which has no lockup.

The jail was clean. Since the last inspection the interior has been painted and some of the toilets have been repaired.

Otsego is the only county in the state which maintains a full fee system. During the past year the sheriff received \$3.50 a week for board of prisoners who are given three meals a day. Under the provisions of chapter 352 of the laws of 1917, when the new sheriff assumes office on January 1, 1918, he will not be paid a stated sum for board of prisoners but will purchase the necessary food and the bills will be audited by the board of supervisors.

The board appears to have taken no action relative to the employment of prisoners. A few care for the grounds around the county buildings and do jail work, but the majority continue to spend their time in idleness within the jail. Many other more progressive counties have purchased or leased farm land for cultivation by prisoners, thus giving them healthful, outdoor work and reducing the cost of maintenance. The State Commission of Prisons heretofore has recommended that provision be made for employing the prisoners in Otsego county and this recommendation is renewed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

PUTNAM COUNTY JAIL

CARMEL

Inspected October 18, 1917. Charles E. Nichols, sheriff; W. J. Corbin, jailer and janitor; Mrs. Nichols acts as matron when there are women prisoners.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 11, all adult males, 4 of whom were court prisoners and 7 serving sentence. The highest number at any time during the past year was 30; the average, about 15. At one time the jail was entirely empty.

The jail has two floors; on the first are 10 modern cells in three departments and some bunks in the rear corridor. On the upper floor are four steel enclosed rooms with outside windows. On the day of inspection 4 of the sentenced prisoners were occupying one of these rooms and the other 7 occupied cells on the first floor. The court prisoners are separated from the others. There has been but one female prisoner this year.

The bunks are furnished with mattresses, blankets, white sheets, and pillows with slips. Recently a door has been constructed at the entrance to the upper hall, separating the prisoners on the first floor from those on the second; this was recommended by the State Commission of Prisons.

There is not much employment for the prisoners in this county; they do the laundry for the jail, take care of the yards, mow the lawns, and shovel the snow from the walks in winter.

The jail was clean, showing good care.

There is a room for lodgers in the basement; a good many are cared for during cold weather; they are not given food.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

QUEENS COUNTY JAIL

LONG ISLAND CITY

Inspected November 21, 1917. Samuel J. Mitchell, acting sheriff, assisted by Frank Schultz, two male keepers and one matron.

Only civil prisoners are detained here. Witnesses are sent over to Manhattan to be detained either in the House of Detention or the District prisons. This is unusual as all the other boroughs or counties in Greater New York detain their witnesses in the same building with civil prisoners.

This prison was fully described in a report of inspection dated December 16, 1916. Briefly, it consists of three rooms and a bath on the second floor of an annex to the court house and the city prison. These rooms are reached by a narrow stairway from the floor below. Its entire interior is wooden and is a fire trap. One of the rooms is a dormitory furnished with cot beds as needed. One of the other rooms is a sitting room with bath adjacent and there is besides an officers' room occupied by the officer on duty. The matron acts as housekeeper for the institution. When there are any prisoners the meals are served for both the officers and prisoners from the city prison adjacent, on an arrangement with the county. There is no place for the detention of women. The sheriff stated he had in his custody five warrants for women but no place in which to detain them.

The number of inmates since January last to date of inspection was 14 and the sheriff now has warrants for 27 others. As stated in the former report, this county needs a new civil prison and we are pleased to note that an appropriation has been made for such a building and a contract has been approved with an architect to make plans for the same. These plans have not yet been delivered to the office of the borough president, who has promised to forward them for approval as soon as received.

This building should be fireproof and should be of sufficient size to accommodate not only the civil prisoners but the witnesses of this county, and the fact that Queens is growing very rapidly in population should be taken into account in determining the size of this new structure.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY.

Commissioner.

GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

RENSSELAER COUNTY JAIL

TROY

Inspected February 28, 1917. William P. Powers, sheriff; Anthony Hoogkamp, jailer; George Rohn, assistant jailer; Mrs. McGlynn, matron.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 58 men and 3 women, classified as follows: Awaiting trial, 4 men; serving time, 56 men and 3 women. There was one minor, a boy 19 years of age. The highest number of inmates at any time during the year 1916 was 97; the average, about 57.

Prisoners are given three meals a day and take their meals in the mess hall in the basement. Women receive their meals in the corridor

in the women's department. Prisoners are boarded by the county and the sheriff and other officials are paid salaries.

This jail has been fully described in former reports. Briefly, it contains 40 modern steel cells on each of the first and second floors, divided into sections of 10 each. On the third floor are quarters for civil prisoners, four hospital rooms, ten cells for male minors, and ten for women, with two classifications in each. Each cell has a niche closet, stationary wash basin, and a bunk which is provided with a mattress enclosed in a removable case, blankets, white sheets, and pillows with slips. Each new inmate receives a clean outfit of bedding.

The jail was clean throughout, showing good care.

EMPLOYMENT

This jail has a shop which is furnished with ten hand looms on which are woven blankets and towels. This furnishes employment to eleven prisoners—ten at the looms and one janitor. The product not used in the jail is furnished to other county institutions and offices. Other employment on the day of inspection was: Kitchen men, 4; laundry, 1; hall cleaners, 4; waiters, 1; boiler room, 2. In winter there is some additional work of shoveling snow from the sidewalks. This leaves a large number of sentenced prisoners idle. It is recommended that additional looms be installed in the shop or that prisoners be employed on the county farm and working the stone quarry, or that other suitable provision be made for their employment. In these days, when labor is very scarce, it seems unwise to keep a large number of able-bodied men in idleness maintained by the taxpayers.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

RICHMOND COUNTY JAIL

RICHMOND

Inspected October 10, 1917. Spire Pitou, Jr., sheriff; John J. Bennett, jailer, assisted by 4 guards, 3 matrons, 1 finger print clerk, 1 cook and 1 fireman.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 33 males and 1 female, classified as follows: Awaiting trial, 28 males; serving time, 4; civil prisoner on body execution, 1; awaiting transfer to Charity hospital, 1 female minor 17 years of age. Three of the males were minors. The highest number of women at any time was 10. There has been no death or serious illness during the past year.

This is a modern fireproof jail with three floors and a basement. The basement contains the kitchen, laundry, boiler room, a room containing four cells now occupied as sleeping quarters of the two inmates who attend the furnace, and a receiving room which contains among other things a padded cell. On the first floor are 20 cells in four departments, used for court prisoners; also a detention room, two conversation rooms for visitors, and a counsel room for attorneys. On the second floor are 20 cells in two departments for male prisoners serving sentence. The third floor has 20 cells in four departments for women. The facilities for classification are ample and the classification is carefully observed through long experience of the keeper of this jail.

Each cell has one folding bunk furnished with a straw bed, blankets, white sheets, and pillow with slip. The sheets and pillow slips are changed every week and the blankets are frequently aired. Each new prisoner receives a clean bed.

The jail was found clean and in good repair. The windows of the basement and of the first floor have been screened so as to effectually prevent communication between prisoners and people outside. The prisoners were quiet and orderly.

The employment consists of the jail housework, laundry, and cultivating a large garden.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

RICHMOND COUNTY COURT HOUSE JAIL

ST. GEORGE

Inspected October 10, 1917.

This court house is not yet finished. It has been in course of construction for some years. There is to be a court house jail in the basement to consist of a room containing 8 cells, each 6 ft. 2 in. by 7 ft. 8 in., and a pen 32 ft. by 19 ft. The steel work of the cells has been placed, also the bunks with wire springs. Each cell is to be provided with a toilet and stationary wash basin which have not yet been installed. The room has electric light and steam heat. There is a wide corridor and three outside windows in front of the cells. Apparently no separate place is planned for women. As it will be necessary to detain women sometimes in this jail as well as men there should be separate provision made for them and I would suggest that part of the prison pen above mentioned be used as a detention room for women awaiting action of the court, to be furnished with a toilet and wash basin screened off from the rest of the room, and separated from the other section by a solid partition.

It is not expected the court house will be completed for about a year, but when completed, I was informed, most of the court business of the borough will be transacted in this building.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

ROCKLAND COUNTY JAIL

NEW CITY

Inspected March 22, 1917. Hudson Hurd, sheriff; Edward Miller, jailer; David Wood, assistant jailer. Mrs. Miller acts as matron.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 32 men and 1 woman, classified as follows: Court prisoners, 6 men; witness, 1 man; serving sentence, 25 men and 1 woman. The highest number at any time during the past year was 35; the lowest, 25; the average, between 25 and 30. The matron has entire charge of the department for women and is paid by the county.

This jail remains in practically the same condition as described in my former report of June, 1916. It continues very clean throughout and so far as I am able to ascertain is entirely free from vermin. It is inadequate for the prison population of this county. There are three departments for men, making it impossible at times to classify the prisoners so that sentenced and court prisoners are often commingled, and minors with adults. On the day of inspection there were two minors who were kept in the downstairs section with the four cells and were occupying this entire room. They were grand jury prisoners.

The main jail has 20 cells on two floors built on the central corridor plan, giving practically only two classifications. Each cell in the main jail has two folding bunks and a toilet. The washing facilities are in the corridor, also a shower bath on each floor. In the other department containing four cells each cell has a stationary wash basin in addition to the toilet.

There were two rooms for women on the second floor, which are furnished with cots, toilets, and wash basins. The office of sheriff of this county is salaried and the prisoners are boarded at the expense of the county and are given three meals a day.

The employment consists of the jail housework, taking care of the lawn surrounding the county grounds, and cultivating the garden. This gives work to six or seven prisoners; the others are kept in idleness. It will be observed that the majority of these prisoners are serving sentence, the most of them for public intoxication. The matter of furnishing additional employment for prisoners in this county is again recommended to the serious consideration of the board of supervisors. In my report in 1915, again in 1916, and in the report of Commissioner Huntington in 1914 it was urged that it would be feasible to employ some of the prisoners in repairing and constructing new roads in the vicinity of New City and that a farm could also be cultivated by the prisoners if one were furnished by the county. The attention of the board was called to the fact that this method of working prisoners had proved successful in several other counties of the State. Its advantages were fully set forth in the report of Commissioner Huntington. In these times when labor is so scarce it seems unwise to keep a considerable number of able-bodied men in idleness when they could be employed to the advantage of the county as well as themselves.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY JAIL

CANTON

Inspected August 26, 1917. Herbert M. Farmer, sheriff.

There were 57 inmates in this jail on the day of inspection, classified as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------------------|----|
| Male adults held for the grand jury..... | 23 |
| Male adults serving sentence..... | 29 |
| Male minors serving sentence..... | 1 |
| Male adults held for illegal entry..... | 2 |
| Female adults serving sentence..... | 2 |

As has been pointed out in former reports, this jail is inadequate to properly care for the prisoners committed to it. There are but 28 cells and 4 rooms, so that it is impossible for the sheriff at times to classify the prisoners in accordance with law. A large room in the jail formerly used as a chapel has been provided with cots for trustees because of crowded conditions. With such a large number of prisoners it is necessary to confine two in a cell in many instances, which is a deplorable practice. The present jail has no toilets or other sanitary conveniences in the cells and as a result the prisoners are seldom locked in their cells, either day or night, so as to permit access to the toilets in the corridors. During the fiscal year ending June 30th last the sheriff's report shows that the highest number of inmates was 62, the lowest 23, and the average 36.

The State Commission of Prisons has urged the board of supervisors to provide adequate quarters for the county's prisoners and a committee of the board last December recommended that a portion of the old jail be razed and a modern four-story structure, 55 by 90 ft., be erected. The report was tabled by the board and no further action seems to have been taken.

But three sessions of the grand jury are held annually—in January, May and September. Prisoners held to await the action of the grand jury must at times be detained for months before their cases are heard. This tends to congest the jail, as is shown by the fact that

there were 23 awaiting grand jury action on the day of inspection. An additional session of the grand jury would aid in reducing the number.

In addition to the jail farm the county owns about 335 acres at the almshouse, about three miles from the village of Canton. About 150 acres of this are under cultivation and the rest is woodland and pasture. During the past summer prisoners from the county jail worked 114 days on this farm. Most of the inmates of the almshouse are old and unable to do much hard work.

It has been suggested that a place of detention be erected on the almshouse farm where the short term prisoners could be confined. A fireproof building of concrete or other material could be erected by the prisoners themselves at a comparatively small cost and would aid in relieving the congestion in the county jail until such time as the authorities provide adequate and modern facilities there. The board of supervisors should give this matter careful consideration.

St. Lawrence county was a pioneer in the matter of employing its prisoners. Since the last inspection the interior of the jail has been painted white and presented a much better appearance.

The jail farm contains about 60 acres. There are 25 acres of hay, 10 of grain, 2 1/2 of potatoes, 3 of beans, 1 of mangles, 1 of corn, 1/2 of garden stuff, and 1/4 of carrots under cultivation.

A stone yard provides employment for those not needed on the farm and during the winter. Stone is purchased from farmers for forty cents a ton, broken by prisoners, and resold for ninety cents. The county derived \$994.20 from the sale of stone and hay during the past fiscal year.

The sheriff's wife acts as matron and has the custody of the women's department.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the board of supervisors provide adequate facilities for properly caring for the prisoners committed to the county jail.

That an additional session of the grand jury be held annually.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

SARATOGA COUNTY JAIL

BALLSTON SPA.

Inspected March 24, 1917. W. J. Dodge, sheriff.

The population on the above date was 61, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 57 males and 1 female; held for the grand jury, 3 males. Two were minors. The maximum during the past winter was 79; the minimum, 17.

The records show that during the nine months ending June 30, 1916, 643 males and 17 females were admitted to this jail. Twenty-seven were under 21 years of age. During this period 176 persons were committed from Saratoga county to the Albany County Penitentiary, — more than any of the other fifteen counties, including Albany, which commit to this institution.

During 1915 the county sent 14 to state prisons, 445 to the penitentiary, and 1,012 were admitted to the Saratoga County Jail.

The foregoing figures seem to indicate that abnormal or irregular conditions exist in Saratoga county. The county is chiefly rural, there being no large cities, and why such great numbers of men should be sent to penal institutions is a matter which merits investigation on the part of the county authorities. The bearing which this matter has upon the jail and its conduct is that two men are housed in nearly every cell and others sleep on beds on the floor in the corridors; minors are mingled with adults and sentenced prisoners with the unsentenced in

violation of law. This condition is aggravated by the village of Ballston using the regual quarters where sentenced men are detained, for the detention of lodgers and drunks, with no regard for the filthy condition of many of these classes. The records indicate that 307 of such persons have been admitted during the past twelve months from this village and town. They are brought in by constables at all hours of the night without a commitment, seriously hampering the jail authorities in the decent conduct of the institution and in maintaining discipline.

The jail has a total of only 32 cells and five additional rooms. There are no adequate laundry facilities and no receiving room for the proper cleaning up of prisoners and their clothing before entering the cells and corridors. A fumigating box has been installed in the basement, which is commendable. A small door has been installed connecting the cell room over the women's department with the second floor of the main jail, to be used in case of fire. An additional window has been placed in the dark side of the jail where most of the sentenced men and police prisoners are housed. The corridor in this portion is narrow and the cells dark. The mingling of so many men in close contact with absolutely nothing to do is disgraceful.

None of the statements contained in this report is intended to reflect upon the sheriff and his assistants; apparently they are doing their best, but the conditions complained of are matters requiring action of the board of supervisors. The following recommendations are imperative and I respectfully suggest that representatives of this Commission be directed to confer with the jail committee of the board of supervisors at a very early date with a view to securing prompt action:

RECOMMENDATIONS

First. That the jail be enlarged or proper steps taken which will reduce the population and permit a legal separation and classification of inmates at all times.

Second. That farm land be purchased or rented and the inmates employed at farming and other occupations.

Third. That police prisoners and lodgers be excluded from the jail.

Fourth. That adequate laundry facilities be installed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

SARATOGA COUNTY JAIL

BALLSTON SPA.

Inspected May 14, 1917.

As directed by the State Commission of Prisons at its May meeting we visited the Saratoga county jail on the above date, the board of supervisors being in session.

The population of the jail was 39, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 34; awaiting grand jury or trial, 5. There was one woman and no minors. The prisoners were separated in accordance with the provisions of the county law, but two men are obliged to occupy the same cell when the number of sentenced prisoners exceed the number of cells in the sections used for this class.

The jail was in fairly clean condition except the section nearest the entrance. These cells are dark, unclean and the toilet fixtures badly corroded. This portion is used for the detention of sentenced men, police prisoners and lodgers.

After inspecting the jail we conferred with the board of supervisors and sheriff, at which time full consideration was given to the recommendations made by the Commission, which are as follows:

1. "That the jail be enlarged or proper steps taken which will reduce the population and permit a legal separation and classification of inmates at all times.

2. "That farm land be purchased or rented and the inmates employed at farming and other occupations.

3. "That police prisoners and lodgers be excluded from the jail.

4. "That adequate laundry facilities be installed."

The sheriff informed the board that he had already taken steps which in his judgment would reduce the population to a considerable extent, obviating the necessity of enlarging the jail. It was also the consensus of opinion that the large cage in the basement should be used for police prisoners and lodgers and these classes eliminated from the main jail.

The sheriff requested authority from the board to employ sentenced inmates at farming, land having been donated for such purposes.

The board expressed its willingness to comply with the fourth recommendation and install proper laundry facilities.

A communication from the board of supervisors was received under date of June, 1917, enclosing a certified copy of record of proceedings of the board in relation to the jail, which is as follows:

"On motion of Mr. Sherman, the Building Committee was empowered to act with and take up the matter of the jail with the Prison Commission."

RESOLUTION No. 7.

By Mr. Smith: "*Resolved*, that the Sheriff, in his judgment, be and he is authorized, to procure land and work the same by the inmates committed under sentence to the County Jail."

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

SARATOGA COUNTY JAIL

BALLSTON SPA.

Inspected August 14, 1917.

The total population on the day of inspection was 43 — 40 men and 3 women. Thirty-six men and 2 women were serving sentence and 4 men and 1 woman were awaiting the action of the court and grand jury.

I found the men's department somewhat improved, two additional windows having been put in which give more light. The whole place needed painting, particularly the iron work which is getting rusty. The windows were not clean; there is no excuse for this, as all the prisoners were idle and should do such work.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

Commissioner.

SARATOGA COUNTY JAIL

BALLSTON SPA.

Inspected November 27, 1917. William J. Dodge, sheriff.

The total population on this date was 48, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 41 males and 1 female; held for grand jury, 5 male minors and 1 adult female. The maximum population since last June was 51, the minimum, 20.

At the time of inspection the jail was fairly clean and the interior was being painted by inmate labor. White paint is used which renders the darkened portions of the jail much brighter. The outer wall of the adjoining building has also been painted white which reflects considerable light into the jail on that side. The corridors are insufficiently lighted by night. There is only one electric light in front of a whole row of cells. Most modern jails have three or four in the same space and additional ones should be provided in this jail.

A report of inspection dated March 24, 1917, contained the following recommendations:

"1. That the jail be enlarged or proper steps taken which will reduce the population and permit a legal separation and classification of inmates at all times.

"2. That farm land be purchased or rented and the inmates employed at farming or other occupation.

"3. That police prisoners and lodgers be excluded from the jail.

"4. That adequate laundry facilities be installed."

That report was presented to the State Commission of Prisons at its meeting April 3, 1917, at which time the board of supervisors of Saratoga county were cited to show cause at the May meeting of the Commission why proceedings should not be instituted to compel said authorities to remedy the illegal conditions existing in this jail on plans to be approved by the Commission.

On May 1, 1917, representatives of the board appeared before the Commission in response to the citation, and at their request appearance for the Commission was made before the board of supervisors at Ballston Spa on May 14th and the jail reinspected. In the report of that inspection the recommendations above mentioned were repeated, and on June 5th the last mentioned report was approved by the Commission.

The authorities of the county requested an adjournment of the proceedings in order that steps might be taken to reduce the population of the jail and so obviate the necessity of enlargement. The adjournment was granted.

It will be noted by the census of inmates as shown in this report that there were 41 prisoners serving sentence, all of whom, with the exception of three trustees were confined in the 16 cells on the first floor and the 10 cells on the second floor of the main jail. Doubling-up has to be continued as there were 38 men in 26 cells. If there were adult court prisoners, as is usually the case, it would be necessary to use a section of at least five cells to maintain a legal classification. The records show that there are often more than five court prisoners, and, in that case, unless two men occupy a cell, it would probably be necessary to use the entire second floor, leaving but the 16 cells on the first floor available for sentenced prisoners.

As stated in the foregoing, the maximum population since June 30th was 51. Even this number produces congestion, but the records show that the population always increases during the winter months, sometimes as high as 80. Since September 1st ten prisoners were sentenced individually to terms of 180 days or more. This also increases the congestion. It is a matter of common report that many prisoners are sentenced from various towns in the county for "intoxication" instead of being sentenced as "State tramps," for the reason that the officers receive larger fees when prisoners are taken to the county jail than to the Albany County Penitentiary. The records show that since September first last that the justices in the village of Waterford, Ballston Spa and Schuylerville have sent the majority of prisoners to the jail, a total of 74, while the cities of Saratoga and Mechanicsville (the latter a railroad center) have sent but 23.

In view of these conditions it would seem that the first recommendation regarding the reduction of population sufficient to insure a legal separation and classification has not been complied with.

Regarding the second recommendation, we find that the sheriff has worked about five acres of land with prison labor and harvested 150 bushels of potatoes and 11 bushels of beans. This is most commendable and the work should be increased next year.

The third recommendation, that police prisoners and lodgers be excluded, has not been complied with.

The last recommendation concerning laundry facilities has been adopted, the machinery purchased and is now being installed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,
CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspectors.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY JAIL

SCHENECTADY

Inspected April 18, 1917. William A. Cryne, sheriff. There are also an undersheriff, three guards, one utility man, one matron, one engineer, and one cook.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 48 men and 2 women, classified as follows: Grand jury, 2 men; held for further examination in police court, 16 men; serving time, 28 men and 1 woman; held for transfer to Albion, 1 woman. The highest number since January 1st last was 74; the lowest, 47; the average, about 60. Two of the prisoners held for further examination and the woman awaiting transfer to Albion were minors. There was one civil prisoner held for not paying a fine.

This is a new fireproof jail built on modern lines. The men's department contains 80 steel cells on four floors, with modern equipment, 20 on each floor, 10 on each side, making eight classifications. There is a department for women on the fourth floor with 8 cells and two detention rooms, making four classifications. It is in the care of a matron.

In the basement are a large room intended for a shop, a well equipped laundry, a kitchen, a fumigator, and store rooms. There is a hot water heater which furnishes the hot water for the jail. The jail is heated by steam from the court house adjacent.

Prisoners, except those held for further examination, are furnished with jail clothing and their clothing after being fumigated is laundered and returned to them on their discharge.

The jail was very clean throughout, showing excellent care. The condition of the bowls of the toilets, which were criticised in the last report, has been very much improved.

Prisoners are not employed except with the jail housework which gives regular employment to seven; these are given three meals a day; the others receive two meals but sufficient is served at the second meal for a light supper. I discussed with the sheriff the desirability and feasibility of employing prisoners the coming season in farm and garden work. He said he had no doubt there was plenty of vacant land in the city of Schenectady and vicinity that could be had for the asking and that he would be very glad to cultivate this land with his prisoners if the county would furnish an additional man to superintend the work and necessary equipment. He promised to take up the matter with the county officials at once. There is a large number of idle men serving sentence in this jail at all times, most of whom are able-bodied young men, and the sheriff stated that many of them preferred to have some work. There are enough idle men here to raise thousands of bushels of vegetables and at this time when labor is so scarce and the necessity of increasing farm products so urgent, the authorities of Schenectady county should immediately make necessary arrangements to utilize this idle labor. It would be a benefit to the prisoners as well as a matter

of economy to the county and a patriotic duty under existing conditions.

Considerable sections of the steel work in the jail need repainting. The sheriff stated that he has inmate painters who would like to do this work and he will have it done if the county will furnish the material. He has asked for it, but it has not been furnished. He should be supplied with a stock of paint to be kept on hand so that when there is competent inmate labor it could be utilized. It is extremely unwise to allow this new jail to be neglected when there are inexpensive facilities for its proper care right at hand.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY JAIL

SCHENECTADY

Inspected August 9, 1917. William A. Cryne, sheriff; Charles H. Schlansker, undersheriff.

The total number of inmates on the day of inspection was 58—56 males and 2 females. Sixteen males and 2 females were awaiting trial, also 4 minors. There are 88 cells. The highest number of inmates during the past year was 75. The condition of the whole jail including the cells, halls, etc., was perfect in every respect and scrupulously clean. The persons having charge of same deserve great credit.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

Commissioner.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY JAIL

SCHOHARIE

Inspected October 31, 1917. David Boynton, sheriff; L. D. Smith, jailer.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 4, all males—1 court prisoner and 3 serving sentence. Two of them were minors.

The highest number in custody at any time the past year was 11; the lowest, 2; the average, about 7. There are very few women prisoners, only two the past year.

This is a small fireproof jail, with concrete floor, electric light, and metal covered walls and ceiling.

There are five steel cells on the first floor with open rears facing outside windows and a prisoners' and a jailer's corridor in front. There are five cells on the upper floor in two departments, one with two cells for women. Each cell has one folding bunk and an iron toilet old and black with rust. The hinges of the iron lids are broken on most of them. The bunks have mattresses, blankets, white sheets, and pillows with slips. The sheets and pillow slips are laundered weekly.

There is no employment except helping to keep the jail clean. The office of sheriff is salaried and he is also paid a stipulated sum per week for board of prisoners. Last year he was allowed five dollars a week. The new law of last winter will necessitate a new arrangement for the incoming sheriff.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Remove the old rusty worn out toilet bowls and install modern one piece bowls of vitreous ware.

2. Sections of the interior, especially the grating, need painting. The work could be done by the prisoners if the county would furnish the materials.

3. Resurface the concrete floor.

4. Enclose the jail garden so prisoners could work therein or use it for an exercise ground and a jail wood yard without commingling with outsiders.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

SCHUYLER COUNTY JAIL

WATKINS

Inspected July 30, 1917.

Conference with Chairman A. J. Peck, board of supervisors, and Darwin F. Thompson, sheriff.

The county authorities were cited to show cause before the State Commission of Prisons at its meeting in September, 1916, why mandatory proceedings should not be instituted to compel the board to provide more sanitary facilities for caring for county prisoners. Plans have been submitted to the Commission which were not approved, and the matter is still under discussion.

Schuyler county is one of the smallest counties in the State. It has a population of about 14,000 and all the towns in the county are "no license". For the year ending June 30, a total of 72 prisoners had been confined in the jail. The most at any time was five, and on the day of inspection two prisoners were held awaiting action by the grand jury. The longest that any person has been held in the jail is 59 days.

During the year three women were confined in the women's part for not longer than five days each. During the year eighty lodgers were given accommodations, not more than five at one time, and these were taken care of in a part of the men's jail which is separated from the confined prisoners' part by an iron grate door.

As has been stated in previous reports, the jail is one of the oldest in the State. It is a two-story brick structure attached to the rear of the sheriff's residence. There are eight stone cells on the first floor, four on each side, facing the windows in the outer wall. The cells are small but are provided with suitable cots and proper bedding. Only in exceptional cases are prisoners locked in the cells at night, being allowed the use of the corridor at all times. There is a toilet and lavatory at the end of each corridor and a bath tub in one corridor, all in good condition. The day of the inspection—a very warm one—showed good air and ventilation in the jail.

The women's part on the second floor is reached by a wooden stairway from the sheriff's office and has eight rooms, three of which are furnished with cots with proper bedding. Bath and toilet are also provided here, and this department is in charge of the sheriff's wife as matron. The jail is heated by steam and lighted by electricity, and was in very satisfactory condition so far as cleanliness was concerned. The entire jail is disinfected once a week, sheets and pillow cases are washed frequently, and the men in the jail are given outdoor exercise every day.

At the conference with the chairman of the board of supervisors it was admitted that improvements should be made in the jail, but because of the small number of prisoners, as indicated above, they contended the county should not be called upon to go to a large expense in building a new jail or reconstructing the present one. Both Chairman Peck and Sheriff Thompson were anxious to cooperate in working out a satisfactory solution of this proposition. They admitted that steel cells should be provided as soon as the price becomes somewhere near normal, that the fire danger in connection with the women's quarters should be eliminated, and that a proper classification of prisoners should be ob-

served. They agreed to at once provide a screen for the bath tub and to provide two additional cots in the women's quarters, as requested by me.

A further conference will be held in the near future, at which time plans will be discussed for final submission to the Commission.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

SENECA COUNTY JAIL

WATERLOO

Inspected September 24, 1917. James O'Connor, sheriff.

The population on the above date was 5, all adult males. Four were serving sentence and one was being held to await the action of the grand jury. The highest number during the past year was 15; the lowest, 1.

This is a new, modern three-story jail and was described in detail in a former report. It was found in excellent condition throughout, including the toilet fixtures and bedding. The beds are furnished with mattresses, blankets, white sheets, pillows and pillow cases. Three meals a day are furnished in the dining room which the sheriff has fitted up in the basement. A receiving room and fumigating apparatus have been provided in the basement and on entrance the prisoners are relieved of their clothing and given the jail garb which is furnished by the county and consists of underclothes, overalls and jumper. The inmates' clothing, after being disinfected and washed, is fumigated and made ready to return to them upon discharge. This is a very commendable arrangement.

The additional assistant, recommended in the last report of inspection, has not been provided. It was stated that only \$500 was made available for the yearly salary of such employee and desirable help could not be had at that compensation. This is an important matter and the recommendation is hereby renewed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) OLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

STEUBEN COUNTY JAIL

BATH

Inspected October 20, 1917. Frank O. Gay, sheriff; Robert Robertson, undersheriff; Mrs. R. Robertson, matron.

This county jail was built in 1882 and partially rebuilt in 1907. The building is in no sense a modern one and is entirely unfitted for the needs of this great county with its two progressive cities and thirty-two towns. Because of present day conditions the county could not be asked to enter actively now into the work of providing a proper and modern jail, but the attention of the chairman of the board of supervisors should be called to the fact that as soon as normal business times return the Commission will promptly take steps to require either a new jail or a complete rebuilding and extension of the present one along modern lines and with provision for the classification and separation of prisoners as required by law.

It should be recommended that the chairman appoint a special committee to make a study of the necessities of the situation and confer with representatives of the State Commission of Prisons so that at a later time plans may be submitted to the Commission for consideration and approval.

Because of the statements given above a general description of the jail is omitted at this time.

Of the four recommendations contained in the report of April 19, 1916, only one has been acted upon; that relating to the working of prisoners on county farms. During the year all prisoners who were able to work have been employed on the county farm of 200 acres and jail farm of 56 acres. Nine acres of beans, 3 of potatoes, 2 of corn, 8 of wheat, 10 of hay, and 1 1/2 of garden truck have been successfully cultivated. The county officials are to be commended on this work.

During the winter it is proposed to employ prisoners breaking stone in a shed adjacent to the jail.

It is recommended that prisoners not employed at stone breaking should be given an opportunity to exercise in the open air in the jail yard daily, weather permitting.

At the time of inspection there were 34 prisoners, only one being a female. Of these, 14 were awaiting trial, 18 serving sentences, and 2 held for grand jury. There were no minors or civil prisoners. The largest number of inmates during the year was 56, and the average for the year, 40.

We found one prisoner who had been sentenced from the city of Corning in June, 1917, to one year and \$250 fine for a crime under section 43 of the Penal Code. In this case the man will not be able to pay the fine and will be confined here about 20 months. The jail in its present condition should not be used for persons sentenced beyond 60 days. The Secretary to the Commission should be directed to see if anything can be done in the specific case mentioned to transfer the prisoner to another institution and to call the attention of the committing magistrates of the City of Corning and City of Hornell to the fact that prisoners sentenced to more than 60 days should be sent to the Monroe County Penitentiary or some other institution than the county jail. The clerk of the board of supervisors should also be asked to call this rule to the attention of the justices of the peace in the towns and villages of the county.

The sheriff and his staff of five employes are making the best of the situation by striving to keep a condition of cleanliness and order. The food is prepared in a clean and sanitary way and the meals are satisfactory.

The village of Bath uses the jail for its prisoners, but the records show an average of only one a month. When the village is able to build its municipal building this practice will be abandoned.

Some much needed improvements to the jail and its conduct should be attended to at once, and the following recommendations are submitted:

1. That a new floor of concrete or other waterproof construction be laid in the kitchen and bakery; that the partition between the kitchen and bakery be taken down and an airshaft or chamber be installed to let out foul air and ventilate these rooms.
2. That a large refrigerator be purchased and installed for the proper care and preservation of meats and perishable foods.
3. That the present toilets in cells and rooms be immediately replaced by new ones of the modern type now required by the Commission.
4. That the pictures and posters pasted on the walls be scraped off and such be prohibited by rule in future.
5. That no two prisoners be allowed under any circumstances to occupy the same room, and particularly the same bed.
6. That steps be taken to provide a better library and that the prisoners be encouraged to spend their time reading good books.
7. That the care of women prisoners be absolutely in the hands of the matron; that cleanliness be required by her of the prisoners; and that they be required to keep their quarters clean and properly ventilated.
8. That prisoners not engaged in outdoor work be given exercise as indicated above.

9. That sheets and pillow cases be provided for prisoners' beds.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
SARAH L. DAVENPORT,
Commissioners.

SUFFOLK COUNTY JAIL

RIVERHEAD

Inspected October 15, 1917. A. W. Biggs, sheriff; Louis T. Ketcham, warden, assisted by one guard, one turnkey, and one matron.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 60 males and 3 females, classified as follows: Court prisoners, 12 males and 1 female; serving sentence, 48 males and 1 female; witnesses, 1 female. One of the males was a minor. The highest number at any time during the past year was 85; the average, about 60.

This is a fireproof jail of recent construction and equipment. It contains 114 cells for men in eight departments and 25 for women in four departments. There are also a hospital room and chapel. The basement contains a well equipped laundry, a large kitchen, and on the other side a carpenter and paint shop. There are store rooms for the food supply, clothing, and bedding. The food supply was examined and found to be of good quality. Prisoners are given three meals a day. There is a large yard which is not much used.

The jail housework furnishes employment to about ten inmates; this includes the care of the county buildings and adjacent yards. During the past season an average of 20 inmates have been working on the county farm, which is about 16 miles from the jail; they go by train in the morning and return at night, working about 8 hours a day. The farm crops were reported as good. They include cabbage, potatoes, corn, and other farm products. The men working on the farm are given a little extra food and are generally contented and satisfied to work.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. On account of the large prospective increase of labor required by the location of Camp Upton near Riverhead, the sheriff claims he should have another guard, as the regulation of affairs outside of and in the vicinity of the camp devolves upon the sheriff.

2. The beds in the women's department have white sheets and pillows with slips, but these are not provided for the beds for men. It is almost a universal custom in the prisons of this State to furnish all beds with white sheets and pillows with slips; it is not only more sanitary but more economical, as the sheets protect the mattresses and can be frequently laundered. This work is done in the prison and the cost is not increased.

I therefore recommend that white sheets and pillow slips be provided for the bunks in the men's department.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

SULLIVAN COUNTY JAIL

MONTICELLO

Inspected September 14, 1917. Elmer Winner, sheriff, assisted by one under-sheriff and one deputy who act as jailers. One of these sleeps in the jail at night.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 16 males and 1 female. Four of the males and 1 female were minors, ranging in ages from 17 to 20 years. The prisoners were classified as follows: Awaiting action of grand jury, 16; serving time, 1; civil prisoners, 1. The highest number at one time during the past year was 22; the lowest, 4; the average, about 9. The minors are kept separate from the adults.

There are very few women prisoners in this county. The sheriff's wife acts as matron when women are detained. The office of sheriff is salaried and the prisoners are boarded at the expense of the county.

It is a modern fireproof jail, consisting of three floors. The two first floors have 12 cells each with modern equipment. The upper floor has three cells and a large detention or hospital room on each side. The bunks in the cells are furnished with mattresses, blankets, white sheets, and pillows with slips, and presented a neat, cleanly appearance. The jail was clean, showing excellent care.

The improvements pending at the time of the last inspection have been completed. The interior has been repainted, including the floor, and is now in excellent condition. The concrete floor is in especially good shape, not a crack in it. All this work has been done by the prisoners. In addition to this they help the janitor take care of the court house and the offices therein. In the summer they take care of the large lawns surrounding the county buildings and in the winter shovel snow from the surrounding walks.

Some of the bowls in the niche closets need re-enameling.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

TIAGA COUNTY JAIL

OWEGO

Inspected December 1, 1917. G. Sheridan Bixby, sheriff.

There were 6 inmates in the jail on the day of inspection, 2 court prisoners and 4 sentenced prisoners, all males. Since this county voted no license the number of admissions to the jail has materially decreased. For instance, there were 278 males and 7 females admitted during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914, as compared with 106 males and 5 females during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917. The highest number during the past year was 23, the lowest 6, and the average 8.

This is a well equipped modern jail except that it lacks laundry facilities. There is room in the basement for the installation of a laundry but the board of supervisors has not complied with recommendations of the State Commission of Prisons in this respect.

There are 36 cells and 4 detention rooms in the jail, each equipped with sanitary facilities.

The sheriff at present is paid \$3.00 a week for board of prisoners. Three meals a day are served. At the expiration of the term of the present sheriff, who assumed office on January 1, 1917, the county will pay for the food furnished instead of a fixed sum per week, as provided in chapter 352 of the laws of 1917.

Prisoners serving sentence during the past year were employed on the county farm and on highways in addition to institutional work.

The jail was in a satisfactory state of cleanliness and evidently has good care.

RECOMMENDATION

That adequate laundry facilities be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

TOMPKINS COUNTY JAIL

ITHACA

Inspected February 19, 1917. Charles A. Mackey, sheriff; A. P. Oltz, jailer.

Conditions in this jail have not changed materially since the last inspection. There were 13 prisoners, all adult males, 7 serving sentence and 5 awaiting the action of the grand jury. The highest number since the last inspection was 16; the lowest, 4; and the average, about 12. Two of the male prisoners were temporarily occupying the department used for females and juveniles. A matron is employed jointly by the county and city to look after the female prisoners, but few of whom are detained. This department is modern and well equipped.

The institution was in a satisfactory state of cleanliness. Prisoners are exercised in the jail yard and do the institutional work. They are not otherwise employed.

RECOMMENDATION

That the board of supervisors be urged to provide suitable employment for all sentenced prisoners who are in condition to work.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

ULSTER COUNTY JAIL

KINGSTON

Inspected September 12, 1917. Edgar T. Shultis, sheriff; assisted by one undersheriff, and one day and one night jailer. No matron is employed.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 18, all adult males. The largest number during the present year at one time was 37, the lowest 14, and the average about 23. The prisoners on the day of inspection were classified as follows: Serving sentence, 5; awaiting trial, 5; awaiting action of grand jury, 8. There is no meeting of the grand jury in this county from May to September, during which time there is a considerable accumulation of court prisoners.

The jail is comparatively new and is a fireproof building. There are 14 cells and two shower baths on the first floor, 7 cells and a shower bath on each side facing the outside windows. The second floor has 32 cells in two tiers, 16 on each side. Each cell is furnished with a bunk equipped with a mattress, white sheets, blankets and pillow with slip, a toilet, and stationary wash basin.

The prisoners eat their meals on small tables in the corridors. They are given three meals a day.

There is a women's department with 6 cells, a padded cell and a bath on the first floor, and 7 cells and a bath on the second floor. These are so arranged as to make four classifications. The padded cell is not much used and is very poorly ventilated. The jailer stated that it had only been used once in the last ten years. There is a good room in the basement with four cot beds for "trusties", a large room for lodgers with a sink, shower bath and toilet, and another room with four steel cells where intoxicated prisoners are kept until they become sober.

The entire jail was clean, showing good care.

The old toilets are still in use. I was informed that the board of supervisors had advertised for bids for the placing of new toilets but no contract had been awarded. The present toilets are in an intolerable condition and should be replaced with new modern ones, either with a flushometer or a tank flush operated with push button. The present flush is too weak.

There are a good many lodgers during the winter season. They average from ten to twelve a night. They are not given food. The sheriff is paid 35 cents a day for boarding the prisoners. It was formerly 25 cents, but in February it was increased to 35 cents. After the expiration of the term of the present sheriff on January 1, 1918, the method of boarding prisoners will come under the supervision of the new law passed by the legislature last winter.

The prisoners do the institutional work. During the present season they have also cultivated a number of gardens in the vicinity of Kingston, raising a considerable supply of vegetables. The trustees do all the cooking. The kitchen was in a commendable condition. I examined the food supplies and found them satisfactory.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Provide the cells with new toilets.
2. Make provision for a matron when there are women prisoners.
3. Purchase a nearby farm to be cultivated by the prisoners. Several of the counties in the State have done this and the project has proved successful in each case.
4. Provide a shower bath on each side of the second floor.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

WARREN COUNTY JAIL

LAKE GEORGE

Inspected July 4, 1917. Charles H. Baker, sheriff.

The population on this date was 13, all males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 10; held for grand jury, 1; held for examination, 2. The highest number at one time during the past year was 26; lowest, 2. A few females have been detained during the year, usually one or two at a time. They are in charge of the sheriff's wife who is employed to act as matron.

The jail was found in first-class condition throughout, every part being clean and well painted. Each cell is furnished with a white enameled bed provided with mattress, pillows, sheets and blankets. The mattresses have cases which are frequently removed and washed. A new washer has been installed and the laundry facilities seem adequate.

The inmates receive three meals a day at mess tables in the corridors. There is no jail farm, but the sheriff stated that a considerable amount of work is done by the sentenced inmates in making improvements to the jail and other county buildings, also in caring for the laws and working on the streets of the village.

The inmates were separated and classified in accordance with the law, and good order prevailed. Purchases are made from the penal institutions in compliance with section 182 of the Prison Law.

If suitable farm land within a reasonable distance from the jail could be purchased or rented by the county the same could be worked by the inmates, as is being done in several other counties, and is especially recommended at this time when the price of food supplies is so high.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

WASHINGTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE JAIL

HUDSON FALLS

Inspected March 25, 1917.

This jail was remodeled in 1915 on plans approved by the State

Commission of Prisons. It is located in the basement of the court house and is used for the temporary detention of county prisoners during court week and as a lockup by the village of Hudson Falls.

Briefly, it consists of a room with five modern cells for men; a room with three cells for women; and a room with one cell for minors. All the cells face large windows and are equipped with the best type of toilet facilities and beds. These toilets are of vitreous ware with integral seat and tank flush operated by a push button, and are the kind which should be used in all jails and lockups.

Adjacent to the cell rooms is the kitchen, fully equipped. In another portion of the basement is a lodgers' room equipped with eight bunks and some bedding.

This is an excellent jail and lockup and was found in a thoroughly clean condition and well painted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

WASHINGTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE JAIL

HUDSON FALLS

Inspected August 14, 1917.

This jail is located in the basement of the Court House. It is well constructed and comparatively new. There was no one in the jail or building at the time of my inspection. It is used both as a court house jail and as a place of detention for prisoners from the village of Hudson Falls. It should be kept clean and have supervision when occupied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

Commissioner.

WASHINGTON COUNTY JAIL

SALEM

Inspected September 27, 1917. Robert J. McClarty, sheriff; Frank O'Brien, jailer.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 11 male adults, 1 male minor, and 2 adult women, all serving time. There had recently been a session of the trial court which disposed of all of the court prisoners in custody. The highest number at any time during the past year was 33; the lowest, 12; and the average, about 23.

This is a modern fireproof jail with three floors. On each of the first two floors there are twelve cells and two shower baths, six cells and a bath on each side. The upper floor is for women and boys and contains four cells on each side. There is also a large detention or hospital room with bath on each side.

Each cell has a toilet, stationary wash basin and bunk. Each bunk is provided with a mattress and one or two blankets. Formerly, the mattress was enclosed in a case which could be removed and washed; for some reason this practice has been discontinued. Most modern jails now furnish their bunks with white sheets and pillows with slips, which is not only a matter of improved sanitation but is also economy. The prisoners can wash their own sheets and the mattresses are protected and can be used very much longer. When a mattress becomes stained under the present practice it has to be discarded.

A few of the inmates are employed doing barn work, assisting with the kitchen and laundry work, taking care of the large lawns surrounding the county buildings, cultivating the garden, helping the janitor with the

care of the court house, and shoveling the snow on the surrounding walks in winter. These various duties give employment to a few trustees but the majority of the sentenced prisoners are without work and are kept in idleness in the jail.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Provide the bunks with white sheets and pillows with slips.
 2. Provide employment for the male prisoners serving sentence.
- Several counties in the State have purchased tracts of land outlying from the jail and cultivated them with prison labor. This has proved satisfactory and successful in every instance and it is recommended that the board of supervisors of this county purchase a small farm in the vicinity of Salem and raise supplies for the jail, thereby reducing the cost of maintenance and giving the prisoners healthy exercise and concrete industrial training.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

WAYNE COUNTY JAIL

LYONS

Inspected September 24, 1917. Bert E. Valentine, sheriff.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 4, all adult males serving sentence. The highest number since January 1, 1917, was 7. At times there were no prisoners. No females have been detained during the past year except one police prisoner held for a few hours. Since the Lyons village lockup was closed on June 8, 1916, by the State Commission of Prisons about 80 local prisoners have been temporarily committed to the county jail. The county receives one dollar for each one so detained.

Since the last inspection some commendable improvements have been made at this jail. A toilet room, 12 by 13 feet, has been constructed at the end of each of the two corridors. These rooms are each equipped with shower bath, lavatory, two modern sanitary closets, and stationary tubs. In addition, the interior of the stone cells has been covered with cement and painted. The old wooden stairs leading to the second tiers of cells have been replaced with concrete stairs.

The jail is light, clean, and well painted. The beds presented a tidy appearance, consisting of mattress, blankets, white sheets, and pillows with cases. Three of the mattresses on each side have been encased in oilcloth. The inmates receive three meals a day and some of them work about the institution and grounds.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY JAIL

WHITE PLAINS

Inspected October 18, 1917. Ulrich Wiesendanger, sheriff; John H. Hill, warden; S. T. Horton, assistant warden. There are also 7 guards, all of whom are deputy sheriffs, and 3 matrons.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 42 males and 12 females, classified as follows: Court prisoners, 37 males and 7 females; held for further examination in police court, 4 males and 2 females; witnesses, 1 male; serving sentence, 3 females. In this county practically all males formerly sentenced to jail are now sentenced to the Westchester County Penitentiary, this reduces the jail population about half, I was told.

The highest number in custody since the penitentiary was opened in April last was on the day of inspection — 56; the lowest, 31; the average, about 45. Of those in custody on the day of inspection 12 were male minors and 2 female minors.

The kitchen in this jail is on the upper floor, and on the same floor is a room with five cells used as a sleeping apartment for the kitchen help, all of whom are males. All cooking is now done by electricity. I examined the supplies and found them satisfactory. The bread is baked in the jail; the coffee is purchased in the berry and ground in the jail. The laundry work except the blankets is done by the women inmates. Women are still sentenced to this jail as there is no women's department in the penitentiary as yet, but it is expected that when one is established it will reduce the number of women inmates in this jail. The women's department consists of two rooms, each containing five cells, and a bath room containing a wash basin, toilet and bath. These two rooms furnish the only facilities for women prisoners of whom there were 12 on the day of inspection — 7 grand jury prisoners, 2 police court prisoners, and 3 serving sentence; 2 were minors. It was of course impossible to fully classify them in these two rooms. There is a hospital room with four beds and my recommendation is that it be used for women prisoners when necessary to give the proper classification. It is very seldom needed as a hospital.

The principal jail for men has been frequently described in former reports. It contains four tiers of 19 cells and bath on each tier. The boys are kept on the upper tiers. Each cell is furnished with hot and cold water and electric light. Only one prisoner now occupies a cell. The bunks have mattresses, blankets, sheets, pillows with slips, and a towel rack; each prisoner is given a clean towel. Each man when received is given a clean bed. The sheets and pillow cases are laundered weekly and blankets as often as seems necessary. Prisoners are exercised in the corridors from 8 to 11 A.M. and from 1 to 3 P.M. and from 5 to 7 P.M.

The number of prisoners in the Westchester County Penitentiary on the day of inspection of the jail was 130, I was informed by the deputy warden, all committed from Westchester county.

White Plains continues to send its police prisoners to this jail. It was understood that when White Plains became a city a police station and city jail would be constructed to take care of police prisoners. White Plains has a population of about 20,000, and more than 20 police officers. Hundreds of arrests are made every year, many prisoners being taken to the county jail late at night in an intoxicated condition, noisy, and disturbing the entire jail population for hours. If the county is to continue to take these police prisoners a separate place should be provided for their care. At present they have to be put in the large cage with the regular prisoners.

The jail was clean throughout, the prisoners quiet, and the discipline seemed to be excellent.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

JAIL — PEEKSKILL

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected October 8, 1917. Richard W. McGinty, chief of police, assisted by one matron, one sergeant, and eight patrolmen.

The population of Peekskill is about 16,000.

The building is used as police headquarters and village lockup, also as a branch of the county jail. Under a special statute any prisoner convicted of a minor offense in the town of Cortlandt may be sentenced to

this jail not exceeding thirty days. The jail belongs to the village of Peekskill but is maintained by the county of Westchester. That is, the county pays the salary of the keeper and pays him 15 cents a meal for boarding the prisoners; all other expenses are met by the village. It is a new fireproof jail with modern equipment.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 2, both adult males. The highest number at any time during the past year was 22 males and 2 females; the average, about 17. The arrests in the village of Peekskill for the six months from March 1st to September 1st was 329, of whom 221 were locked in the jail and most of them held over night. Most of the commitments are for a brief time. During the year ending July 1, 1917, 321 were committed for 5 days; 304 for 10 days; 3 for 15 days; 7 for 20 days; and 2 for 29 days. All sentenced prisoners during that year were men; during the same time 28 women were in custody for short periods. The longest time any woman was held in the jail was 7 days.

There are 22 cells for men in three departments, and a department of 8 cells for women entirely separate from the men's jail. The women's cells are divided into two sections by a steel barred door. Since this separation has been criticised by the State Commission of Prisons as incomplete the jailer furnishes proper classification by using one or more of the detention rooms adjacent to the police office.

In the basement are a laundry, kitchen, and two dining rooms. Prisoners have three meals a day. There is also a room for lodgers under the jurisdiction of the village police. It has outside windows, electric light, steam heat, and elevated sleeping platforms. From 15 to 20 lodgers are housed nightly during cold weather I was told. It is seldom that a child under 16 years is in custody; when such is the case he is placed in one of the detention rooms entirely separate from the jail.

The jail was clean throughout, showing excellent care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

WYOMING COUNTY JAIL

WARSAW

Inspected September 28, 1917. W. A. MacRae, sheriff.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 7, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 3 males; held for grand jury, 1 male and 1 female; witness, 1 female; awaiting transfer to Elmira Reformatory, 1 male minor. The minor was detained with the court prisoners, owing to the lack of other quarters sufficiently strong to warrant his safe keeping. The maximum population during the year was 14; lowest, 1. The females were cared for by the matron and were legally separated.

This jail is not entirely modern and is small. The equipment is fair but not the best. The jail has been fully described in former reports and various recommendations have been made, some of which have been complied with. The village of Warsaw still uses the jail for lockup purposes, although night lodgers have been excluded; they are cared for in the tramp room which has been fitted up in the basement of the opera house. The use of the county institution as a sobering up place for drunks and persons suffering with delirium tremens is intolerable. Warsaw should have a decent lockup, and should it be necessary to continue the present arrangement the county should provide a place for such purpose separate from the county jail.

The objectionable shed which darkens one side of the jail still remains. The laundry facilities have been improved somewhat and are said to be satisfactory. The supply of hot and cold water is ample. Electric light is now furnished to all parts of the jail.

There is no regular employment except the care of the large lawns, garden and county buildings, and institutional work. The sheriff stated that the number of sentenced men is so small during the summer months that very little land could be cultivated by inmate labor.

The jail was found in clean condition, including the beds and toilet fixtures. White sheets and pillow cases are used. The inmates receive three meals a day at small mess tables in the corridors. A jail physician is regularly appointed in compliance with section 348 of the Prison Law.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That police prisoners be not admitted to the county jail.
2. That if possible the necessary action be taken which will lead to the removal of the adjacent shed.
3. That a new heating plant be installed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

YATES COUNTY JAIL

PENN YAN

Inspected September 25, 1917. M. H. Ayres, sheriff.

The number of inmates on this date was two, both males; one was serving sentence and the other was insane and was being held several days in the main jail.

The detention of such insane person in a county jail has been held to be in violation of the provisions of the Insanity Law. The jail officials stated that this man had been arrested in the village of Penn Yan and was awaiting transfer to Willard State Hospital after having been declared insane by qualified examiners in lunacy. At the time of inspection this inmate was in a highly disturbed mental state, breaking furniture and window glass. The sheriff stated that the local health officer had charge of the case, but no attendant was employed.

During the past year the maximum population was eight, and for six weeks during the summer there were no inmates.

This is a two-story jail of modern design and was found in a clean condition. Each department has a shower bath and each cell a toilet and lavatory. The supply of hot and cold water is ample and the laundry facilities are said to be adequate for this small jail.

The prisoners receive three meals a day. Considerable employment is furnished in caring for the county buildings, large lawns and garden. No cooler or vegetable cellar has ever been provided and consequently a hand to mouth system of purchasing supplies prevails. This is most expensive and it would seem should be remedied. Because of this the loss on potatoes alone during the past year was considerable.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That insane persons be not admitted to this jail.
2. That a vegetable cellar be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

City Jails, Station Houses and Lockups Outside of Greater New York

ALBANY COUNTY

FIRST PRECINCT POLICE STATION

ALBANY

Inspected May 15, 1917. Located at Arch and Broad streets. James L. Hyatt, chief of police; George F. Phillips, captain.

The arrests for the past three months were as follows:

| | Males | Females |
|----------------|-------|---------|
| February | 97 | 9 |
| March | 73 | 6 |
| April | 76 | 10 |

The women are not detained here but are sent to the Third precinct station.

The highest number detained at any one time since January first was six. This does not include lodgers.

The cell room was being painted. The jail was clean and well cared for.

The medical room mentioned in previous reports continues to be of material use.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Inspector.

SECOND PRECINCT POLICE STATION, ALBANY

ALBANY COUNTY

Inspected May 16, 1917. Located in the rear of the city building on William street. James L. Hyatt, chief of police; John Patton, captain.

There were four male prisoners in custody at the time of inspection. The arrests for the past three months were as follows:

| | Males | Females |
|----------------|-------|---------|
| February | 135 | 9 |
| March | 154 | 7 |
| April | 168 | 9 |

All women arrested, who are detained, are sent to the Third precinct station.

The highest number detained at any one time since January 1, 1917, was ten. No lodgers are cared for at this station.

The jail was in good condition and was clean.

The medical room described in a former report is found to be of value in many instances.

Police Headquarters is also located in another part of the city building. The following statement shows the number of arrests made in connection therewith:

Police Court:

| | Males | Females |
|----------------|-------|---------|
| February | 28 | 3 |
| March | 44 | 11 |
| April | 39 | 6 |

Detectives:

| | Males | Females |
|----------------|-------|---------|
| February | 27 | 2 |
| March | 18 | 1 |
| April | 19 | .. |

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Inspector.

THIRD PRECINCT POLICE STATION—ALBANY

ALBANY COUNTY

Inspected May 16, 1917. Located at 220 North Pearl street. James L. Hyatt, chief of police; John D. Dugan, captain.

There were five persons in custody at the time of inspection, two male witnesses, one man held for police court and two girls held for examination.

The arrests for the last three months were as follows:

| | Males | Females |
|----------------|-------|---------|
| February | 40 | 1 |
| March | 37 | 1 |
| April | 68 | 7 |

All women are detained at this station where a matron has quarters. Females from the other four precincts are sent here by the patrol. An additional matron should be appointed as the General City Law provides that:

"So long as any woman is detained or held under arrest in a police station to which a police matron is attached, it shall be the duty of such matron to remain constantly thereat, ready for service; or if there be more than one matron attached to such station, then one of them shall be constantly ready for service."

At the time of inspection the matron was not present, although as stated above two females were in custody. It was stated that she had gone to dinner.

The room which was intended for witnesses when the building was constructed, has been converted into a matron's room. The two witnesses previously referred to, were confined in the main cell room, which is contrary to State policy as clearly set out in the County Law, which provides that:

"Persons in custody on civil process, or committed for contempt, or detained as witnesses, shall not be put or kept in the same room with persons detained for trial or examination upon a criminal charge, or with convicts under sentence."

In most of the counties of the State provision is made for the care of witnesses in county jails and they are committed to the custody of the sheriff and detained in the county jail, which seems to be the intent of the law. It is understood that when the new Second precinct station is completed detention rooms for witnesses will be provided. There should be a sufficient number of these to provide the separation desired or else proper quarters provided for witnesses in the county jail.

At the present time there is a detention room for witnesses in both the Fourth and Fifth precinct stations.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Inspector.

FOURTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—ALBANY

ALBANY COUNTY

Inspected May 16, 1917. Located at 419 Madison avenue. James L. Hyatt, chief of police; James T. Keith, captain.

One witness was in custody at the time of inspection. He occupied the room for witnesses. The arrests for the past three months were as follows:

| | Males | Females |
|----------------|-------|---------|
| February | 28 | 1 |
| March | 35 | 1 |
| April | 36 | 1 |

Women arrested in this precinct are taken to the jail in the Third precinct by the patrol wagon.

The highest number of prisoners detained at any one time since January first, last, was three. No lodgers are held at this station.

The jail was exceptionally clean and showed excellent care.

Since the last inspection a new hot water heating system has been installed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,
Inspector.

FIFTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—ALBANY

ALBANY COUNTY

Inspected May 16, 1917. Located at 270 Central avenue. James L. Hyatt, chief of police; Samuel M. Keith, captain.

One witness occupied the detention room on the third floor. No other persons were detained at the time of inspection.

The number of arrests for the past three months was as follows: February, 16; March, 29; April, 20. All were males.

The highest number of inmates at any one time since January, first, last, was two.

While this is an old station house it is kept in excellent condition and showed good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,
Inspector.

CITY JAIL—COHOES

ALBANY COUNTY

Inspected May 21, 1917. James W. Schofield, chief of police; S. S. Eighmey, jailer.

This jail is located in the rear of the City Hall. There were three prisoners in custody at the time of inspection. The following statement of arrests was taken from the records:

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| February, Male Adults..20, | Female Adults.. 3, | Male Minors.. 1 |
| March, Male Adults..39, | Female Adults.. 4, | Female Minors.. 4 |
| April, Male Adults..25, | Female Adults.. 2, | Male Minors.. 7 |

The minors are cared for by the Humane Society until their cases are disposed of. The highest number of inmates in custody at any one time since January 1, 1917, was six. In February 112 lodgers were cared for, in March 121, and in April 98.

The matron resides in the building.

It was stated that the hospital room on the third floor is sometimes used for the detention of insane. The attention of the local authorities is called to section 87 of chapter 121 of the laws of 1912.

The jail was clean and well cared for. The interior is soon to be repainted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,
Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—GREEN ISLAND

ALBANY COUNTY

Inspected March 16, 1917. John McGowan, president of village; Richard Murray, clerk.

The population of Green Island is nearly 5,000. The number of arrests during 1916 was 130. Nine were females and 248 lodgers were housed in the lockup.

This is a one-room lockup and has been fully described in former reports of inspection. Last year plans for improvements were presented to and approved by the State Commission of Prisons which if carried out would render this lockup fairly satisfactory. Nothing further has been done. The proposed improvements would entail a small expenditure and should be made without more delay. The lockup is inadequate in that it does not provide means for the separate detention of different classes of inmates.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—GREEN ISLAND

ALBANY COUNTY

Inspected May 21, 1917. John McGowan, president of the village; O. F. Elliott, chief of police.

The following table shows the number of arrests and the number of lodgers during the past three months:

| | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| February | 10 male adults, | 1 male minor, | 44 lodgers |
| March | 6 male adults, | 1 male minor, | 22 lodgers |
| April | 8 male adults, | 3 women, | 4 male minors, 9 lodgers |

The minors are placed in the custody of the Humane Society if it is necessary to detain them.

The cell room was fairly clean, but the closets showed lack of care.

In 1916 plans for improvements were approved by the State Commission of Prisons which, if they had been made, would have put this jail in a fairly good condition.

The lockup does not permit the separation of the various classes of inmates.

The delay in making the changes has not been explained by the village authorities. There should be no further delay in the matter.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Inspector.

CITY JAIL—WATERVLIET

ALBANY COUNTY

Inspected March 16, 1917. John J. O'Brien, chief of police.

This is a new jail and was described in detail in the report of inspection dated November 21, 1916. I am glad to report that the jail was clean throughout and the officials gave assurance that there would be no further cause for complaint in that respect. The lodgers' room has been furnished with benches, and the authorities stated that a floor drain would be installed so as to permit frequent flushing. The matter was apparently overlooked at the time of construction.

The number of arrests during the last three months was as follows: Men, 81; women, 3; lodgers housed, 432.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

CITY JAIL—WATERVLIET

ALBANY COUNTY

Inspected May 21, 1917. John J. O'Brien, chief of police.

The following statement shows the number of arrests and number of lodgers during the past three months:

| | Adults | | Minors | | Lodgers |
|----------------|--------|---|--------|----|---------|
| | M | F | M | F | |
| February | 31 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 220 |
| March | 22 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 315 |
| April | 21 | 1 | 2 | .. | 175 |

The highest number of inmates at any one time since January 1, 1917, was ten. Eight of these were train riders brought in by the officers of the town of Colonie.

The jail was dirty. The closets and wash bowls had apparently not been cleaned in some time and the floors were unswept. It was said that the janitor had gone home sick the morning of the inspection, but that could not possibly account for the general conditions shown in the jail. This is a new and modern police station and there is no reason why it should not be maintained in a cleanly and sanitary condition at all times. The toilet facilities in the quarters of the police officials showed the same lack of care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Inspector.

ALLEGANY COUNTY

VILLAGE AND TOWN LOCKUP—ANDOVER

Inspected October 19, 1917. John Common, supervisor.

Since the last inspection this lockup has been materially improved. It occupies two rooms in the rear of the town hall which is a frame building. The two latticed cages have been moved forward and the window in the rear made available for increased light and ventilation. A lodgers' room with four wooden bunks has been fitted up adjacent to the cell room and that class is now excluded from the cells.

The lockup is heated and lighted by gas. There is a sanitary closet adjoining the cell room and a sink with both hot and cold water in the hall. The cell bunks were provided with good bedding and the lockup was clean. The officer stated that the number of arrests averages about twenty per year and a considerable number of lodgers are housed during cold weather. An officer is on guard at night when prisoners are detained.

The improvements made are commendable. The installation of one-piece, full-flushing jail closets and lavatory in the cells would be a desirable improvement. Before installing same, the specifications should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval. A light colored paint should be used on the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—ANGELICA

ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected October 18, 1917.

This lockup occupies a room on the first floor of the town hall which is the old county court house. It contains two massive latticed iron cages, each provided with two bunks, mattress and blankets. The bedding was clean and in good condition. The room has a wooden floor and papered side walls; the floor was clean.

Since the last inspection a new coal stove has been installed as recom-

mended and a watchman remains on guard when a prisoner is detained. The lockup has one large window but no light by night. An electric light should be installed.

The officer stated that very few arrests were made and not many lodgers housed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—BELMONT

ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected October 19, 1917.

This lockup remains the same as described in the last report of inspection. It is said to be used principally as a lodging place for tramps but seldom for the detention of persons under arrest. There are no steel cells; it is entirely of wooden construction and consists of a good sized room with one wooden cell in the fire house. The lockup has an independent entrance, is lighted and heated by gas and is furnished with a flushing toilet and lavatory. The lockup was in good condition, being light and fairly well ventilated. The county jail which is about two blocks distant is generally used for the detention of arrested persons, the number of which is said to be very small during recent years. An officer is in charge of the building during the night when occupied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—BOLIVAR

ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected October 18, 1917.

This is a one-story fireproof lockup built on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons, and was found the same as described in the last report of inspection. It consists of two steel cells for men and a room for women or juveniles. The men's department is heated and lighted by gas and has one window. The detention room has one window but no facilities for heating have been installed as it has never been used. Each cell and the room are equipped with toilet and lavatory and the cell bunks were furnished with good bedding.

The officer stated that only about eight persons were detained during the past year and a few lodgers were housed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CANASERAGA

ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected October 19, 1917.

This is a small no-license town and the number of arrests is said to be about 20 a year, and a considerable number of lodgers are housed.

The lockup occupies a small one-story brick building with two wooden cells, each furnished with wooden bunk and blankets, also iron self-flushing toilet. There is a faucet with running water in the corridor. The building is heated with a coal stove but has no lighting facilities. The whole interior of the building is of wooden construction except the floor in front of the cells which is cement. There is a window in the front of the building and a small one in the rear of each cell. The floor was

not clean and a foul odor was present. The overseer of the poor uses it for the housing of lodgers and someone should be employed to look after the cleanliness, also to keep it under supervision during the night when persons are locked in the building. It is to be regretted that toilets of an approved type were not installed. The present ones are rusty and the flush inadequate.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the lockup be kept clean.
2. That an electric light be installed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CUBA

ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected October 18, 1917.

This is a very good lockup, situated on the first floor of the fire house. It is nearly fireproof and has a cell room for men and a detention room for women. It was found in a clean condition, light and well ventilated. Each department has toilet facilities.

The gas stove in the detention room has been screened and made safe, as suggested in the last report of inspection, and the toilet in the corridor of the cell room has been repaired.

The officer stated that approximately 100 arrests were made per year and that a few lodgers were permitted to sleep in the corridor of the men's department.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—FILLMORE

ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected October 18, 1917. C. E. Haines, supervisor.

Since the last inspection the old lockup at Hume has been abandoned and a new one fitted up at Fillmore. This hamlet is not incorporated and it is claimed that few arrests occur but that occasionally a place of detention is needed because of its remote location with respect to the county jail.

The basement floor underneath a jewelry store has been rented and two latticed steel cages installed. The building is a two-story frame structure. The basement is practically above grade, has several large windows, and an entrance from the store above and one direct entrance at the front of the building. The floor is cement and the room is well ceiled and varnished. The basement is well lighted by electricity and contains the hot water heating plant which heats the building. There is a sanitary toilet at the head of the stairs and a faucet with running water in the room. The cells have steel bunks which are to be supplied with suitable bedding.

This will make a comfortable and sanitary lockup, but should be kept under supervision when a prisoner is detained on account of the danger of fire. The windows are not barred; it might be well to screen the one nearest the cells. However, the supervisor stated that an officer would be present on the few occasions that the lockup will be in use which would obviate the possibility of any outside interference.

There were no plans of this lockup, consequently none was submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval. The cages were

purchased and set up in these quarters awaiting the approval of the Commission before using them.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—FRIENDSHIP

ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected October 18, 1917.

This lockup consists of a small wooden building in the rear of other frame structures. There are two massive boiler plate cells unlike any others in existence in the State, not originally built for this purpose. They have narrow barred doors and a small opening in the rear. There was nothing in the cells except each had a plank bunk 6 ft. x 16 in. They have a hollow echoing sound and must be sweat boxes in hot weather. The cell bottoms are of heavy plate and were very rusty and dirty. The space in front of the cells was also unclean and the air foul. The whole interior of the room is wood and the equipment consists of a gas stove, gas light, self-flushing toilet and washbasin with water. There are three windows in the room.

This is no-license territory and the lockup is said to be little used, the average number of arrests being about eight or ten per year. The lockup is also used as a lodging place for tramps.

The lockup is a fire trap if not carefully guarded during the night when occupied. The bake oven cells might better be removed from the building. Doubtless cells would not be necessary considering the small number of arrests. It would be much more sanitary to install a cement floor, cover the side walls and ceiling with galvanized iron or other metal and paint them. The room could then be fitted up with iron cot beds or wooden sleeping bunks. Or, improve the building as suggested and install one steel cage for persons under arrest.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—RICHBURG

ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected October 18, 1917.

Richburg is a very small village of about 400 inhabitants in no-license territory and it would seem that a lockup is unnecessary. Bolivar, about two miles distant, has a good lockup and arrangements could doubtless be made for the detention of a prisoner in that lockup should occasion arise.

This lockup is a small unsanitary wooden building and was found in about the same condition as described in the last report of inspection, except that the boards have been removed from the windows. The building is seldom used and presented a neglected appearance. It has no water or sanitary facilities, but is heated and lighted by natural gas. It might answer as a lodging place for tramps but is unsuitable as a place of detention for persons under arrest and should be abandoned for such purpose.

Recommendation: That the lockup be abandoned; that the village authorities adopt a resolution formally closing it and a copy of such resolution be filed with the State Commission of Prisons.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—WELLSVILLE

ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected October 19, 1917. The population of this village is about 5,000.

The lockup is located in the basement of the city hall, and has been fully described in previous reports. There are four steel cells for men in a large room and there is a separate detention room for women. Lodgers are allowed to occupy the benches in the cell room. Each room is provided with a flushing closet and lavatory and there is a toilet in one cell and a faucet with running water in each. These sanitary facilities in the cells have been installed since the last inspection and the walls repaired.

The lockup was light, clean and well ventilated. The paint should be removed from the windows in the women's detention room, and some other method employed of obscuring the glass, if necessary, which will not obstruct the light.

The number of arrests during the past year was 75 males and 1 female. Quite a number of lodgers were housed during cold weather.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

BROOME COUNTY

CITY JAIL—BINGHAMTON

Inspected November 13, 1917.

The present city jail is located in the basement of the municipal building and at the time of inspection I had difficulty in finding the holder of the keys. Ostensibly the key is held by a man who cares for the garage which adjoins the municipal building. The key should be held by officers whose sole duty should be to look after prisoners at all times and not automobiles.

The jail consists of a cage with iron bunks about suitable for animals in which I did not see any bed clothing. There are two cells adjoining which contained mattresses and blankets, but I do not remember seeing anything just as unclean as this whole place was. It is a disgrace to the city.

A new city jail is now being constructed but has not been completed. Mr. F. W. Spaulding, the commissioner of public safety, stated that it is hoped to have it finished very soon. The fact that a new jail is being built is no excuse for not keeping the present jail in proper condition.

There were seven prisoners in custody at the time of my visit, four in the cage and three in the cells.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the mattresses in the cells be destroyed and new ones purchased.
2. That the blankets be washed.
3. That mattresses and blankets be provided for the cage.
4. That the jail be cleaned and painted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—JOHNSON CITY

BROOME COUNTY

Inspected November 15, 1917. Orville Hadden, chief of police.

There were no prisoners in custody at the time of my visit, but I

was informed the number of arrests averages about two a week. The lockup is entirely below the street level in the basement of the fire house, so that there is not much light.

There are two cells for men but no provision whatever is made for women or minors. The place was found clean.

I interviewed the village president relative to providing a new lockup. He was of the opinion that no funds were available for such purpose and that a vote of the taxpayers would be necessary if a new lockup were to be constructed.

The village has a population of about 9,000 and it should have a suitable police station and lockup with sufficient room for the proper segregation of males, females and minors, on plans to be approved by the State Commission of Prisons. The present lockup could be used as a place in which to care for lodgers.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

Commissioner.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CATTARAUGUS

Inspected October 17, 1917. H. S. Horth, chief of police.

This lockup is situated in the rear of the basement underneath the village hall and fire house, which is a two-story brick building with a wooden interior. There is an entrance from the first floor down a steep stairs into an unfinished cellar which is totally dark and very insanitary. The lockup portion is separated from the cellar by a wooden partition. There is also an entrance from the rear of the building, the floor of the lockup being at grade.

There are two steel cells on cement floor facing the rear which has two barred windows. The room is heated and lighted by gas. There are no toilet facilities although it is said that there is a cesspool near and the village has a water system.

The lockup is used for the housing of some lodgers during cold weather, and the officer in charge stated that the number of arrests per year would average about eight. He also stated that he was employed to remain on guard during the night when a prisoner was detained, on account of the danger of fire.

This lockup is badly located and is considered by the health authorities of the village as insanitary and not the proper place. There is a room on the first floor which could be made available and at comparatively small expense might be fitted up into a very satisfactory lockup. The cells could be transferred to this room and the same fitted up with toilet facilities, etc. and the room made nearly fireproof. I would recommend that this be done and that plans for same be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval before doing the work.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—FRANKLINVILLE

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

Inspected October 18, 1917. John Beebe, chief of police.

This village has a population of about 2,500. The total number of arrests during the past ten months was 106 and 155 lodgers have been housed. During 1916, 201 arrests were made, and occasionally it is necessary to detain a female or a juvenile.

This lockup occupies the rear portion of the fire station which is a two-story brick building in excellent condition. There are two steel

cells with open fronts facing the entrance which is at the side of the building. Since the last inspection a lodgers' room has been fitted up adjacent to the cell room and is separated from the same by steel bars at the end of the corridor. A small police office has been installed adjoining the lodgers' quarters.

The cell bunks are supplied with mattresses and blankets which were in good condition. The tramp room has steel wire settees, electric light and coal stove which also heats the cell room. An ordinary house toilet has been installed in the corridor in front of the cells and there is a slop sink with water.

The improvements made are commendable but the lockup is small and insufficiently lighted and ventilated. A barred door is to be placed on the entrance which will be an improvement during warm weather, but a sash door or window should be installed in front of the cells. This should be glazed with obscure or wire glass and barred. Modern integral seat jail toilets with flushometer similar to those in the county jail at Little Valley should have been installed in each cell, instead of the wooden seat closet in the corridor. This toilet might be transferred to the tramp room. The space in the cells is limited, the dimensions being 4 ft. x 7 ft. x 7 ft.

There are no separate quarters for females or juveniles; it might be possible to fit up a detention room for such purpose elsewhere in the building. Cells would not be required, simply a small room with barred window, cot bed, heating, lighting and sanitary facilities.

When further improvements are made a sketch of same, including toilet specifications should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval before the work is done. A modern fireproof lockup similar to the one at Gowanda would be the most satisfactory and is recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—GOWANDA

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

Inspected October 17, 1917. I. R. Leonard, supervisor.

This is an excellent fireproof lockup with four steel cells in two departments and a room for lodgers. It has been fully described in former reports of inspection and was found in a clean condition. It is furnished with toilet facilities, gas heat and electric light and has several windows and additional ventilators. The only bedding provided is some old sofa pillows. It would be an improvement to supply the steel bunks in the cells with waterproof mattresses.

The officer stated that the total number of arrests during the past year would amount to about 250, including prisoners from neighboring towns. About 100 lodgers were housed.

As stated in the last report, this is the most modern and complete town lockup in this section of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—LIMESTONE

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

Inspected October 17, 1917.

This is a small village of about 700 inhabitants and there is little use for a lockup. Some lodgers are housed during cold weather but the lockup is said to be used only a few times during the year for the detention of persons under arrest.

The building in which the lockup is located is a small two-story frame structure and is said to be the property of the village. The police officer resides on the second floor. There are two wooden cells of rough planks in a rear room on the first floor, which are reached from a side entrance. One of the cells is used for storage purposes and the other is provided with a cot without bedding. Each has a small outer window and there is a full sized window in the cell room. The building is heated and lighted by gas.

This is a poor lockup and if it is not necessary to maintain one it might better be closed. It would be advisable to erect a new one similar to the lockup at Bolivar, rather than attempt any extensive improvements to this wooden building. A modern lockup should have steel or concrete cells with open barred fronts, placed upon a cement floor and facing large windows. There should be at least one sanitary closet of an approved type and a sink with running water. The present lockup is far below the average.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE AND TOWN LOCKUP—LITTLE VALLEY

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

Inspected October 17, 1917.

This is more of a lodging place for tramps than a lockup for the detention of persons under arrest, as it is said to be seldom used for the latter purpose. It was found the same as described in former reports of inspection, and showed good care. It occupies a room about 12 ft. square in one corner of the basement of the town hall, and has four wooden bunks, two small windows, electric light and gas heat.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

CITY JAIL—OLEAN

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

Inspected October 18, 1917. George C. Russell, chief of police.

In 1914 Olean erected a new police headquarters and jail. It is fireproof, well equipped, well lighted and ventilated. A detailed description appears in the last report of inspection. Briefly, there are 8 cells for men, 2 for women, and 2 for juveniles, 2 separate detention rooms and a room for lodgers. Police court and juvenile court are held in this building and there are also witness and jury rooms.

Each cell and detention room is equipped with modern toilet facilities, and there is a shower bath in both the men's and women's departments. The cells in the quarters for females and juveniles are furnished with steel bunks and bedding; the men's cells have steel bunks without bedding. No man should be required to sleep on steel. A common mattress encased in heavy oilcloth has been found to be satisfactory in many jails.

The police records indicate that during the fiscal year ending May 30, 1916, the total number of arrests was 1,330. Of that number 59 were females and 28 juveniles. The number of lodgers housed was 1,484.

This is a very satisfactory police station and jail and was found in excellent condition but it is located too close to the railroad. The noise and dirt is said to cause a great deal of annoyance.

RECOMMENDATION

1. That a matron be employed when female prisoners are in custody.

2. That waterproof mattresses be provided in at least some of the cells of the men's department.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

CITY JAIL—SALAMANCA

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

Inspected October 17, 1917. W. J. Fellows, chief of police.

This police station and jail remains the same as described in the last report of inspection, except that canvas bunks have been installed. The jail is inadequate and lacks modern sanitary facilities.

Briefly described, it consists of a room with three latticed steel cells situated across the hall from the officers' quarters in the old town hall building which is a two-story and basement brick structure. A very small room has been fitted up for women adjacent to the office, and there is a lodgers' room in the basement.

The cell room has a wooden floor, one window and one toilet, and considering that during the past fiscal year 1,217 arrests were made, it is entirely too small, and about the poorest city jail in the State, as most of them have been improved. The fitting up of a lodgers' room in the basement was an important improvement, as 1,452 of that class were housed during the year and formerly the cell room was used for the purpose.

If possible, I would recommend that a fireproof jail be erected adjacent to the city hall, and that plans for same be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

CAYUGA COUNTY

CITY JAIL—AUBURN

Inspected March 21, 1917. William C. Bell, chief of police.

The following table shows the number of arrests and lodgers during the past three months:

| | Males | Females | Lodgers |
|----------------|-------|---------|---------|
| December | 39 | .. | 148 |
| January | 44 | 2 | 122 |
| February | 38 | 3 | 129 |

It was stated that the highest number of inmates at any one time during the past year was 8. An officer is on duty at all times in Police Headquarters and the matron is called when her services are needed. The jail was clean. It is located in the City Hall, the main portion of which is stone with a small brick addition. The floors and stairways are of wood, in short the building is a fire trap. It was built, I was informed, in 1837. The main jail is in the rear of Police Headquarters. There are three entrances to it, two opening from the main portion of the building and one from the street. The room is about 41 feet long and 13 feet wide. There is a window in each end and transom over the street door. They are about 2 ft. 10 in. x 3 ft. 4 in. The floor is wood and is below the level of the main floor, so that prisoners have to be taken down steps. There are 8 cells, 5 ft. x 7 ft. x 7 ft. 6 in. Each contains a closet, a faucet for drinking water and two wooden sleeping benches. In the brick annex on the first floor is the women's room, containing 4 latticed cells, 5 ft. x 7 ft. x 8 ft. They have toilets and faucets for drinking water. There is a lavatory outside of the cells.

This room is 20 ft. 6 in. x 19 ft. 5 in. One door opens into the main building and one into an alley in the rear of the building. There are two fair sized windows in one end of the room placed at right angles to each other, as one opens into the narrow space between this annex and the main building, the room is poorly lighted. A wooden stairway leads to the floor above. On this, the second floor of the annex, there is a room containing two latticed cells similar to those on the floor below; a room used for the detention of insane persons which is under the jurisdiction of the health department and is not controlled by the police department and a bath room containing a tub, lavatory and closet. The room containing the cells has one window and the room for the insane two. Tramps are housed in the cellar in a room 16 ft x 11½ ft. The less said about this room as a place for the detention of human beings the better. It would seem to be a matter that should be investigated by the local health authorities.

The city authorities have submitted plans for the approval of this Commission. In brief, they propose to enlarge the window in the rear of the men's cell room, enlarge the transom over the street door, put new closets in the cells, tear out the partitions between cells 7 and 8 and at some future time install a padded cell in this space. It will be noted that this will leave but 6 cells for the detention of male prisoners. The cells on the second floor are to be removed and all but two from the women's room on the first floor. New closets are to be installed in the two cells last mentioned. The tramp room is to be enlarged by the addition of a room 16 ft. x 9 ft., now used as a store room. Some of the bars are to be removed from the two cells in the women's room in order to let in more light and air. The entire interior of the jail portion of the building is to be repainted. While these changes would improve conditions somewhat they would not make an adequate and sanitary jail, nor would they allow the officials in charge to comply with the law.

The following is from a report of inspection made June 14, 1915:

"In answer to the inquiry as to separate quarters when a woman and child are detained at the same time, it was stated that they were placed in separate cells in the women's room. This treatment of children is unlawful. Section 486 of the penal law provides that no child under restraint or conviction actually or apparently under the age of sixteen years shall be placed in any prison or place of confinement in company with adults charged with or convicted of crime.

"Auburn, a city of 35,000 population, must necessarily have a delinquent child problem. It seems impossible to conduct this police station, which has no separate place for the detention for children, without an occasional violation of the law. This is so evident that responsible officials and good citizens should insist that police officials whose duties are the guardianship of the law, should not be compelled to violate the law.

"The police headquarters are relatively as bad as the cell accommodations. The police use the court room for a reserve room. Their lockers are along the walls of the court room and headquarters room. The lockers are small, musty boxes. The housing of thirty-eight patrolmen in these contracted quarters tends to impair efficiency and is a poor economic proposition for the city.

"A new city hall, which will include a modern police station has been under consideration for years. The project does not seem to have progressed much further than 'consideration.'"

The chief of police in his annual report to the local authorities has frequently recommended enlarged quarters.

The inspection report of March 29, 1916, says:

"It is apparent that a satisfactory jail cannot be arranged in the present quarters.

"The following recommendations, which have been previously made by the State Commission of Prisons are hereby renewed:

"First: That either a new city hall be erected which will provide adequate and sanitary accommodations for a modern police station, or that a separate police station be provided."

It is recommended in the meantime:

1. That a separate detention room for children be furnished without delay.

2. That all the cells but one be taken out of the women's room and that it be made into a dormitory room.

3. That the lodgers' room be repaired and better ventilated.

The General City Law provides that:

"So long as a woman is detained or under arrest in a police station to which a police matron is attached, it shall be the duty of such matron to remain constantly thereat, ready for service."

No quarters are now provided for the matron, nor do the plans submitted provide for any.

Section 87 of chapter 121 of the laws of 1912, provides:

"In no case shall any insane person be confined in any other place than a state hospital or duly licensed institution for the insane, for a period longer than ten days, nor shall such person be committed as a disorderly person to any prison, jail or lockup for criminals."

The room, previously mentioned, under the control of the department of health, can only be reached by passing through the women's room on the first floor and the room containing the two cells on the second floor. It would seem that the use of this room for the detention of the insane is contrary to law and the regulations of the State Hospital Commission. The bath room opens into this room and can be reached in no other way.

Now almost a year having elapsed the plans above mentioned have been submitted to this Commission for approval.

The census of 1915 gives Auburn a population of 32,468, but it seems to be generally conceded that the present population of the city is approximately 40,000 and as new manufacturing plants are now in process of construction the number will be even greater. It is therefore evident that a jail containing 6 cells and a padded cell for men, 2 cells placed in a small room for women, no quarters for juveniles and no room for a matron, cannot be even considered for the use of a city the size of Auburn. Canandaigua, a city of 7,500 people, has two cell rooms, one containing five cells, the other three, a room for the detention of women and juveniles, and a tramp room. It would seem that the public spirited citizens of Auburn should realize the conditions now existing in the jail. It was stated that the ground plan of the building cannot be enlarged owing to some restrictions contained in the original deed. It is practically certain that adequate police and jail accommodations cannot be provided in the present building. The city authorities therefore should decide whether a new city hall containing the quarters for the police department and jail or a separate police station will best meet the needs of the city. It is evident that the present jail and police headquarters are inadequate, insanitary and do not comply with the law.

I recommend that the city authorities be requested to give the matter of providing an adequate and sanitary city jail immediate consideration; that the State Commission of Prisons be advised of their action in the matter on or before its May meeting and if satisfactory progress is not reported at that time, the city authorities be cited to show cause why the jail should not be closed pursuant to Chapter 379 of the laws of 1914.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Inspector.

CITY JAIL—AUBURN

CAYUGA COUNTY

Inspected September 11, 1917. Mark L. Koon, mayor; William C. Bell, chief of police.

The State Commission of Prisons on June 5, 1917, approved plans and specifications for temporarily improving the city jail with the understanding that as soon as possible the city will provide new quarters, and the city authorities were so advised. The improvements have not been made, although an appropriation of \$2,450 is available for the work.

The jail was in practically the same condition as described in the last report of inspection made May 23, 1917. The city clerk stated that the city authorities had been so busy as a result of the selective draft law that they had been unable to take up the matter of improvements but that it would be given immediate attention.

The records of the police show that 60 men and 1 woman were arrested in June, 52 men and 3 women in July, and 68 men and 4 women in August.

I recommend that the Commission urge the local authorities to no longer delay the improvement of conditions in this jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

CITY JAIL—AUBURN

CAYUGA COUNTY

Inspected November 28, 1917. Mark L. Koon, mayor; W. C. Bell, chief of police. The total police force of the city is 38.

The population of Auburn is about 38,000.

The number of arrests averages about 800 a year, the chief stated, most of them held over night until morning court.

The proposed improvements in this jail have not yet been made and it was in the same condition as at the time of my last inspection. I interviewed the chief, city clerk, and a member of the city council and was informed that the delay was caused by the failure of the architect to make the changes in the plans directed by the State Commission of Prisons and that until these changes were made the city authorities could not advertise for bids, and that the mayor was ready to advertise as soon as the architect made the necessary changes in the plans. The city clerk agreed to urge the architect to attend to this matter without further delay.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CELORON

Inspected October 16, 1917.

This lockup occupies a long, one-story frame building, having five wooden cells, each furnished with wooden bunk and some bedding. Each cell has a small window and there is a window of the same size in each end of the corridor. The lockup is lighted by electricity and has one toilet and faucet with water. There is no stove as the lockup is not used during the winter. Celoron is a very small no-license village on Chautauqua Lake and has more the appearance of an amusement park than an ordinary village. During the summer the lockup is frequently

used. It was found in good condition but is a fire trap if not kept under supervision during the night when occupied. It is claimed that an officer is on duty for this purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CHERRY CREEK

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected October 16, 1917.

This lockup was found the same as described in the last report of inspection. It is an insanitary fire trap and the officials state that it has been abandoned as a lockup and will forward to the State Commission of Prisons a resolution of the village board formally closing it. This is a no-license territory and there is little use for a lockup in this small village.

The erection of a town hall has been under consideration for several years. Should this materialize and the plans provide for a lockup, such plans should be forwarded to the State Commission of Prisons for approval as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

CITY JAIL—DUNKIRK

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected October 15, 1917. F. W. Quandt, chief of police.

Dunkirk has a population of about 18,000. The number of arrests during the past year was 944 males and 45 females. The number of lodgers housed was 2,706, a decrease of nearly one hundred per cent.

This jail is located in the city hall which is a two-story stone building. It has been fully described in former reports of inspection and was found the same except that a two-story fireproof addition has been added to police headquarters to be used as a garage for the patrol automobile and various other purposes. The jail has separate departments for men, women and lodgers, and was clean and fairly well equipped.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—FALCONER

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected October 16, 1917.

This lockup consists of a small wooden building in the rear of the fire station. It is equipped with two steel cells with square barred tops, fronts and rears; ordinary toilet with wooden seat located in one corner of the room outside the cells, and there is a sink with running water. The lockup is heated by gas and has an electric light. No bedding is provided for the steel cell bunks. There are two good sized windows in the room.

The floor of this lockup is of rough cement laid upon the ground and was wet and badly broken. It should be taken up and a new one laid upon cinder fill, properly drained. The side walls and ceiling are of boards. These should be covered with metal and painted a light color. Modern one-piece toilets with no wood and no exposed plumbing should be installed in the cells when a new floor is laid.

The number of arrests is said to be about 40 or 50 per year and a few lodgers are housed in the lockup.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Install a new cement floor.
2. Cover the side walls and ceiling with metal.
3. Paint the interior, including the cells, a light color.
4. Provide suitable bedding when persons under arrest are detained.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—FREDONIA

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected October 15, 1917.

This lockup is located in the basement of the city hall and post office building, a two-story and basement brick structure. The basement is about two-thirds above grade in the rear where the lockup is located. The front is used as an office and residence of the officer and family.

The room for men has three latticed steel cages, partitions and all being the same. Each has a wooden bunk and one has a self-flushing toilet and lavatory and there is a faucet and an ordinary toilet in the corridor. The basement is low and this room has one window 4 ft. 8 in. x 3 ft. 6 in., being insufficiently lighted and ventilated.

There is a small detention room for women and juveniles; this is provided with a toilet, lavatory and lounge. This room has one small window, wooden ceiling and cement floor.

Since the last inspection the interior, including the cells, has been painted white. This is commendable. The large heat pipes passing through the lockup should be removed as they are said to be no longer used. If possible additional windows should be installed and the detention room ceiled with metal and painted.

At the time of inspection the lockup was very damp and cold. Some facilities should be provided for heating it when the regular steam heating plant is not in operation. A juvenile was being detained in the women's room. Without heat or ventilation at this season of the year the lockup was not habitable.

About 200 arrests per year are made and the lockup is used to some extent for the lodging of tramps. There should be a separate room for this class.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Install an additional window in the men's quarters and enlarge the one in the detention room.
2. Provide gas heaters to be used when needed.
2. Exclude lodgers from the lockup.
4. Remove the unused heat pipes.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

CITY JAIL—JAMESTOWN

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected March 10, 1917. Thomas E. Reeder, chief of police.

I was invited by the Business Women's Club of the City of Jamestown to speak at a public meeting on the night of March 8th, called for the purpose of denouncing the accommodations for women under detention in the Jamestown city jail, the lack of accommodations for chil-

dren under 16 years of age, and the violation of the law in regard to the treatment of women and children when held under detention by the authorities of the city. I was unable to attend the public meeting, but on the 10th day of March, 1917, visited Jamestown and, accompanied by officers of the Business Women's Club, inspected the city jail. We also endeavored to have a conference with the mayor but he was absent from the city. So far as the accommodations for women and children are concerned, we found conditions in the city jail as described in my inspection report of February, 1914:

"The women's cell room is unfit for the confinement of women. It contains three brick cells built like vaults. No decent accommodations are furnished for the matron so she can remain with the women under arrest during their period of detention.

"The law requires the appointment of a police matron. The intent of the law is that the matron be at hand to look after the women when locked up. It appears that the police matron of Jamestown is required to appear only in court during the arraignment and trial of a woman and at meals. During the night and at other times women are left in charge of men.

"The records show that about six women a month are held under detention and that a large proportion of the women are young, some of them mere girls, and that women are held for days in this abominable place who are not under arrest at all but are detained as witnesses. In December, 1913, an Italian woman, a witness in a murder trial, was held for several days. In January, 1914, a witness in the Beardsley case, aged twenty years, was held for several days before transfer to the county jail. In January, 1914, two young girls, one eighteen and one fifteen years of age, were confined for several days before removal to the House of Good Shepherd in Buffalo. In February, 1914, an Italian girl who gave her age as eighteen, but looked under sixteen, was confined for several days in this room before removal to the House of Good Shepherd in Buffalo. The mingling of girls under sixteen years of age with adults was in violation of the law.

"It is time that evasion for the bad conditions in the treatment of women in this jail be stopped; that a fit place of detention be provided for women; that girls under sixteen years of age and witnesses be held apart from adult women under arrest; that the matron have accommodations to permit her to remain on duty during the time that women are under arrest; and that women no longer be left in charge of men.

"No separate place is provided for the detention of boys and girls under sixteen years of age. While a detention home may not be necessary, separate rooms for children in connection with the city jail should, at least, be furnished. The law forbidding the mingling of children with adults is at times violated."

We examined the records and found that 59 women and 16 children under 16 years of age, a number of whom were girls, were held under detention last year.

Jamestown is a city of about 40,000 population and rapidly growing. Its city jail has been inadequate for a long time. When the need of improvement of jail quarters was officially taken up by this Commission with the authorities of the city the bad conditions and inadequacy were conceded. A communication was received October 21, 1914, from James S. McCallum, chairman of the Committee on City Property, Buildings and Supplies of the Common Council, stating that it was proposed to build an addition to the city hall in the spring of 1915 in which additional jail facilities will be provided. An architect was engaged and various plans for jail improvement were discussed and drafted. A letter was received from R. Y. Eden, chairman of the Com-

mittee on City Buildings, Property and Supplies, on June 11, 1915, stating that the plans would be ready for submission to the Commission in the near future.

Instead of completing the plans and making the promised improvements to render the jail adequate and sanitary and in conformity with the law, all the bad conditions described in the inspection report of February, 1914, have been continued with the exception that lodgers have been taken out of the men's cell room and a unique arrangement made for them in the cellar. Fourteen bunks or shelves were built against the cellar wall near the furnace, one above the other, the highest shelf about 12 feet high. The lodgers must use a stepladder to reach the upper bunks. On these shelves or bunks the lodgers lay themselves out like mummies in a museum. Of course, the place is insanitary and the bunks running over with vermin. The vermin from these bunks or shelves are reported to be infecting police headquarters and other rooms in the city hall. The men's cell room contains 12 cells, each 4 ft. x 7 ft. x 7 ft. One thousand two hundred sixty-two arrests were made last year and 1,080 lodgers were placed in the cellar. There are 34 policemen. The accommodations for the police are inadequate for a city the size of Jamestown.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the authorities of the city of Jamestown be cited to show cause at the May meeting of the State Commission of Prisons why the city jail should not be closed pursuant to chapter 379 of the laws of 1914.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—SHERMAN

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected October 16, 1917.

This lockup consists of a latticed steel cage in the hose room of the village hall, a two-story frame building in good condition. The cell is furnished with a bunk and good bedding. The hose room is heated with a coal stove, lighted by electricity and has several large windows. The walls and ceiling are well ceiled and varnished. There are no sanitary facilities; the village has a water system but no sewers. The installation of a sink with running water in the fire house would be an improvement.

The number of arrests the officer stated would not exceed eight per year. The lockup is said to be under the supervision of an officer when occupied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—SINCLAIRVILLE

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected October 15, 1917.

This is a small village of about 600 inhabitants and there seems to be little use for a lockup, and the present one might better be abandoned. It consists of a room with one latticed steel cell in the rear of the fire house which is a one-story wooden building, centrally located. The interior of the room is largely of wood, the ceiling is of lath and plaster. The floor was dirty and littered with various articles, the room being used principally for storage purposes. The room has three windows

and electric light but no heating facilities except a coal stove in the adjoining room. The cell has a steel bunk furnished with several comfortable which were unclean and showed no care.

It is said that a very small number of arrests are made here and the only recommendation I have to make is that the lockup be formally abandoned by resolution of the village board and a copy forwarded to the State Commission of Prisons.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—WESTFIELD

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected October 15, 1917.

The population of this village is about 3,000. The number of prisoners detained is said to average about 50 per year and a large number of lodgers are housed.

The lockup was described in detail in the last report of inspection in 1915. It remains the same. In 1914 a tramp room was provided adjacent to the cell room, of which it is virtually a part. The tramp room has a window but the lockup is dark and very poorly ventilated. Lodgers are excluded from the cells, but are permitted to lie on the floor in the cell room as well as the tramp room. There were seven of this class in custody on the evening of my visit, also one intoxicated person under arrest.

Each of the two cells has a sanitary closet and lavatory and there is a toilet in the tramp room and a sink with water in the corridor. The bunks in the cells and lodgers' room are furnished with blankets. The lockup is heated by gas and has electric light.

There is no separate detention room for females; it is said that this class is taken at once to the county jail. This was confirmed by the sheriff's office.

As stated in the last report, this lockup in its present condition is very objectionable and does not harmonize at all with modern requirements in minor institutions of this kind. It might answer as a lodging place for tramps, but an enterprising and wealthy village of the size of Westfield ought to be able to maintain a modern, light and sanitary lockup. The cells might at least be taken out of this dark place and installed in quarters more suitable.

The law requires the submission of plans to the State Commission of Prisons for approval before the work of improvement is begun. This was ignored at the time the lodgers' quarters was constructed practically excluding what little sunlight and ventilation the one window afforded.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

CHENANGO COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—AFTON

Inspected September 21, 1917. L. B. Farnsworth, village president; W. M. Merrell, village clerk.

The population of Afton is about 800.

The lockup of this village was closed December 5, 1914, by order of the State Commission of Prisons. Recently the village authorities have been making some improvements with a view to getting permission to reopen it. It is not now in use. It is located on the first floor of a small detached two-story frame building. The upper floor is used as a meeting room by the village board. The room on the first floor is

about 12 ft. x 16 ft. with a hard wood floor and ceiled with hard maple. It is heated with a coal stove. This room is divided into a cell department 9 ft. x 12 ft. and an entrance hallway 7 ft. x 12 ft. The partition consists of round steel bars set on 4 inch centers extending from the floor to the ceiling. This much has been done.

There is a window at one end of the hallway and it is proposed to install an additional large window facing the cell part, which would give the room sufficient sunlight. The cell is to be furnished with two cot beds.

I was informed by both the village clerk and one of the trustees that the lockup probably would not be used more than two or three times a year and would not be heated except when occupied. The village has public water but no sewers. For these reasons it is not deemed feasible to put water in the lockup. The village will employ a watchman to remain in the building when there is a prisoner in the lockup. No lodgers will be cared for.

I recommended that a sketch be sent to the State Commission of Prisons showing the improvements made and proposed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—GREENE

CHENANGO COUNTY

Inspected September 22, 1917. Edward Hughes, village president; Ray Ostrom, chief of police.

The population of Greene is about 1,300.

This lockup consists of two steel cells in the front room of the firemen's hall, which was fully described in my report of September, 1915, and was found in practically the same condition. The village officer stated that the heat from the furnace in the basement was insufficient and they had to keep a fire in the stove at all times when the lockup was occupied in cold weather. He stated there had been no women arrested in years but that if such a thing did occur he would take her to his house to be looked after by his wife.

In my former report I stated that the village had no salaried police officer and no night watchman and that the lockup, although in a wooden building, had no supervision after 11 o'clock at night. I recommended that a watchman be employed to give the building supervision when occupied. This has been done. The officer stated that they had to pay \$2.00 a night for such watchman and it is frequently difficult to find a man just when needed. Probably it would be more economical for the village to construct a small fireproof detached building in which to place these cages which would not need supervision at night. This change is recommended for the consideration of the village authorities.

The lockup was clean, showing good care.

The arrests average about 15 a year. I was informed, most of whom are held over night. There were about 40 lodgers housed in the lockup during last winter. They are not arrested and are not locked up.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—NEW BERLIN

CHENANGO COUNTY

Inspected September 20, 1917. William Backus, village president; Charles V. Holdrigg, chief of police.

The population of New Berlin is about 1,200.

This lockup was fully described in my report of September, 1915, and continues in practically the same condition.

The president of the village stated the arrests would average about 20 a year, most of whom are held all night. There is an occasional lodger; they averaged about one a week last winter.

This village is now erecting a new municipal building on one of the main streets in the central part of the village which is to contain a new lockup on the first floor. The foundations have been constructed and the work is proceeding under the supervision of the village authorities without a contract. The clerk of the village wrote to the State Commission of Prisons last May that plans for the new lockup would be sent for its approval before construction. This has not been done. The law requires such approval. The village should be notified that it is required to submit these plans for the approval of the Commission.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

CITY JAIL—NORWICH

CHENANGO COUNTY

Inspected July 30, 1917. L. H. Babcock, mayor and chief of police.

This jail still consists of one room in the municipal building containing one large cell with four bunks and one small cell with a steel bunk and two canvas hammocks. Each cell has a toilet and lavatory and there is an additional lavatory in the room.

The jail is used for the temporary detention of males under arrest and for lodgers. All females are now taken at once to the county jail a few blocks distant. The cell room of the city jail is large and by some remodeling a detention room for either women or lodgers could be provided. A city jail should have at least three separate departments; viz.: for males, females and juveniles, and for lodgers. It is not the purpose of a county jail to receive and care for police prisoners, who are frequently intoxicated and in a filthy condition.

An entire new city jail would seem to be needed and could be erected on the site adjacent to police headquarters. The present cell room would afford much needed additional space for the city court and police department.

The jail was found in a fairly clean condition but is in need of painting. The cell room is otherwise used for storage purposes.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—OXFORD

CHENANGO COUNTY

Inspected September 22, 1917. S. H. Mead, supervisor; M. H. Gibbon, resident justice; Daniel S. Marshman, village officer, who is on duty at night and gives the lockup supervision when occupied.

The population of Oxford is about 1,900.

The lockup is in the same building and was in the same condition as at the time of my last inspection in September, 1915. It was clean, showing good care.

The justice's docket showed 22 arrests since March last, of whom 9 were detained in the lockup, most of them held over night. There is an occasional lodger during cold weather, not over 20 a year I was informed.

The supervision recommended in my last report, on account of the danger from fire, is now provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—SHERBURNE

CHENANGO COUNTY

Inspected September 22, 1917. W. I. French, village president; James Ballard, chief of police.

The population of Sherburne is about 1,000.

This lockup is located on the first floor of the fire station, with a separate outside entrance. Since the last inspection the door leading from the lockup to the front part of the building has been boarded up.

The lockup was fully described in my report of September, 1915, and was found in practically the same condition. The village president stated that the number of arrests would average from 6 to 8 a year, most of whom are held over night. There is seldom more than one at a time. No women have been arrested for many years and no lodgers are cared for.

The recommendations made in my last report—that a watchman remain in the building at night when any persons are locked in the cells—is now complied with. This is necessary on account of the danger from fire and should not be neglected.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—SOUTH NEW BERLIN

CHENANGO COUNTY

Inspected September 20, 1917. Charles Banks, supervisor, New Berlin; T. B. Parker and Henry Goodnow, resident justices.

South New Berlin is not incorporated. It has an estimated population of about 350. It has public water but no sewers.

The lockup consists of a steel cage with a metal floor and two folding bunks placed in one corner of a small wooden building owned by the local fire company, described in my report of September, 1915. Conditions are about the same as stated in that report except that the officer now remains in the building when a prisoner is locked in the cell at night as recommended in that report. The room outside of the cage is used for storage by the fire company and presented a neglected appearance. The floor of the room was somewhat littered and needed sweeping.

It is recommended that some definite arrangement be made so that some one will be responsible for the proper care of the entire lockup.

No lodgers are cared for and I was informed by one of the justices that the number of prisoners detained in the lockup would not exceed ten a year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—SOUTH OTSELIC

CHENANGO COUNTY

Inspected July 21, 1917.

South Otselic is a small incorporated village situated about eleven miles from the nearest railroad station. The lockup consists of two lat-

ticed steel cells, 4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in., in a room of the hose house which is a small two-story frame building centrally located.

The cell room is small and ceiling low. There is one full-sized window which is located at the end of the corridor in front of the cells. The village has a water system but no sewerage or electric lights. The lockup has no toilets or lighting facilities and no running water. A coal stove is used. Each cell has a steel bunk without bedding. A floor is coarse concrete and was not clean.

The lockup is used only occasionally, the officer stated, not over six times a year. It should be made the duty of some one to keep the lockup clean and under careful supervision at night when occupied on account of the danger from fire.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the cells be painted a light color and the iron bunks furnished with some suitable bed clothing.

2. That the lockup be kept clean and in charge of an officer during the night when occupied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

CLINTON COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—DANNEMORA

Inspected August 7, 1917.

The population of the village is about 900.

The lockup is located in the town hall, which is a two-story building constructed of concrete blocks with an interior of wood. Since the last inspection the latticed steel cell has been removed from the basement and installed in a corner of the large room on first floor. The room has four full-sized windows, electric light, faucet with running water, coal range, table and chairs. There are two toilet rooms adjacent, each containing a flushing closet. The cell is provided with a steel bunk and comfortable. The floor is of hard pine and the interior of the room is ceiled and varnished. The building is heated by a hot air furnace in the basement.

The officer stated that the lockup was seldom used; on an average not over two or three times a year. No night watchman is employed but it was said that when necessary to detain a prisoner over night an officer is employed to remain in the building.

The lockup was found in a clean condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspectors.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—MOOERS

CLINTON COUNTY

Inspected August 25, 1917. M. B. Stewart, village president.

Mooers is a small incorporated village with a population of between 500 and 600. The lockup is a small one-story frame building covered with metal, located on a side street apart from any other buildings. It contains three cells, metal lined, with barred doors, facing a window which is barred and screened. It has a concrete floor and is heated by a stove. The lockup is seldom used, as usually not more than one or two arrests a year are made; sometimes none.

At the time of inspection the lockup was being used by an old man who was permitted by the authorities to occupy it as a place of shelter.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

COLUMBIA COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CHATHAM

Inspected April 26, 1917.

This lockup consists of two modern steel cells in the basement of the village memorial hall. The room is large, of fireproof construction, light and well ventilated. The building has electric light and steam heat, and there is a sink with running water in a room adjacent to the lockup. It is expected that the village will have a sewer system in the near future when toilets will be installed in the cells as has been recommended in former reports of inspection.

The number of arrests is said to average about 25 or 30 a year. No lodgers are cared for.

At the time of inspection the lockup was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—KINDERHOOK

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Inspected November 7, 1917. James A. Reynolds, village president; W. F. Strieback, chairman of the committee on lockup.

The population of Kinderhook is about 850.

At the request of the village authorities I visited Kinderhook on the above date and conferred with them in relation to the proposed improvements of their lockup, which remains in the same condition as at the time of the former inspection. The room which it now occupies has been criticised as being too small and lacking in light and ventilation. It contains two steel cells with open tops and fronts of square bars set on 4-inch centers. The rest of the cell is solid plate. Each cell has a folding bunk with some bedding in good condition. The village is without either public water or sewers and of course there is no water in the lockup.

The village authorities accepted my suggestion to enlarge this room, provide it with a new window, and turn the cells around so as to face this window. This would make a room 13 1-2 x 10 3-4 x 11 feet high. It now has a concrete floor, electric light and steam heat. The changing the cells will open a window now existing behind them, also an outside door, both of which are closed by the backs of the cells. The authorities are to submit a sketch showing these improvements for the approval of the Commission before installing them.

The lockup is not often used—only six times during the past year. Five of the inmates were arrested for intoxication and only a part of these were held all night. One man was arrested for petit larceny and held only a part of one day and taken to the county jail. The room is on the first floor of the village fire house and the entire building is kept warm at all times from the furnace located on the same floor.

It is agreed that the lockup should have supervision at night when occupied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

CORTLAND COUNTY

CITY JAIL—CORTLAND

Inspected July 31, 1917. Fred Bowker, chief of police.

The records indicate that a total of 600 arrests were made during the past year, of whom 20 were women; 159 lodgers were housed.

The jail was found in satisfactory condition throughout, showing good care. It was fully described in the last report of inspection. It is situated adjacent to police headquarters, and occupies a room in the rear portion of the city hall which is a two-story frame building, formerly a dwelling. The interior of the jail is lined with galvanized iron. There are only three cells. These are of open barred construction, each furnished with an auto-flushing toilet, faucet for drinking water and a steel bunk with bedding. There is also a sink with running water and additional bunk in the corridor.

On the second floor is a good sized detention room said to be used for the detention of juveniles and for alleged insane persons in charge of the health officer. It is equipped with cot beds and toilet facilities. All female police prisoners requiring detention are taken at once to the county jail across the street.

I would respectfully recommend that the practice of using the cell room for the housing of lodgers be discontinued. A three-cell city jail seems entirely inadequate without using it for such purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

DELAWARE COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—MARGARETVILLE

Inspected August 18, 1917. W. T. Austin, village president.

The village of Margaretville has a population of about 850. No liquors are sold and there is little use for a lockup, as but few arrests are made. A small narrow room of wooden construction in the firemen's hall, a frame building, serves as a place of detention. It has one barred window, a bunk with bedding, and a small wooden stool. There is no cell and the room is without modern toilet facilities. A bucket is used. The village has a water system but no sewers. The place is said to have supervision at night when prisoners are detained. This should not be neglected because of the danger of fire.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—SIDNEY

DELAWARE COUNTY

Inspected September 20, 1917. B. E. Pudney, village president; W. R. Dickinson, chief of police.

The population of Sidney is about 3,400.

This lockup consists of two rooms, one for men and one for women, on the first floor of the municipal building. Both rooms have concrete floors, steam heat and electric light. The room for women has a stationary wash basin, a one piece full flushing toilet, a cot bed with good bedding, and some other furniture. The men's room has two steel cages, each furnished with a folding bunk and a one piece toilet flushed from a tank. There are no washing facilities in the men's jail. It would be easy to install a wash basin with faucet in this department also, and this should be done. The lockup was clean and is now well ventilated.

The number of prisoners detained in the lockup the past year was about 30, I was informed, two of whom were women.

A good many lodgers are allowed to sleep in the room for men. Last winter the number was 140, the previous year 281. The highest number at any one time was 4. They sleep on mattresses on top of the cages. It is not a wise practice to have lodgers at large in the lockup with prisoners in the cells. The room for men is small and is frequently congested by the lodgers. There is a good sized room adjacent to the lockup which is not much used and has an outside entrance. It is suggested that the lodgers might sleep on benches in this room or a place be found for them other than in the cell room. Special care is taken to keep the lockup free from vermin.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Install a stationary wash basin in the room for men.
2. Provide separate quarters for lodgers.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

DUTCHESS COUNTY

TOWN LOCKUP—AMENIA

Inspected October 19, 1917. Guernsey Cline, supervisor.

This lockup belongs to the town of Amenia which has a population of about 2,100 and is used principally by the village of Amenia in which it is located and which has a population of about 800.

The lockup has recently been remodeled. It consists of a one-story brick building with concrete floor and metal ceiling and roof. The heat is from a coal stove and there is a special ventilating shaft up through the roof. The building is 13 ft. x 14 ft. and the interior room is 11 ft. x 12 ft.

There are two steel cages with square bars open on all sides except the top and partition. They are 4 ft. 4 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. Each contains two folding bunks provided with mattresses and quilts which were in good condition. Each cage also has a metal night bucket in a false toilet which has a ventilator up through the roof.

The side walls are brick, whitewashed on the interior. The lockup was completed and occupied in June of this year. Both the doors and casing are sheathed with metal. There are two barred and screened windows, each 25 in. x 27 in., and each contains four lights 10 in x 11 in.

The number of arrests usually does not average more than one a month, I was told. No lodgers are kept in the lockup but are cared for by the superintendent of the poor. The village has no public water or sewers and there is no water in the lockup. Except for the fact that the cells are smaller than the standard size the lockup is a very creditable one and centrally located.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—PAWLING

DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected April 26, 1917. Fred C. Taber, village president.

At the request of the Pawling village authorities I visited that place on the above date and again inspected the lockup which was ordered closed by the State Commission of Prisons to take effect May 15, 1917.

The president of the village stated that the use of the lockup was

occasionally a necessity for temporary detention purposes as the county jail is 25 miles distant and not on a direct line of railroad; that no funds are available at present for the erection of a new village hall or lockup, but that the village would spend a small amount on improvements to the present building without submitting a proposition to the taxpayers.

The authorities therefore feel that the Commission should rescind the closing order and permit the use of the lockup temporarily after such improvements have been made as will render it sanitary and adequate for the detention of adult males, under arrest. Plans and specifications are to be presented at an early date which will provide for sanitary toilets and water in the cells, enlarged windows sufficient to insure satisfactory light, and such other ventilation as may be needed. By raising the roof at least a foot room would be made for flush tanks above the present cells and the air space of the room would be materially increased. It is proposed to install a metal ceiling and electric light and to thoroughly renovate and paint the whole interior.

Although the lockup would be small, such improvements would make it reasonably sanitary and would take care of the situation temporarily until such time as a permanent proposition can be developed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—PAWLING

DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected September 15, 1917. Fred C. Taber, village president.

The conditions at this lockup were fully reported in inspection reports dated September 23, 1916, and April 26, 1917. I found that the recommendations of the Commission requiring the raising of the roof one foot, installation of an additional window, making two in all, glazing on both windows and proper bars, placing of toilet and lavatory in each cell, installation of two ventilators 10 x 12 inches, providing electric light and metal ceiling, and painting of the interior had been carried out. New beds and bedding had been ordered and provision is to be made for heating by a small stove to be taken charge of by the night officer.

I believe that there has been a satisfactory compliance with the recommendations of the Commission and that the proceedings for closing of the lockup may be discontinued.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—POUGHKEEPSIE

DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected December 27, 1917. C. J. McCabe, chief of police.

This is a new jail, constructed in accordance with the plans as approved by the State Commission of Prisons. The two-story and basement brick building formerly used for the police and fire departments has been remodeled into a police headquarters and jail, the old jail which was in the basement having gone out of existence. The work has not been entirely completed but the jail will be ready for occupancy in a few days. The wash basins for the cells, mattresses for bunks, and sleeping platforms for lodgers are yet to be installed.

The room for men has nine modern steel cells with open fronts, facing large windows. They are placed back to back with utility corridor between. Each cell has a modern vitreous toilet with integral seat and

pushbutton flushometer. There is a shower bath cell on each side. The cell bunks are of steel constructed to hold a mattress. Waterproof mattresses should be supplied.

The room for juveniles adjoins the cell room and is furnished with steel bunks, toilet and lavatory. The department for females is situated in another portion of the building and is reached by passing from the main office through the matron's room which adjoins it. This detention room has four steel bunks fastened to the wall and there is a lavatory and enclosed toilet. Suitable bedding should be supplied in both the women's and juveniles' departments.

There are two lodgers' rooms in the basement, each furnished with double lavatory, toilet and shower bath, and one room has a slop sink. All the baths and lavatories are supplied with cold water only; without hot water the showers will be of little use. The basement floor has been thoroughly waterproofed and drain installed in the center.

The whole interior is of fireproof construction, the windows glazed with wireglass, the cells painted white and each department lighted by electricity and heated by steam. The jail is light and well ventilated.

The improvements made are very commendable, and will afford much needed relief to the county jail which has been caring for the police prisoners and lodgers.

The number of arrests during the past year including violation of motor traffic laws was about 1,400.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—RHINEBECK

DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected April 19, 1917. Harry Pottenburgh, supervisor; Benjamin Lane, chief of police.

The population of the village of Rhinebeck is about 1,500. The town includes two other villages.

This is a modern lockup and occupies a one-story fireproof annex to the town hall, a large brick building. The lockup was fully described in a report of inspection on August 10, 1915, and remains in the same conditions. It was clean, showing good care, and is a very satisfactory lockup. It is not much used.

The number of arrests averages from 12 to 15 a year, most of them held over night. No lodgers are housed but are cared for elsewhere. It is in the care of the chief of police who is entitled to credit for the excellent condition in which it was found.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—TIVOLI

DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected April 19, 1917. Fred Ellsworth, village president and chief of police.

The population of Tivoli is about 1,300.

The lockup is located in a large room in the basement of the firemen's hall, a two-story and basement brick building. The room is mostly above grade and has three windows, concrete floor, and steam heat; there is also a coal stove to be used when the steam is not in operation. It has one large steel cell 7 ft. x 8 ft. and about 6 ft. high, made of square bars set on about 4-inch centers and open on all sides.

The village has neither sewers nor public water and the lockup is without water. There is, however, a well in the yard from which water is furnished to prisoners. Night buckets are used.

This lockup was fully described in a report of inspection dated August 11, 1915, and remains in practically the same condition. It was clean, showing good care. It is very little used. Most prisoners are taken direct to Poughkeepsie without being put in the lockup and the officials informed me that the lockup was not used for prisoners under arrest more than three or four times a year. There is an occasional lodger during cold weather, not over fifteen during the past winter, I was informed. When the lockup is occupied a watchman remains in the building on account of the danger from fire. This should not be neglected, as the interior of the building is of wooden construction.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—WAPPINGERS FALLS

DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected September 26, 1917. Edward M. Drake, village president. The old lockup in the village of Wappingers Falls was closed by order of the State Commission of Prisons and plans were submitted last year for another in the basement of a two-story building at the corner of Main and Market streets, described in a report of inspection dated July 10, 1916. The plans were approved with the following modifications, the village president having stated that changes would be made to meet the Commission's requirements:

That the cells be turned around so as to face the west wall, leaving a space of two or three feet in the rear for use as a utility corridor.

That each cell be equipped with a sanitary closet and lavatory of a satisfactory type.

That the windows be glazed with translucent glass.

That but one bunk in each cell be used.

That no woman or juvenile be detained in the lockup.

The cells have been turned around as recommended, but no space was left in the rear for a utility corridor and no toilets or lavatories have been installed in the cells. There is a toilet in one corner of the cell room.

At the time of inspection a water pipe in one of the cells was leaking badly and the officer stated that prisoners were being taken to the county jail at Poughkeepsie and were not detained in the lockup. The whole interior of the place presented a neglected appearance. Plaster was falling from the ceiling, dirty dishes, bottles and rubbish were strewn about and the sanitary conditions were bad. It was stated that no one is employed to care for the lockup, which was evident.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That a toilet and lavatory of a type approved by the Commission be installed in each cell and the cells moved forward so as to provide a utility corridor in the rear.

That a metal ceiling be installed.

That provision be made for cleaning the lockup and keeping it in a sanitary condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,
Secretary.

TOWN LOCKUP—WINGDALE

DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected October 18, 1917. John Hannan, supervisor, post office Dover Plains; Frank P. Hoag, deputy sheriff and keeper.

This lockup consists of a small detached one-story brick building. It contains two good steel cages and has recently been very much improved. The cages and entire interior have been repainted; the window has been repaired and protected with a screen; the bunks have been furnished with new mattresses; and a new coal stove has been provided.

The lockup was found clean, showing good care, and is now in very good condition. It is seldom used, only once or twice a year I was told. No lodgers are cared for.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

ERIE COUNTY

TOWN LOCKUP—AKRON

Inspected April 21, 1917. George A. Funke, supervisor.

This town and village have under consideration the erection of a municipal building in the near future and propose to provide for a modern lockup. The supervisor stated that a proposition would be submitted to the taxpayers this spring. I informed him of the law which requires the approval by the State Commission of Prisons of plans covering the lockup portion of the proposed building. The erection of such a building would be most commendable. Similar structures have been erected in Depew and various other villages throughout the State.

The present lockup is an insanitary fire trap and should be abandoned as soon as new quarters can be provided. A full description of it appears in former reports of inspection. If an adequate and sanitary lockup is not soon provided I respectfully recommend that the present one be closed in accordance with the provisions of chapter 379 of the laws of 1914.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—ALDEN

ERIE COUNTY

Inspected April 21, 1917.

Alden has a population of about 1,000.

The lockup remains the same as described in former reports of inspection. Briefly, it consists of one barred cage in a rear room of the fire house, a frame structure. It was found in very good condition. An officer is said to be on duty in the building during the night when occupied.

The recommendation contained in a former report has not been complied with. It is again repeated as follows:

That a sink with running water be installed and if possible a sanitary closet.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—ANGOLA

ERIE COUNTY

Inspected April 20, 1917. John Eric, village president.

Angola is a village of about 1,000 inhabitants.

The old lockup has been severely criticised in past years and for some time it has been abandoned. The authorities are now considering the

erection of a new one of fireproof material, large enough to contain the two steel cells now in the old lockup. These cells are 4 ft. x 7 ft. x 7 ft. with square barred tops and fronts.

It is proposed to erect the lockup in the rear of the present fire house which is detached and centrally located. New modern jail toilets and lavatories are to be installed and the lockup rendered light and well ventilated. It will be heated and lighted by natural gas.

Plans and specifications for this new lockup are to be presented to the State Commission of Prisons for approval at an early date.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—BLASDELL

ERIE COUNTY

Inspected April 19, 1917.

The population of Blasdell is about 1,000. It is located near Buffalo and the eastern freight terminals of the Lake Shore, Erie and Pennsylvania railroads. The officer stated that during the past year about 200 persons had been detained in the lockup. We were informed that it is the practice of the railroad authorities to send many persons caught riding freight trains to this lockup for detention. It was stated that as many as twenty-five such persons have been detained at one time. This procedure works a very serious hardship on this small village in the way of providing suitable accommodations. These persons are not residents of Blasdell.

The lockup remains the same as at the time of the former inspection, May 19, 1915. The recommendations contained in that report were as follows, none of which has been complied with:

That the interior of the lockup be kept well painted.

That toilet facilities be installed.

That lodgers be excluded from the cells.

At the time of our visit the lockup showed signs of neglect, and without the proper care and supervision during the night its use as a place of detention should be prohibited. We were informed that persons are frequently locked in the cells in this wooden building and no officer remains in charge all night. Such neglect is a serious menace to human life.

The cell room is narrow and long and is equipped with three latticed cells each containing two bunks. The lockup has electric light and is heated by natural gas. The floor is cement and the ceiling and side walls are of lath and plaster unpainted. The room is light and has window ventilation. There is a faucet with running water in the hose room but it is not accessible to prisoners. The village has no sewer system.

The erection of a new fireproof lockup would be the most satisfactory way of improvement. The foregoing recommendations should at least be complied with and the lockup kept under supervision all night when occupied. One of the cell bunks should be taken out of each cell and the other repaired.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ALLAN I. HOLLOWAY,
Commissioner.
CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

BUFFALO POLICE STATIONS

ERIE COUNTY

TO THE HONORABLE STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS:

Inspection reports of police headquarters and of all the police stations in the city of Buffalo are herewith submitted.

The reports show that all of the precinct stations will be in fairly good condition when the improvements and repairs recommended in the separate inspection reports are made.

Police headquarters are situated in a noisy, antiquated building near the Terrace tracks of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company. The offices of the Police Commissioner, the Detective Bureau, the Identification Bureau, and Electrical Bureau are all in this building. The equipment is very valuable and in constant danger of fire. Several years ago a fire did considerable damage. The management of the Police Department and the supervision over its manifold bureaus and branches have grown to large dimensions in Buffalo and the Department is entitled to modern, fireproof accommodations. The chief of police and the Detective Bureau are at present badly handicapped. New police headquarters are becoming more necessary each year and the proposition should be faced without delay.

We are pleased to note that many of the recommendations made in the last inspection report have been adopted. The detention of mentally deranged suspects in Police Station No. 3, severely condemned in previous reports, has been discontinued and a psychopathic ward has been provided for those unfortunates in the Municipal Hospital. A central police station for women has been established in new Police Station No. 2. Three classifications are made as recommended—cells for drunken and violent women, a separate room with beds for minor offenders, and a room with beds for all other classes of women. This arrangement permits placing the matrons on an eight hour shift and adds to their efficiency and usefulness. The Identification Bureau has also been given more adequate quarters as recommended.

A new signal system has been introduced into stations Nos. 3, 7 and 8, by which patrolmen on their beats can be reached and communicated with in a few minutes and greatly promotes the efficiency of the department.

Since the last inspection report two new modern police stations have been erected—Numbers 2 and 8. These stations are described in the annexed inspection reports and will compare favorably with any of the new stations in the State and are creditable to the city of Buffalo.

All of the stations except Nos. 2 and 8 have the old fashioned flushing automatic closets and no wash basins in the cells. These closets are not the most sanitary and sometimes get out of repair and create a nuisance and are objectionable. All modern jails and police stations, as a means of sanitation and cleanliness, are now required to install separate sanitary closets and wash basins in each cell.

Women janitors are engaged for cleaning the police stations. Some of the work, such as the thorough cleaning of the cells and the washing of large windows, is difficult for them to do and they should have assistance. In New York City prisoners are transferred from the workhouse to assist in cleaning the precinct stations. We advise that an arrangement be made with the county to have prisoners from the penitentiary clean out the cell rooms and wash the windows of the police stations once every week.

We wish to commend the excellent spirit of cooperation which exists between the police department and the county and city probation departments. An exceptional opportunity is presented to the police in their daily contact with the public for helpful work and social assistance along preventive lines in the exercise of personal influence and by admonition and advice without arrest. The opportunity is appreciated and utilized by the Department is evident from the attitude taken and the opinions expressed by the chief of police, inspectors and captains.

The captains of the precinct stations complain that they have not adequate and suitable files and cases for their records and books and that the records lie around in the dust and are stacked in the attics of the police stations.

Lodgers are not given sleeping accommodations in the Buffalo police stations. They are sent to the County Lodging House which is a modern and well conducted institution where their clothing is fumigated, they are required to bathe, and separate beds are provided.

It is several years since the police stations were repaired and painted. Many of the cell rooms are badly defaced. The interior of most of the police stations need painting and some of them need repairs, as is pointed out in the annexed inspection reports.

During the year 1916, 35,144 persons were placed under arrest in Buffalo—32,586 males and 2,558 females.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

First. That a modern fireproof police headquarters with adequate accommodations for the various bureaus be provided.

Second. That No. 4 police station be renovated and the cell room made light and sanitary.

Third. That electric lights be installed in all the police stations.

Fourth. That jail wash basins be placed in the cells of all the police stations and modern sanitary jail closets be substituted in the stations for the old fashioned automatic flushing iron closets.

Fifth. That the interior of all the police stations except Nos. 2, 8 and 12 be repainted, the cell rooms to be painted preferably with white paint, and repairs made as indicated in the separate inspection reports.

Sixth. That prisoners from the penitentiary be used to assist the janitresses in cleaning the police stations.

Seventh. That suitable files and cases for filing and preserving records be furnished to each police station.

It gives us pleasure to commend the city council and the superintendent of police for the general good condition and state of efficiency of the Police Department and equipment.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

ALLAN I. HOLLOWAY,

Commissioners.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS AND STATION No. 1—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Inspected April 20, 1917. John Martin, chief of police.

Police Headquarters and Station No. 1 occupy an old three-story brick building, corner of Franklin and Seneca streets. The interior arrangement has been fully described in previous reports of inspection and remains in substantially the same condition.

The upper floor provides accommodations for offices of Commissioner, Chief of Police, detective bureau with five detention cells, bureau of identification with full Bertillon equipment, electrical bureau, headquarters for patrol telegraph and dispatcher, and pawn shop records. There is also a large detention room for females and matron's quarters adjoining. The only females detained here at the present time are those arrested in the First and Third precincts during the day. They are removed at night and with all others under arrest are detained at the central detention quarters for women in the Second precinct.

This old, non-fireproof structure, located as it is, in close proximity to the railroad, and its lack of modern arrangement is decidedly objectionable for police headquarters in a first-class city. Buffalo has a well organized and efficient police force. Ancient, dark and cramped quarters do not instill a maximum of incentive for efficiency and pride. The building contains expensive and intricate electrical equipment, Bertillon and other valuable records, the safety and proper care of which cannot be too adequately regarded.

It has been suggested that the old high school building, which is at present unused, would make excellent headquarters for the police and fire departments.

STATION No. 1

George J. Ward, captain in charge.

The number of arrests in this precinct during 1916 was 7,726 males and 364 females. This station and jail occupy the first floor and basement of Police Headquarters building. There are four steel cells with open barred fronts facing the windows on the first floor separated by a partition from twelve cells on the same floor placed back to back, six facing the windows and six facing a blank wall; and in the basement there are sixteen similar cells, eight of which face the windows and eight a blank wall. Those facing the walls are dark. All cells are furnished with wooden bunks and automatic flushing closets. Each department has a lavatory. The detention room for females held during the day on the second floor is provided with beds, modern toilet facilities and bath. A kitchen fully equipped is maintained on the first floor and inmates are given food at meal times.

A fair state of cleanliness prevailed in all these detention rooms, but the interior should be painted a light color and the windows washed. Modern sanitary closets and wash basins should be installed in the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

SECOND PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Located South Division near Jefferson streets.

Inspected April 20, 1917. John M. Lynch, captain in charge.

This is a new station house constructed in accordance with the plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons and is a credit to the city. The building is a two-story and basement detached pressed brick structure, fireproof, and was found in excellent condition throughout. The main floor contains the offices and men's cell room with fourteen modern steel cells placed back to back with utility corridor between, and facing four large windows. There are seven additional steel cells in the basement to be used in case of overflow, also a tramp room which is not in use. Each cell has an automatic flushing toilet with integral seat, also sanitary wash basin operated by means of a push button. In the corridor is a deep slop sink provided with hot and cold water. The floors are of concrete composition properly drained.

On the second floor are dormitory and locker rooms, matrons' quarters and jail for women. There are three steel cells facing windows and are equipped the same as the men's cells. In the same room are five white enamel iron beds furnished with good bed clothing. There is also a smaller room with two beds which is used for the separate detention of first offenders. These quarters are provided with gas ranges and toilet facilities. A matron is on duty at all times.

The building is lighted by electricity and heated by steam.

This station house is similar to the new one in the Eighth precinct. At present it is used as a central detention station for all the women arrested in the city except those arrested during the day in the first and third precincts, who are held at police headquarters.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

THIRD PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Located on Pearl street near Chippewa street.

Inspected April 17, 1917. Charles M. Miller, captain in charge.

This station house and jail remain in much the same condition as described in the last report of inspection dated March 27, 1915. It has, however, been relieved of undesirable features—the detention of females and mentally deranged persons under observation in quarters unsuitable for such purpose. Females are now housed at the new station in the second precinct and the insane are cared for at the psychopathic ward of the municipal hospital.

The men's jail consists of twelve cells placed back to back facing large windows and are each provided with wooden bunk and automatic flushing toilet. There is a lavatory with hot and cold water in both corridors.

This station house was built in 1878 and has never been furnished with electric lights. These are much needed, both in the jail and offices which latter are very dark on account of the nearness to the station house to adjoining buildings. A few ancient gas burners furnish the light and are entirely inadequate and inconvenient.

A modern signal system has been recently installed in this precinct which very materially increases the efficiency of the department. Such a system is being installed in two other precincts at a total cost of \$60,000.

The number of arrests in this precinct during 1916 was 4,908.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That electric lights be installed.
2. That the interior of the jail and cells be painted a light color.
3. That modern sanitary jail closets and wash basins be installed in each cell.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

FOURTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Located Sycamore and Ash streets.

Inspected April 19, 1917. John Burfeind, captain in charge.

The number of arrests in this precinct during 1916 was 1,953.

This station house is a two and one-half story brick building in fair state of repair. The jail was found in bad condition, being very dark, the plaster falling from the ceiling and the cells and corridors infested with cockroaches and bedbugs. As is always the case where darkness prevails in jails vermin thrive and dirt accumulates because it is not seen. There are no electric lights, as is true in most of the station houses of the city. A few common gas jets (some without tips) furnish the only light by night, and during the day a minimum of sunlight enters the windows on one side. A building has been erected on the adjoining lot very close to the jail windows. The cells face blank walls. They are furnished with automatic flushing toilets and wooden bunks. In the near future a new station will be needed.

The last report of inspection contained the recommendation "that a steel ceiling should be installed and the whole interior including the cells should be painted with a waterproof white enamel paint, particularly on account of the darkened condition." This was not complied with. In addition, two or three windows might be installed in the partition separating the jail from the reserve room, which would materially increase the light.

Only male adults are detained at this station house.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That electric lights be installed.
2. That windows be installed between the jail and reserve room.
3. That a steel ceiling be installed over the corridors.
4. That the whole station house be renovated, the interior of the jail painted white and the vermin exterminated.
5. That modern sanitary jail closets and washbasins be installed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

FIFTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Inspected April 18, 1917. James Highland, captain in charge.

Located at West Delevan avenue and Greenwood street.

The number of arrests in this precinct during 1916 was 633. The precinct is largely residential and comparatively few arrests occur.

This station house is a two-story pressed brick building, erected in more recent years than many of the down-town stations. It was found in good condition except that general renovation is needed.

There are two cell rooms, one containing eight and the other three steel cells. Four of the cells face the windows and are light, and these are used mostly. The others face blank walls and are rather dark. Iron automatic flushing toilets are used and some of them were in a rusty, corroded condition. Modern full-flushing jail toilets would be a decided improvement. There are no electric lights.

The jail was in a fairly clean condition. Only six prisoners are detained. Persons suffering with delirium tremens or insanity are taken at once to the psychopathic ward at the municipal hospital.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That electric lights be installed.
2. That the entire station house be renovated.
3. That filing cases be installed for the proper care of records.
4. That modern sanitary jail closets and wash basins be installed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

SIXTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Located at 1446 Main street.

Inspected April 18, 1917. Timothy W. Collins, captain in charge.

The number of arrests in this precinct during 1916 was 538.

This is a three-story brick station house and was found in the same condition as described in the last report of inspection. The jail portion was originally a school house said to have been built eighty years ago. The old wooden wainscotting still remains and affords a breeding place for vermin. There are no electric lights, and I was informed that the erection of a building this season at one side of the station would exclude most of the light. This precinct would seem to be in need of a new station house. In the meantime it should be renovated and everything possible done to render it as light and sanitary as possible.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That electric lights be installed.
2. That the whole interior be thoroughly renovated and painted, and that white enamel paint be used in the jail.

3. That the wainscoting in the jail be removed and that portion cemented.

4. That modern full-flushing jail closets and wash basins be installed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG.

Inspector.

SEVENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Located 355 Louisiana street, near Elk street.

Inspected April 19, 1917. John S. Marnon, captain in charge.

The number of arrests in this precinct during 1916 was 1,239.

This is a large old two-story brick station house in fair state of repair. Like most of the other precinct stations it has large dormitories which are no longer used to any extent. It was stated that during the year 100 tons of coal were required to heat this building.

The jail occupies a detached building in the rear and consists of ten steel cells arranged so as to face the windows, four in number. Each cell has a wooden bunk and an iron automatic flushing toilet. Electric lights have never been installed and the interior of the jail presented a dingy appearance. It should be painted white and an adequate supply of hot water provided.

A new signal system is being installed the same as in the Third and Eighth precincts. By means of this device all the officers on their beat can be reached in a few moments.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That electric lights be installed.
2. That modern sanitary jail closets and wash basins be installed.
3. That the station be renovated and the interior of the jail painted a light color, preferably white enamel.
4. That the jail be supplied with hot water.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

EIGHTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Located Filmore street near Broadway.

Inspected April 19, 1917. Jeremiah O'Brien, captain in charge.

The total number of arrests in this precinct during 1916 was 3,678.

This is a new station house similar to the Second and was completed in accordance with the plans as approved by the State Commission of Prisons, and is a credit to the city. It is a two-story and basement detached pressed brick structure, fireproof and was found in excellent condition. There is also a fireproof garage on the site used for the patrol automobile.

The jail portion consists of eighteen modern steel cells placed back to back with utility corridor and facing four large windows. Each cell has an automatic flushing toilet with integral seat, also sanitary wash basin operated by means of a push button. There is also a large ventilator leading through to the roof. There are no cells in the basement. There is a large room which was intended for lodgers but is unused.

On the second floor are dormitories, lockers, etc., and a large detention room with three cells for females. As women arrested in this pre-

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cinct are taken to the second precinct station this cell room is not used except occasionally for the better class of males whom it is desired to keep separate. The building has composition flooring throughout and was clean and in excellent condition.

The building is lighted by electricity and heated by steam.

The officers expressed pride and satisfaction with these new station houses, and are looking forward to the time when there will be similar ones in all the precincts.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

NINTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Located at Seneca and Babcock streets.

Inspected April 18, 1917. Edward Forrestel, captain in charge.

The number of arrests in this precinct thus far this year was 291.

This is an old two-story brick structure erected in 1875. The jail portion is in the rear and consists of eight steel cells with central corridor arrangement. The entrance to the cells is from this corridor. The backs are of round steel bars and there are several large windows on either side, rendering the jail fairly well lighted and ventilated. Each cell has a wooden bunk and automatic flushing closet. There is a sink with hot and cold water in the corridor. No electric lights have ever been installed. The room is heated by steam and lighted by gas.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That electric lights be installed.
2. That the interior be painted a light color.
3. That modern sanitary jail closets and wash basins be installed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

TENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Located at Niagara street near Jersey.

Inspected April 17, 1917. Edward Simon, captain in charge.

The number of arrests in this precinct during the year 1916 was 584.

This station house is a large two-story brick building in good state of repair. The interior, however, is dark and is in need of renovating. The jail portion is the best part of the building. It consists of twelve steel cells placed back to back with round barred fronts facing four large windows on each side and there are two additional windows in one end. Each cell has an automatic flushing toilet and wooden bunk. There are no electric lights. A few common gas jets along the walls are used. The ceiling is of steel and the floor cement. A fair state of cleanliness prevailed. There is a sink with hot and cold water in the corridor, also hose for flushing.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That modern sanitary jail closets and wash basins be installed.
2. That the whole interior of the station house be painted.
3. That electric lights be installed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

ELEVENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Located at Broadway and Bailey avenue.

Inspected April 18, 1917. Michael Morrissey, captain in charge.

The number of arrests in this precinct during 1916 was 1,451.

This station house is a two-story brick building in fair condition. The jail is in the rear and contains ten steel cells placed back to back, facing large windows. Each cell has a wooden bunk and automatic flushing closet. There is a sink with hot and cold water in the corridor. The floor is of composition cement and the ceiling steel. There are no electric lights. The jail was found in a clean condition but should be repainted.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That electric lights be installed.
2. That the interior of the jail be painted a light color.
3. That modern sanitary jail closets and wash basins be installed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

TWELFTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Located corner Genesee street and Parade avenue.

Inspected April 18, 1917. George Kress, captain in charge.

The total number of arrests in this precinct during the year 1916 was 909.

This station house was built in 1912 and is modern. It is a two-story detached pressed brick structure with jail in the rear of the offices. There are ten steel cells arranged on the central corridor plan. The rears which are towards the windows are of round bars and consequently the cells are light and well ventilated. Each cell has a white enameled automatic flushing toilet and smooth oak bunk. In the corridors are two deep vitreous slop sinks with hot and cold water. A smooth composition flooring is used throughout the building.

On the second floor are dormitories, lockers, and quarters intended for the detention of females with rooms for matrons. As all females arrested in this precinct are taken to the Second precinct station house, these rooms are vacant. The building has electric light and steam heat.

This station house was found in excellent condition. At the time of construction the plans were not submitted to the State Commission of Prisons until after the work was completed and sanitary full-flushing jail closets and wash basins were omitted and should be installed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

THIRTEENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Located at Austin and Joslyn streets.

Inspected April 17, 1917. William Cruss, captain in charge.

The number of arrests in this precinct during 1916 was 1,658.

This station house is a two-story brick building in fair condition. The jail consists of a large cell room with eight steel cells and a small room with three cells. All the cells face blank walls instead of toward the sides containing large windows. It was suggested in the last re-

port of inspection that the cells be turned around so as to face the windows. This could be done by removing two of the cells.

Each cell has a wooden bunk and iron hopper closet with automatic flush. Most of the toilets were corroded and in bad condition. There is a sink with hot and cold water in the corridor. The floor is cement and the ceiling steel. Some of the floors in the offices are badly worn and might be covered with composition flooring. Bookcases for the proper care of books and records are badly needed. At present such records lie about on shelves covered with dust, or piled on the floor in the attic.

There are no electric lights.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Turn the cells around, facing the windows.
2. Install electric lights.
3. Install modern full-flushing jail closets and wash basins.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

FOURTEENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Located at 2833 Main street.

Inspected April 18, 1917. James E. Short, captain in charge.

The number of arrests in this precinct during 1916 was 422.

This station house was originally a school building. It is a two-story brick structure in very good condition. The jail is in the rear and consists of sixteen steel cells placed back to back facing large windows. Each cell is provided with a wooden bunk and automatic flushing closet. On one side the toilets are in good condition; the others are poor and should be replaced. There is a sink with hot and cold water in the corridor. The floor is of composition cement and was clean. There are no electric lights.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That electric lights be installed.
2. That modern sanitary closets and wash basins be installed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector

VILLAGE LOCKUP—DEPEW

ERIE COUNTY

Inspected April 20, 1917.

Depew is a growing village with a population of about 5,000.

The lockup is located in the basement of the Village Hall which is an excellent pressed brick building. The basement is about one-half above grade, is light and said to be quite free from dampness.

The lockup is divided into three departments; a room with four modern steel cells for men; a detention room furnished with two iron beds, toilet and lavatory for women and juveniles; and a room provided with several wooden bunks, lavatory and sanitary closet for lodgers.

The number of arrests during the past year was 145 males and females. A great many lodgers are housed.

As suggested in the last report of inspection, the cells have been turned around so as to form a utility corridor for the plumbing and broad corridor in front of the cells. This is a decided improvement.

The cells and interior have been painted white. Each cell has a wooden bunk, sanitary closet and wash basin. The lockup has electric light, steam heat and is under the supervision of an officer both day and night.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—HAMBURG

ERIE COUNTY

Visited April 19, 1917.

The population of Hamburg is about 2,800.

The old lockup has been severely criticised in previous reports of inspection and recently the village officials took up with the State Commission of Prisons the matter of constructing a new lockup.

The municipality owns a desirable site and it is proposed to erect a detached fireproof building of sufficient size to contain three modern steel cells and a vault for public records. The cells are to be provided with sanitary facilities of approved type and the building is to be heated and lighted by natural gas.

The village authorities with whom we conferred with regard to the plans, etc., expressed a desire for the cooperation of the Commission and also wish to comply with every reasonable requirement.

The records indicate that 54 arrests were made during the past year, eleven of whom were detained in the lockup over night. We were credibly informed that the arrest of a woman requiring detention is a rare occurrence and that the authorities do not intend to use the lockup for females or juveniles.

Plans for the proposed new lockup are to be submitted to the Commission for approval at an early date.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ALLAN I. HOLLOWAY,

Commissioner.

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—KENMORE

ERIE COUNTY

Inspected April 18, 1917. E. W. Johnson, village clerk.

Kenmore is located a few miles from Buffalo and has a population of about 1,800, and is said to be growing rapidly. The lockup is located in the fire house which is a two-story wooden building. It was fully described in previous reports of inspection and remains the same except that the cells have been painted white.

There are two very small steel cells built in one side of the hose room. They are 3 ft. 9 in. by 6 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 6 in., each provided with a wooden bunk and mattress and an old iron closet. There are also two small toilet rooms adjoining. The hose room has five full sized windows.

At the time of inspection the cells were in a dirty condition. I was credibly informed that the lockup is used for lodgers and that the township also uses it to a considerable extent, such prisoners locked up by town constables being left in this fire trap without supervision during the night. A nightwatchman is employed who is said to have the building in charge when there are village prisoners.

The village has a municipal building and an excellent site in the rear on which could be erected a modern fireproof lockup. It was

stated that such a proposition had been submitted to the taxpayers and voted down.

The present lockup is both inadequate and insanitary, besides being a menace to human life in case of fire. A new lockup seems to be needed. If the proper steps are not promptly taken which will provide a suitable lockup, it is recommended that the authorities of Kenmore be cited to show cause why the present one should not be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

CITY JAIL—LACKAWANNA

ERIE COUNTY

Inspected April 20, 1917. Ray B. Gilson, chief of police.

This jail and police headquarters were fully described in the last report of inspection. The arrangement is modern and equipment complete. The cells and detention rooms have toilet facilities and the men's department has a shower bath. All parts of the jail are light and well ventilated and an excellent state of cleanliness prevailed.

The record of the chief of police is complete in every detail and indicated the number of arrests and lodgers housed during the year 1916 as follows: Males, 2,052; females, 216; juveniles, 117; lodgers, 2,155.

Recently a gymnasium and pool table for the officers have been installed.

This is one of the most modern and best equipped police stations and jails found in any of the smaller cities of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—LANCASTER

ERIE COUNTY

Inspected April 20, 1917. John L. Staeber, supervisor.

The population of Lancaster at present is said to be about 6,000.

The old lockup is located in the basement of the town hall and has been fully described in former reports of inspection. Since the last inspection all locks have been removed, also the grated entrance door, and the authorities claim that it is no longer used for the detention of persons under arrest but is occupied to some extent by lodgers during the winter. Persons arrested are taken to Depew or Buffalo for detention. It is estimated that about fifty arrests per year are made.

The town owns a site which seems suitable for a lockup, but it was stated that the plans which were prepared last year for such new building were too elaborate and the estimate received was \$10,000. For that reason it was decided to abandon the lockup entirely.

Apparently a lockup is desired by the authorities and is needed. Modern lockups have been constructed in other places, Gowanda for instance, for two or three thousand dollars. The principal objection made with reference to the present location of the lockup is that a public library and reading room is maintained in the building and that the lockup in the basement has been considered objectionable because of vile language and disturbances frequently occurring.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

CITY JAIL—TONAWANDA

ERIE COUNTY

Inspected April 18, 1917. Arthur F. Ellicott, chief of police.

This jail, police headquarters and city court were recently installed in what was formerly the Odd Fellows Temple, a two-story and basement brick structure, now owned by the Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank. Plans and specifications for the jail portion were approved by the State Commission of Prisons.

The men's cell room occupies a large, high room, formerly the stage of the auditorium. It has a cement floor, properly drained, and plastered walls. The room has five large windows and is extremely light and seems to be well ventilated. Five steel cells formerly in use in the old jail were installed, facing the windows, and each is provided with a full-flushing toilet with integral seat, operated by push button, also a wash basin with running water. Three of the old plate cells were remodeled so as to make two of the standard size, 5 ft. by 7 ft. by 7 ft. These have open fronts of round bars and latticed tops. The other three are latticed cells 5 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 6 in. These are not the cells specified and it is claimed that their use was not intended, but owing to the high price of new ones these were installed temporarily and if found unsatisfactory they will later be replaced with modern cells. Each cell has a steel bunk with waterproof mattress.

The detention rooms for women, minors and lodgers are in the basement. This is about half above grade and was light and seemed free from dampness. Each department has a toilet and lavatory, two or more windows, gas, electric light, and steam heat. The lodgers' room has a long wooden sleeping bench. The room for women and the room for juveniles have not yet been furnished. Iron beds are to be installed and the room for women is to have one cell with toilet facilities similar to the men's cells. The plumbing is already installed and it was stated that the balance of the work would be attended to later in the season.

The number of arrests during the past year was 383 men, 7 women, 2 boys, and 360 lodgers were housed.

When entirely completed this will make an excellent city jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—WILLIAMSVILLE

ERIE COUNTY

Inspected April 18, 1917.

The population of Williamsville is about 1,300.

This village has a municipal building, a two-story stone structure in excellent condition. The basement, which is about two-thirds above grade, is used for the storage of some of the fire apparatus and the lockup was installed in a rear corner. There are two latticed steel cells in a small room just large enough to enter. This room is formed by a plain board partition and there seems to be no good reason why it should not be twice as large, as there is ample vacant space in the basement. This matter was discussed in detail in the last report of inspection dated May 20, 1915, but none of the suggestions contained therein has been complied with.

The cell room is very dark, having only one small window in the rear, and there are no toilet facilities or running water in this room. It is heated by natural gas, but this is said to be inadequate in cold weather as there is no other heater in the basement, the floors above being heated with stoves. There is a toilet room adjacent to the lockup and by removing the partition this could be taken in the cell room, which should

be otherwise enlarged. The window should also be enlarged and another one installed. The partitions should be of fireproof material and the ceiling metal. The whole interior of the lockup, including the cells, should be painted a light color, preferably white enamel. The basement is lighted by electricity.

With these suggested changes, which would involve a small expenditure, the lockup would be greatly improved. I was credibly informed that only a small number of arrests occur but that a considerable number of lodgers were cared for in the lockup. Lodgers should be excluded from the cells and if there is occasion for the detention of a woman a room might be fitted up elsewhere in the building for this class.

Recommendation: That the lockup be remodeled as outlined in the foregoing and plans for same submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

ESSEX COUNTY

TOWN LOCKUP—CROWN POINT

Inspected March 22, 1917. R. E. Murdock, supervisor.

This lockup remains in all respects the same as described in former reports. It consists of two good steel cells in a small frame building near the main highway at what is known as the Center. The lockup is kept well painted inside and out and was found in a clean condition, light and well ventilated. The steel bunks are furnished with some good bedding and the lockup is heated with a wood stove when there is an inmate. Crown Point is a scattered hamlet not laid out in streets. There is no liquor license and the town officials feel that the lockup at present is sufficient for their needs. There is a water main passing some little distance from the lockup, but it was stated that owing to the severe winters it would not be practical to install toilet facilities.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—KEESEVILLE

ESSEX COUNTY

Inspection August 22, 1917. Rufus Prescott, village president.

Keeseville is an incorporated village with a population of about 1,800. The lockup, which is located in a rear room of a brick fire house, contains two steel cells with running water, bunk, mattress, pillow, and blanket. It was in practically the same condition as at the time of the last inspection.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

LOCKUP—MINEVILLE

ESSEX COUNTY

Inspected March 23, 1917.

This lockup is the property of the Witherbee-Sherman mining corporation. It has been fully described in former reports. The officer in

charge stated that about 200 arrests had been made during the past year. It is also claimed that the type of foreigners now coming to this place for employment in the mines is inferior and more or less troublesome.

The lockup consists of three latticed steel cells in a small fireproof building erected for the purpose. Each cell has two bunks and some bedding. The building has electric light, steam heat, and is light and well ventilated. There are a toilet and sink with running water in the corridor.

Apparently there is need for a separate room for females and the better class of males and lodgers. Two men charged with fighting were in custody at the time of inspection, about 11 A. M. It was stated that as high as eight have been detained over night, and occasionally it has been necessary to detain a woman which is in violation of law should a man be held at the same time. One of the bunks should be removed from each cell and a toilet and wash basin installed therein. The condition of the men usually detained would seem to warrant the use of waterproof mattresses which can be washed, as it is impossible to keep ordinary bedding fit for use.

The company maintains a hospital and it is fair to state that men who are ill or meet with injury are humanely treated.

RECOMMENDATIONS

First. That the lockup be enlarged so as to provide at least two additional rooms.

Second. Remove the second bunk from each cell and install a modern jail closet and wash basin.

Third. Provide waterproof mattresses or other suitable bedding which can be kept in a sanitary condition.

Plans and specifications for improvements should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—PORT HENRY

ESSEX COUNTY

Inspected March 23, 1917.

This lockup was remodeled during 1915 and the plans for same were approved by the State Commission of Prisons. It was fully described in the last report of inspection and was found in good condition.

There are four steel cells in the men's jail on the first floor. Each is furnished with a self-flushing toilet with wooden seat, lavatory, steel bunk, and bedding. This room has two large windows in front of the cells.

On the second floor is a large room for women, juveniles, or the better class of adult males. This is furnished with two cot beds, two chairs, toilet, and lavatory. It has four windows with no bars or screens. All the windows have non-transparent glass.

The floors are of smooth cement, properly drained. The interior of the lockup is fireproof well painted a light color. The cells should also be painted with light instead of black paint.

There is a large room in the rear of the cell room which would be satisfactory for lodgers and should be fitted up with bunks or benches and used for this purpose. At present this class is allowed to occupy the cells, a practice which should not be tolerated.

The justice's record indicated that about 200 arrests were made during 1916. The officer estimated that about 25 lodgers had been housed during the winter.

RECOMMENDATIONS

First. Exclude lodgers from the cells. Use the rear room for this purpose.

Second. Bar the windows in the lockup, especially on the second floor.

Third. Paint the cells a light color.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—TICONDEROGA

ESSEX COUNTY

Inspected March 22, 1917. M. Y. Ferris, village president.

This lockup was recently remodeled in accordance with plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons. It is located in the rear portion of the fire station, which is a three-story brick building centrally located. The lockup is easily accessible, having independent outer entrances, and consists of a room with two modern cells, 5 ft. by 7 ft. by 7 ft., and a separate detention room 6 ft. 6 in. by 11 ft. for females, minors, or the better class of males.

The cells have open fronts of round bars facing two windows and a transom, all at a considerable height from the floor and barred. There is also a metal ventilating tube placed in a vertical position along the front wall leading to the outside. This department is light and well ventilated. Each cell is furnished with a toilet and lavatory, also steel bunk with mattresses and quilts.

The detention room has a toilet and lavatory, but no bed has as yet been installed. This room, like the cell room, has a fireproof interior of concrete and has one large window and transom, barred, affording excellent sunlight and ventilation.

The floors are of smooth cement, properly drained. The ceiling is metal. There is an electric light in each department and one over each entrance outside.

This is an excellent lockup, but it is to be regretted that a different type of closet with tank flush, as recommended by the Commission, was not installed. The ones in use are of enameled iron with integral seat and push pin flush which simply opens a valve in the water mains. The flush has already been found inadequate and will doubtless prove to be unsatisfactory as has been the case in every jail where this type of toilet has been used.

The number of arrests since January 1, 1917, was 24; and about 15 lodgers have been housed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—WILLSBORO

ESSEX COUNTY

Inspected March 22, 1917.

This lockup has been described in detail in former reports of inspection. Willsboro is a small, no-license hamlet and apparently there is little use for a lockup, there having been only one person detained during the past year.

At the time this lockup was previously visited it bore evidence of neglect and disuse and the authorities were cited to show cause at the February meeting of the State Commission of Prisons why it should not be closed. The town officials did not appear in response to the citation,

but later forwarded a communication stating that the lockup had been placed in a sanitary condition and requested that it be not closed, as it is situated upon leased ground and reverts to the owner when it ceases to be used as a lockup. This letter was received the day following the meeting of the Commission at which the lockup was ordered closed.

This lockup consists of two stone cells, 6 ft. by 8 ft. by 9 ft., constructed so as to form one side of a small one-story building otherwise of wooden construction. The room toward which the cells face has four large windows, is well ceiled and painted, has two electric lights, and is heated with a wood stove. This room is used for board meetings. The cells have no windows but the doors are of oak slats set well apart. One cell is used for the storage of wood and the other is furnished with a wooden bunk, and a supply of good bedding was hanging in the room. The place has no water or sewer systems.

It is the judgment of your inspector that if this lockup receives proper care and is kept under supervision when occupied it will afford habitable quarters for the very few inmates detained.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CHATEAUGAY

Inspected August 25, 1917. C. H. Dowd, village president.

Chateaugay is an incorporated village of about 1,050 inhabitants. The lockup is in the basement of the town hall, a two-story and basement brick structure. The basement has a concrete floor and is largely above ground, so the lockup is well ventilated and light. It is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

There are two latticed steel cells with solid partitions between. Each cell is equipped with a bunk with mattress, pillow and blanket, an automatic flushing closet, and a faucet with running water. The town is no-license and arrests are comparatively few.

At the time of inspection a prisoner was occupying one of the cells. He complained of the insanitary condition of the toilets which were dirty and showed lack of care. No one in the building could be found with a key to the lockup and there were no officers nearby. I finally located a key at a lunch wagon some distance from the town hall where it had been left by an officer who was out of the village. The interior of the building is of wooden construction and had a fire occurred the prisoner might have perished before a key could have been located.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the toilets be cleaned and kept in proper sanitary condition.

That the lockup be given constant supervision when occupied to guard against the danger of fire.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—MALONE

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Inspected August 25, 1917. George Bedon, village president.

This lockup remains in practically the same condition as described in the last report of inspection in August, 1916, except that one of the toilets which was broken at that time has been repaired. The depart-

ment for males on the first floor of the fire station contains three steel cells equipped with bunks with waterproof mattresses, toilet, and running water. It is well lighted and ventilated and was clean. There is a room for women and juveniles on the second floor with cot bed, toilet, and lavatory. The old lockup in the basement affords a lodging place for tramps.

The number of arrests averages about one a day. Liquor will not be sold in the village after October 1st.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

TOWN LOCKUP—SARANAC LAKE

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Inspected June 11, 1917. William H. Moore, supervisor.

This lockup, which is on the first floor of the town hall, a two-story frame structure, has two departments, one for males and one for females, and has been described in former reports. It was clean and showed evidence of good care. Police headquarters is on the same floor across the hall and the lockup is said to have supervision when occupied.

The moving picture exhibition on the floor above has been discontinued.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—SARANAC LAKE

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Inspected August 5, 1917. Isaiah Fosburg, chief of police.

The village jail is situated on the ground floor of a large three-story wooden building. The upper floor was formerly used as a moving picture theater, but has been vacated since the last inspection report. The village authorities should not in the future permit this use of the building, since it greatly increases the danger of fire. The basement contains a printing shop in which inflammable materials are in use.

The men's cell room is about 20 feet square and has three cells, each $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 7 by 7 feet. A sanitary closet and wash basin are in the cell room. Adjoining the men's cell room is a women's cell room about 5 by 20 feet. Both of the cell rooms are well lighted and ventilated.

This lockup has been severely criticised in former inspection reports, on account of danger from fire, and the authorities of Saranac Lake have been warned never to keep prisoners locked up without an officer on guard. An officer was placed on guard during the night but was reported withdrawn after the removal of the moving picture theater. This was a serious mistake and prisoners confined at night without guard are in constant danger. The building is very combustible, heated by stoves and the materials used by the printing shop in the basement under the lockup add to the menace of fire.

It is recommended:

That an officer be on guard when prisoners are confined in the lockup or the lockup be removed to a fireproof building.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

FULTON COUNTY

CITY JAIL—GLOVERSVILLE

Inspected March 30, 1917.

This jail remains the same as described in former reports of inspections. It occupies a small two-story brick building in the rear of the city hall. The interior is lined with sheet iron and the first floor is cement, rendering the building nearly fireproof. There are three steel cells for men and a lodgers' room on the first floor and three wooden cells for females and minors on the second floor.

The cells are without sanitary facilities, but there is a toilet and sink in the corridor on the first floor and a toilet on the second floor. The cells are furnished with bunks and some bedding which was in very good condition. The floors were clean but the windows were badly in need of washing. The jail has electric light and steam heat.

Considering that Gloversville is a prosperous city with about 23,000 population, a larger and more modern jail would seem to be needed, as the present one is below the average in the State. It was built when the city was much smaller and in size and equipment resembles many of the village and town lockups.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That a toilet and lavatory of an approved type be installed in each cell.

That an additional window be installed on the first floor.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

CITY JAIL—JOHNSTOWN

FULTON COUNTY

Inspected March 30, 1917.

The jail remains the same as described in previous reports of inspection. It was clean, showing good care. It has been condemned as insanitary, inadequate and not properly located. Plans for improvements to this jail were presented to the State Commission of Prisons in January, 1917, but were disapproved with the suggestion that the matter be given further consideration. Since that time nothing seems to have materialized.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

GENESEE COUNTY

CITY JAIL—BATAVIA

Inspected December 21, 1917. William F. Haitz, mayor; Andrew McCulley, chief of police. The total police force of the city is 12.

The population of Batavia is about 13,000.

The number of arrests from January 1, 1917, to date of inspection was 1,052, of which 196 were for violation of the traffic law and the of-

fenders were not locked up. Not over 15 women were arrested during the present year, the chief stated.

This is a comparatively new jail. It has a room for witnesses, one for women and one for juveniles, besides the regular men's jail. Each of these rooms has a toilet and wash basin adjacent. The jail for men has six modern steel cells equipped with bunks, toilets, and stationary wash basins. There is also a lodgers' room directly over the men's jail, which has 16 bunks, two toilets, two wash basins, and a shower bath. There have been 508 lodgers since January 1st. Prisoners are fed if in custody at meal time and are furnished with spring water for drinking as the city water is not considered potable. This will soon be corrected as a new filtration plant is nearly completed.

The principal jail is considered fireproof. In police headquarters in the same building there is always an officer on duty.

The jail was clean throughout and in commendable condition except the toilets which showed neglect and were badly stained. They should have better care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—LeROY

GENESEE COUNTY

Inspected May 24, 1917. Daniel J. O'Shea, village president. This lockup consists of two flat barred steel cages, 7 ft. by 4 ft. by 7 ft. placed in one of the rear corners of the truck room of the village fire department in the village hall, a modern, two-story brick and concrete structure.

Each cage contains a steel bunk and a bucket enclosed in a covered receptacle. The bunks are provided with mattresses and comfortables. The bedding was in excellent condition.

The village has both water and sewerage systems, and electric lights.

Cages placed in a room like this, which is accessible to the firemen at all times and to the general public most of the time, are not proper places of detention. The above mentioned cages were moved from the old lockup, which was closed by an order of the State Commission of Prisons on January 24, 1915. The plan of removal was never submitted to or approved by the Commission.

The room in the old wooden shack which formerly contained the cages is now used as a lodging place for tramps.

There are three ways—perhaps more—by which a lockup could be provided for this village:

First. Construct a brick or concrete building on the site where the old lockup building stands, which could contain a proper lockup and also be used for other village purposes.

Second. Construct a larger building, which could be used for the purposes mentioned above and also portions of it rented for other uses.

Third. Place the lockup in the basement of the present village building. There are two rooms in this basement, one in the corner of the building, 18 ft. 9 in. by 9 ft. 5 in. and another adjoining room 13 ft. 8 in. by 13 ft.; both rooms have ceilings 8 ft. 4 in. high. The corner room contains two windows and the other one. All the windows are 3 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 6 in. The floors are of smooth finished concrete. Both rooms open into the hallway in the rear of the building, which can be reached by a stairway opening out of doors in the rear of the building. There are three objections to the last mentioned plan:

1. That although the rooms are dry and fairly well lighted, they should not be used for jail purposes unless the windows were enlarged and "areas" of good size excavated in front of them.

2. That rooms can only be reached by a stairway of considerable

length and officers always find it difficult to handle intoxicated prisoners on stairways. If the plan is adopted, an outside stairway would be quite essential.

3. The village hall is very prominently located. It is placed on one of the most slightly corners in the village; residences are near it on two sides and a church in the immediate vicinity. The former lockup was centrally located on a side street.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA

Inspector.

GREENE COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—TANNERSVILLE

Inspected August 30, 1917.

This village has a normal population of about 750 and is located in the Catskill mountains. During the summer the population is considerably increased.

The lockup is located on the basement floor of the municipal building which is a two-story and basement frame structure, with an exterior of galvanized iron. There are two latticed steel cages in a good sized room situated adjacent to quarters in the building occupied as a private residence. Each cage is provided with a steel bunk, mattress, blankets and iron bucket. The cell bottoms are steel, but the whole interior of the building is wood making the lockup a fire trap unless carefully guarded when occupied. The room is heated by a coal range, has electric light and in the adjoining apartments are toilet facilities and running water. The lockup has two full sized windows.

It would be a decided improvement to extend the plumbing to the lockup and install a sanitary closet and stationary wash basin with the village water in at least one of the cells; the same is recommended.

The number of arrests averages about a dozen a year where detention is required. No officer is on duty all night, but it is said that some one is always present in the living rooms when a prisoner is detained, who has some supervision of the lockup and provides food for the inmates. It is very essential that a key to the cells should be available so that members of the family might liberate a prisoner in case of fire. Otherwise an officer should be employed to remain on duty in the building when a person is locked in the cell, or a new fireproof lockup should be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

HERKIMER COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—ILION

Inspected December 19, 1917. Edward Bedford, village president; George A. Huck, chief of police.

Most of the proposed improvements to this jail have not yet been made. When completed they are to include a new concrete floor, a separate room for lodgers, and a new toilet in each cell. The toilets were ordered months ago but have not yet been received and the authorities did not wish to tear up the present floor, which necessitates moving the present cells, until the toilets are on hand ready for installing. I was assured this work would be done immediately upon receipt of the toilets. The proposed room for women has been completed except the bunk. It has been furnished with a toilet, stationary wash basin, and one large outside window.

The number of arrests in this village since August 1st was as follows: August, 46; September, 74; October, 55; November, 36; December, to date of inspection, 25. Approximately one-third of these arrests was for violation of village ordinances and were not put in the lockup. The arrest of a woman is very unusual.

There have not been many lodgers this winter. Some time ago the police adopted a plan of compelling lodgers to saw wood for awhile to pay for their lodging. They have been burning more or less wood in the furnace, and the chief stated that since that plan was adopted the number of lodgers has very materially decreased.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

CITY JAIL—LITTLE FALLS

HERKIMER COUNTY

Inspected August 13, 1917.

A new city hall of massive stone construction is being erected in Little Falls. The exterior is practically completed but it will probably not be ready for occupancy in several months. It is to contain quarters for the police department and a modern city jail. The old jail remains the same as described in previous reports of inspection. It was clean but is both inadequate and insanitary, and as stated in the last report, the prospect of its early passing is extremely gratifying.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—ADAMS

Inspector June 22, 1917.

The population of Adams is about 1,600.

The lockup is in the same condition as described in former reports except that the cell has been moved forward a few feet and a coal stove installed in the room in the rear which is said to heat the lockup and the small room containing the fire engine.

I was informed that a new municipal building and fire house is to be erected during the present year and a modern lockup is to be installed therein. The authorities were informed of the law which requires that plans be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval before letting the contract.

The present cell is 8 ft. wide, 6 ft. 6 in. deep, and 7 ft. high. It has sides, top and bottom of plate steel and front of lattice with 3½ inch mesh.

A new modern lockup will be a vast improvement over the present arrangement.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—ALEXANDRIA BAY

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected August 27, 1917. Charles Hass, village president.

This lockup has been remodeled on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons since the last inspection. It is in a room in the fire

house, a two-story frame building. The floor is concrete, the walls and ceiling covered with metal, and the windows are glazed with wire glass and barred.

There are two new steel cells with solid sides and rears, perforated tops, and barred fronts. Each cell is equipped with a bunk with bedding, a toilet of vitreous ware with integral seat, and a lavatory. Both the toilet and lavatory are operated by push buttons. There is a toilet in a compartment in the room and a lavatory.

The interior of the lockup has been recently painted.

To lessen the danger in the event of fire the bars on the rear windows should be put on hinges and locked so as to make it possible to release a prisoner through the windows if necessary. This is recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—ANTWERP

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected July 23, 1917. W. E. Carpenter constable and deputy sheriff.

The lockup is in the basement of the fire hall which is a solid brick building. Entrance is from the back of building on the ground level. The main floor is about level with the sidewalk in front. A window 20 in. by 20 in. in front of the building under a grating in sidewalk allows air to circulate through the basement as the rear has two windows. There are two steel cages near the rear of the room, which is fairly light in the day time. Electric lights are in the room. The floor is concrete and can be flushed into sewer. There are two water taps and hot air furnace in the room. The cages have steel bunks supplied with mattress, pillow and blankets. Buckets are used in the cells.

At the time of inspection the place was not very clean. The population of the village is 1,200. The building is owned by the village.

A short place near the rear needs beam filling which I would recommend and all of the walls to be painted from the entrance to a point back of the furnaces. Also that a steel ceiling be put on from the entrance back to the furnace. Flush closets could easily be installed as both water and sewer are now in the corridor.

This is no-license territory.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CARTHAGE

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected June 21, 1917. George Peters, chief of police.

This lockup consists of two steel cells in a rear room of the fire station, which is a three-story brick structure. The lockup has a separate entrance at the side of the building. The interior is of lath and plaster with a floor of wood. Each cell has two steel bunks with a leather covered mattress and blanket. The room contains a steam radiator, electric light, ordinary toilet with wooden seat, and a lavatory. There are two large windows.

Carthage has a population of nearly 4,000 and the number of arrests is said to average a hundred per year requiring detention, about six of whom are females. A two-cell lockup is entirely inadequate for the needs of this prosperous and growing village. West Carthage, a village of about 2,000 inhabitants, is situated just across the river and is also using this

lockup for the detention of its prisoners. That village should be required to provide a suitable lockup and the detention quarters at Carthage should be materially increased. There is ample room on the site in the rear of the present building to provide a modern fireproof lockup with at least six cells, a separate detention room for females and juveniles, and also a separate room for lodgers who should never be permitted to enter the cells. There is a room provided with a bed on the second floor of the building, but the window is not barred and there are no toilet facilities. This is adjacent to the firemen's quarters and is used by the firemen. It was stated that on one occasion two women under arrest had been detained for a time in this room.

At the time of my former visit the village had under consideration the taking over of another building for municipal purposes. This project was voted down and at the time of Commissioner Murphy's visit in 1914 he was informed that three additional cells were to be installed and a proper room for the detention of females and juveniles provided. The same did not materialize.

Recommendation: That a modern lockup be installed which will provide adequate quarters for the separate detention of males, females, juveniles and lodgers. Plans for such improvements should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CHAUMONT

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected August 27, 1917. Riley E. Benny, village president.

Chaumont is a small incorporated village with a population of about 700. It is a "dry" town and has little use for a lockup. The present place of detention consists of two wooden cells in the rear of a room in a small frame building which is also used for election purposes and for meetings of the village board.

Since the last inspection the wooden doors have been replaced with barred doors and a small barred window has been placed in each cell, materially improving the light and ventilation. The village has no water or sewer system, hence it is necessary to use buckets in the cells.

Recommendation: That the lockup be given constant supervision when occupied to guard against fire.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CLAYTON

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected August 27, 1917. William M. Fitzgerald, village president.

This lockup was described in a report of inspection dated August 8, 1916, and remains in practically the same condition except that the closets in the two cells have been repaired and the interior of the cells has been painted. The closets still have a weak flush and are unsatisfactory. The lockup is improperly ventilated. It is heated by a stove and lighted by electricity. The interior was strewn with papers and presented a neglected appearance.

The following recommendations, which were among those made in the last report, are repeated:

That the light and ventilation be improved by installing additional windows.

That the janitor be required to keep the lockup clean.
That the lockup be given supervision at night when occupied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

TOWN LOCKUP—DEPAUVILLE

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected August 27, 1917. Chester W. Rees, supervisor.

A latticed steel cell in the basement of a two-story stone building constitutes the lockup at Depauville, a small hamlet which has little use for a place of detention. Arrests are very infrequent, but it was stated that if one is made the lockup is still used. No prisoner should be detained in cold weather unless the lockup is properly heated and is given supervision. If a lockup is needed the present cage should be installed in some more suitable place. The State Commission of Prisons should be advised before the change is made.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—DEXTER

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected August 27, 1917. William Ellison, village president.

Dexter is an incorporated village of about 1,000 inhabitants.

Since the last inspection the village authorities were cited to show cause why the village lockup should not be closed and the proceedings are still pending. Plans for improving the lockup were submitted to the State Commission of Prisons and approved and on the day of inspection the improvements were nearly completed.

The lockup is on the first floor of a small two-story building, the walls of the first floor being of stone and the upper story of wood. The room is 12 ft. by 16 ft. and as remodeled has a concrete floor and five windows, each 2 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 4 in., assuring ample light and ventilation.

Two new steel cells have been installed, each 5 ft. by 7 ft. by 7 ft., with fronts and rears of round bars and sides and partition of plate. There is a window at the rear of each cell. The room is heated by a stove and lighted by electricity. The chimney has been repaired.

No liquor is sold in the village and arrests are few.

In view of the fact that the alterations are about completed I recommend that the show cause proceedings be discontinued.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—HENDERSON

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected June 27, 1917.

Henderson is a small village of about 350 inhabitants, and is situated on Lake Ontario, about nine miles from the railroad.

The lockup remains the same as described in previous reports of inspection, and is said to be seldom used. It consists of one cell in a small room on the first floor of a one-story frame building called the

fire house. The whole interior, including the cell is wood except the round iron gas pipe bars which form one side of the cell. The equipment consists of a wooden bunk with good bedding, dry closet, coal stove, kerosene lamps, and one full sized window. The lockup was clean and the officials claim that when in use an officer remains in charge on account of the danger of fire. Such supervision should not be neglected as the adjoining buildings as well as the fire house are of wooden construction.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—NATURAL BRIDGE

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected June 21, 1917. Burt Budlong, justice of the peace.

This lockup consists of one latticed steel cage, 5 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 5 in., in a one-story frame building situated on the principal street. The township rents the building from private parties and it is otherwise used for board meetings and election purposes. The room is heated with a coal stove and has electric light. Sunlight and ventilation are by means of five windows. The ceiling and walls are of lath and plaster wainscoting. The floor is wood and needed sweeping.

The cell is provided with two bunks, mattress, and blankets. There are no toilet facilities, there being no water or sewer system in the place.

The justice estimated that the number of arrests would average about a dozen per year.

This building should be kept carefully guarded when a prisoner is detained, as the fire risk is serious. A lockup situated in a room used for public meetings is not a satisfactory arrangement. It should be in a separate fireproof room properly equipped, or a small fireproof building in a suitable location, and supplied with such facilities as the town affords would be a decided improvement. A modern town hall similar to the municipal building at Croghan would doubtless be the better method and would supply a long felt need at Natural Bridge.

The attention of the town authorities is respectfully directed to the law which requires the submission to the State Commission of Prisons for approval of plans for the improvement of all jails and lockups.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—PHILADELPHIA

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected July 26, 1917. John White, chief of police.

The building is owned by the village and is a two-story wooden structure. The second floor is used by the firemen as a meeting place; the first floor for fire hall, with lockup behind the stairs. The room is about 10 by 20 ft. with two steel cages and steel bunks, supplied with mattress and comfortables, which were badly worn and dirty. The room is heated by a coal stove, has electric light and one window. Iron buckets in cages.

At the time of inspection the place was dirty, being occupied the night before by a drunk. No lodgers are kept. There is water in the building and flush closets could easily be installed by running a sewer pipe about 40 ft. into the river, which is used for that purpose by all who have sewers. There is no regular sewer system in the village. Population about 900. The chief informed me that he keeps a watchman in

the fire hall whenever he has a prisoner over night. The township has liquor license.

Would recommend closets in cells, four new blankets and two pillows and cleaner premises.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—THERESA

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected July 26, 1917. Fred Cheeseman, chief of police.

The building is a two-story brick structure, owned by the town. The second floor is the town hall. The ground floor, front, has a general store and barber shop. The lockup is in the rear on ground floor with entrance from the rear and side through a hall. The room is about 15 by 17 ft. and contains two steel cages with steel bunks, but no mattress. Blankets are furnished which were badly worn but fairly clean. Room is lighted by one window and large sized glass in the door, is heated by a coal stove and has electric light. The floor is concrete and the place has the appearance of being kept fairly clean. Buckets are used. The walls have been papered but are now in bad condition. The merchant in the front of the building is using the hall leading to the lockup for storage of goods. Would recommend that this be discontinued, the paper removed from the walls and the walls painted. Also that flush closets be installed and that the village remove their tools which are stored in the corridor and in adjoining closet.

The population of the village is about 1,000. The town has liquor license.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—WATERTOWN

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected June 22, 1917. E. J. Singleton, chief of police.

Watertown has a population of nearly 28,000. The number of arrests during 1916 was 1,116 males and 64 females.

The jail is located in the basement of the city hall and was found in the same condition as described in the last report of inspection. There are separate quarters for males, females and lodgers. A police matron is employed who is said to have charge of the women's quarters when there are inmates.

I am pleased to report that every part of the jail was found in a thoroughly clean condition. The janitor seems to take pride in the matter of cleanliness of the jail and in this is deserving of favorable comment.

The jail has the objectionable feature of being in the basement and is not modern in arrangement. The city owns a desirable site in the rear of the city hall on which a modern city jail could be erected.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—WEST CARTHAGE

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected June 21, 1917.

This lockup is located on the first floor of the village hall and fire station. It consists of two wooden cells in a room used for board

meetings, etc. The cells are 6 ft. by 5 ft. 4 in. by 6 ft. 2 in. and constructed by means of heavy joists, size 2 in. by 5½ in., placed horizontally across one end of the room. They are dark and poorly ventilated. The room has three large windows, electric light and wood stove, matched ceiling, and side walls of lath and plaster and wainscoting.

One of the cells was provided with a cot, mattress and blanket. There are no sanitary facilities. The village has a water and sewerage system.

This lockup should be improved or formally abandoned. I was credibly informed that it is not being used at present and that when an arrest is made where detention is required such prisoner is taken to Carthage across the river and detained at the police station. The lockup at Carthage is entirely inadequate for the needs of that village and it would seem that the prosperous village of West Carthage with a population of nearly 2,000 should provide a modern place of detention and care for its own prisoners.

A modern lockup is of fireproof construction, provided with steel cells containing a toilet and lavatory in each. Plans for improvements should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

LEWIS COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CONSTABLEVILLE

Inspected June 19, 1917.

Constableville is a small village of about 400 inhabitants, several miles from the railroad. The village officials stated that there is seldom use for a lockup; that it is their desire to no longer maintain one; and that the matter would be presented to the board at its next meeting with a view to formally closing it. The president agreed to forward a copy of such resolution when adopted to the State Commission of Prisons.

The lockup is on the second floor of a wooden building and is a dangerous fire trap, with no sanitary facilities. It has been fully described in former reports of inspection.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG.

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—COPENHAGEN

LEWIS COUNTY

Inspected June 20, 1917.

The population of this village is about 600. The officer in charge stated that the total number of arrests per year in the town and village would not exceed twenty-five. No lodgers are housed.

The lockup was found in the same condition as described in the last report of inspection dated September 22, 1914. It consists of one wooden cell in a corner of the hose room on the first floor of the fire house. The cell has a wooden bunk provided with blankets which were in fair condition. The hose room is well ceiled and varnished, the floor is concrete, and a good state of cleanliness prevailed. The room is heated with a coal stove, lighted by electricity, and has six large windows.

A wooden cell is usually unsatisfactory, and placed as this one is in a non-fireproof building it becomes a fire trap if not carefully guarded

when occupied. A small fireproof building entirely separate, or a fireproof room partitioned off in the hose room, with separate entrance, and provided with steel cells and the proper sanitary facilities, would be much more satisfactory.

The village has a water system but no regular sewerage. There is a faucet with running water in the hose room.

This lockup should not be left without supervision during the night when occupied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CROGHAN

LEWIS COUNTY

Inspected June 19, 1917.

This lockup is located in the basement of the municipal building, which is a pressed brick structure. The lockup is provided with one latticed steel cell furnished with good bedding, a sanitary toilet, and electric light. There is a lavatory in an adjoining room. The cell room is separate from the rest of the basement and is reached by an independent entrance at the side of the building. It is light, clean and dry, and makes a very good place of detention for this small village. The president stated that it had not been used more than twice during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—HARRISVILLE

LEWIS COUNTY

Inspected June 20, 1917.

This lockup was constructed in 1915 and was fully described in a report of inspection dated August 17th of that year. Since then a steel cell with open barred front has been installed. There is an ordinary full flushing toilet and lavatory in the room, also coal stove, and the building is lighted by electricity. It is a fireproof structure and is otherwise used for board meetings, being provided with chairs, table, safe, etc.

There has been little use for the lockup as a place of detention since its construction, as but few arrests occur. It was found in clean condition.

The business portion of this village was almost entirely destroyed by fire during the past winter.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—LYONS FALLS

LEWIS COUNTY

Inspected June 19, 1917. The population of Lyons Falls is about 800.

This lockup is situated in the basement of the opera house and has an independent entrance at grade in the front of the building. The room is otherwise used for band rehearsals and the storage of hose. It is heated with a coal stove and furnace, is lighted by electricity, and has five full-sized windows. There are two latticed steel cells sup-

plied with bunks and good bedding. The village has a water system, but there are no sanitary facilities in connection with the lockup. The number of arrests is said to average about a dozen a year.

As this building is a large frame structure the lockup becomes a dangerous fire trap if not carefully guarded during the night when occupied. A small fireproof lockup separate from any other public meeting room and provided with proper facilities for sanitation would be a more satisfactory arrangement. At the time of inspection the whole room was badly in need of a thorough cleaning, as the floor was dirty and the windows covered with cobwebs. The last report of inspection contained the following recommendations, which are again repeated:

"That the village water be installed in the lockup.

"That someone be made responsible for the cleanliness of the lockup at all times, and that it be kept under supervision during the night when occupied."

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—PORT LEYDEN

LEWIS COUNTY

Inspected June 19, 1917.

The population of Port Leyden is about 800.

The lockup remains the same as described in former reports of inspection. The officer in charge stated that it is not used more than a half dozen times a year. It consists of two latticed steel cells on the first floor of the fire house. The building is a two-story brick structure and is said to be under the supervision of an officer when occupied. Each cell is furnished with a bunk and some good bedding. The building is heated by a furnace and lighted by electricity. There are no toilet facilities, but as the village has a water system a sink with running water should be installed in the hose room. I was credibly informed that this would be done during the present season. The lockup was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—AVON

Inspected September 26, 1917.

The population of Avon is about 2,500. The number of arrests is said to average about 40 or 50 per year; few lodgers are housed.

This lockup occupies a room in the rear portion of the fire house and was found to be the same as described in the last report of inspection. The floor of the cells was unclean and the blankets dirty and in disorder. There are two heavy steel cells each provided with toilet and lavatory. These facilities were in working order and fairly clean. The interior is lined with galvanized iron; it would be well to paint this white thereby improving the light. The windows are high in the rear wall, not very large, and face the walls of another building a few yards distant, which tends to darken the lockup considerably.

The lockup is said to have some supervision at all times when occupied.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the interior be painted white.
2. That more attention be given to the cleanliness of the lockup and to the care of the bedding. Common mattresses encased in oil cloth would prove more satisfactory.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—LIMA

LIVINGSTON COUNTY

Inspected September 26, 1917.

This small village has a modern municipal building and opera house, a two-story pressed brick structure. The lockup occupies a room on the main floor, which has electric light, gas heat, well lighted and ventilated, and was found in excellent condition. There are modern toilets in an adjoining room.

There are two latticed steel cages, each provided with bunk and good bedding.

The lockup is seldom used; it was stated not over twice a year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—MT. MORRIS

LIVINGSTON COUNTY

Inspected September 26, 1917.

This is a new lockup, completed in 1916. It was described in the last report of inspection and was found in the same condition. It consists of a one-story brick building, located on a side street a short distance from the central portion of the village. It is divided into two departments: A room with three cells for men and a room without cells for women. Each cell has modern sanitary facilities and a steel bunk with good bedding. The detention room has a toilet, lavatory and gas heater, but no cot bed has been furnished. This should be provided at once.

The lockup is heated and lighted with natural gas. These gas stoves should be screened off so as to prevent their being tampered with by intoxicated inmates.

The lockup is fireproof, light, well ventilated, and a credit to the village.

The number of arrests is said to average 70 or 80 a year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

MADISON COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CANASTOTA

Inspected February 3, 1917. Charles Farr, village president.

Since the last inspection the large brick fire station in which the lockup was located was almost totally destroyed by fire. The lockup was in one corner of the building and being constructed largely of fire-

proof material was saved and has since been continued in use. The walls and ceiling are badly discolored from the smoke and water. Fortunately the only inmates were two lodgers who made their escape, as they were not locked up. This emphasizes the importance of having lockups of fireproof construction or under constant supervision when occupied.

The village authorities now have under consideration the matter of providing a municipal building which will contain police headquarters and the lockup. I informed the authorities of the law which requires that plans for the lockup be approved by the State Commission of Prisons before construction.

Canastota has about 5,500 inhabitants, is situated along the main line of the New York Central railroad, and the new lockup should contain a cell room for men, a detention room for women and juveniles, and a room for lodgers. A considerable number of the latter class are usually cared for during cold weather.

The number of arrests in former years has averaged about 25 per month, but the officials claim that since the town has no liquor license the number has been materially reduced. The arrest of a woman is not a frequent occurrence, but it has been necessary to detain a few each year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CAZENOVIA

MADISON COUNTY

Inspected July 31, 1917.

This lockup was found in its usual excellent condition. It occupies a small one-story detached building, practically fireproof and has two open barred cells, each furnished with a toilet, lavatory and two bunks with good bedding. The lockup has electric light and is heated with a coal stove. The floor is cement and was clean.

The officer stated that only about a dozen persons have been detained since the first of the present year. He is on duty until midnight and has some supervision of the building.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CHITTENANGO

MADISON COUNTY

Inspected July 31, 1917.

Since the last inspection iron barred cell doors have been installed in place of the wooden ones formerly in use; otherwise the lockup remains the same. It occupies a small detached brick building nearly fireproof, situated in a field some distance from the main street.

There are two large cells, or rather rooms, each furnished with cot and good bedding. Each room has a small window and there is a large one in the corridor. The lockup has electric light and is heated with a coal stove. There are no toilet facilities; the village has no regular water or sewer system.

The lockup was clean and well painted. It would be well to cover the wooden ceiling over the cells with metal.

The number of arrests averages about thirty or forty a year, including lodgers who are all arrested and arraigned.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—DERUYTER

MADISON COUNTY

Inspected July 31, 1917.

This is a fireproof lockup in two departments. It consists of a small detached building of concrete blocks, provided with two steel cells each furnished with a steel bunk, good mattress, blankets and pillow. The rooms are heated with a coal stove, lighted with a kerosene lamp, and there is a sink with running water in the corridor. The village has no electric light or sewerage system. The lockup is light, well ventilated, and each department has a separate entrance.

Officer Clark, who has charge of the lockup and was instrumental in its construction, is entitled to credit for the excellent state of cleanliness which prevails. The floor, beds, and fixtures were in a thoroughly clean condition.

About fifty arrests were made during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—HAMILTON

MADISON COUNTY

Inspected June 23, 1917.

This lockup remains in the same condition as described in former reports of inspection except that it showed lack of care and needs painting. It is used to a large extent for the housing of lodgers. This practice should be discontinued, as cells are not required for that class and it is difficult to keep a lockup in sanitary condition and free from vermin if opened indiscriminately to "hobos." If such persons are to be cared for, a tramp room should be fitted up elsewhere for the purpose.

The lockup consists of two cells, automatic flushing toilet with wooden seat, and wash basin with running water. It is heated from the furnace and has electric light. Each cell has two wooden bunks provided with comfortables which were not clean.

The cell room faces a hallway along one side of the municipal building and fire house and there is an entrance at either end. There is no door at the entrance to the lockup from the hall and the room is very small. It could easily be enlarged and the danger from fire materially lessened by installing fireproof partitions which should extend to the ceiling of the hose room and a steel ceiling installed. The cells should be turned so as to face the windows and a sanitary toilet with integral seat installed in each.

This lockup was constructed in 1913 without the approval of the plans by the State Commission of Prisons. The officers stated that about 25 arrests per year were made and a large number of lodgers housed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

First. Remodel as above indicated.

Second. Exclude lodgers and make some one responsible for the proper care and supervision of the lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—MORRISVILLE

MADISON COUNTY

Inspected July 21, 1917.

This lockup remains in practically the same condition as described in the last report of inspection. It occupies the rear room of the fire

house, a one-story frame building, and has a separate entrance at one side.

There are two good steel cells each furnished with bunk and bedding. The floor is of smooth cement and the interior is ceiled and painted. The lockup is heated with a coal stove, lighted by electricity and ventilation and sunlight are by means of several windows. There are no toilets or running water. It was stated that the building is without fire most of the time during cold weather and on account of the frost no sanitary facilities have been provided.

The lockup was found in a clean condition. Since the last inspection a fire alarm connecting with the officer's house has been installed. It is connected with a cord suspended in front of the cells and in case of distress it can be operated by the inmates. The officer stated that the building was kept under supervision a greater part of the time when occupied.

The number of arrests, including tramps, is said to average about fifty per year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

CITY JAIL—ONEIDA

MADISON COUNTY

Inspected June 1, 1917.

This jail was recently remodeled on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons, and instead of the old dark, insanitary jail, it is now clean, light and well ventilated.

The men's cell room was increased in size and two cells added making a total of five cells in this department. Each cell is furnished with bunk, mattress, modern full-flushing toilet of vitreous ware with integral seat, and a stationary wash basin with running water.

The lodgers' room is adjacent to the men's jail and is provided with three tiers of wooden bunks supplied with mattresses, and there is a modern toilet and deep sink with running water.

On the second floor are two detention rooms for females, juveniles or the better class of males. These rooms each have a cot bed with good bedding and sanitary closet and lavatory.

The entire jail is lighted and ventilated by means of a large skylight. The whole interior is well painted a light color and each department is lighted by electricity. The building is occupied by the police department, justice's court and jail.

It is gratifying to be able to report that Oneida now has an adequate and sanitary jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

CITY JAIL—ONEIDA

MADISON COUNTY

Inspected August 20, 1917. Robert L. Crocket, mayor; Austin Wilcox, chief of police. The total police force of the city consists of 10 officers.

The population of the city of Oneida is about 9,500.

This jail has recently been improved and is now in very satisfactory condition. It has concrete floor, electric light, five large cells with open fronts, for men, well lighted and ventilated, with modern equipment; and a separate room for lodgers. There are two well lighted

rooms on the second floor for women and children, each equipped with iron cot beds, bedding, toilet and wash basin.

The number of arrests during 1916 was 475 males and 5 females, which were for the following offenses: Public intoxication, 345; disorderly persons, 17; petit larceny, 20; violating excise law, 6; violating ordinances, 17; juvenile delinquency, 5; assault, third degree, 8; vagrancy, 26; misdemeanors, 18. The remainder ranged from one to four for various other offenses. As a result of these arrests 151 prisoners were sent to jail, 16 to the penitentiary, 4 to the city hospital, 2 to the State hospital, 113 paid fines, 7 gave bail, sentence was suspended on 111, 15 were discharged, and the cases of 51 were still pending at the end of the year.

The number of lodgers detained during cold weather ranged from nothing to eight, with an average of about four, I was informed.

The financial work of the police during the year shows as follows: Fees charged to the county of Madison, \$82.05; fees collected by police court, \$424.75; fees collected by city court, \$57.36.

The jail was clean, showing excellent care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

MONROE COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—HONEOYE FALLS

Inspected September 26, 1917.

This is a small village of about 1,500 inhabitants. The town is no-license and it is claimed that few arrests occur.

The lockup is located on the main floor of the village hall and fire house, which is an excellent two-story brick building. It has been fully described in former reports of inspection, and was found in a clean condition including the bedding which consists of good blankets and were hanging up in the cells. There are two sanitary toilets and two lavatories in the basement. The cell room is heated with a coal stove and has electric light.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

CITY JAIL—ROCHESTER

MONROE COUNTY

Inspected December 21, 1917. H. H. Edgerton, mayor; J. M. Quigley, chief of police. The total police force of the city is 371.

The population of Rochester is about 252,000.

The city jail is also the police station of the first precinct which has 81 police officers and is police headquarters. There are five other precincts, each containing station houses in which prisoners arrested in those precincts are temporarily detained but are brought to the city jail in the first precinct before being taken to court.

The total number of arrests for the year 1916 was 7,132 males; of these, 6,729 were for misdemeanors and 403 for felonies; 1,971 were made on warrants. The total number of women arrested during the same year was 660, of which 639 were for misdemeanors and 21 for felonies; 185 were made on warrants. The complete figures for 1917 were not yet made up at the time of inspection. The total number of arrests for this year to date of inspection was 5,787, including both male and female; the chief stated that about 8 per cent. were female. No chil-

dren are detained in the station houses but are sent to the Humane Society. About 30 per cent. were for violation of city ordinances, traffic laws, and other minor offenses, and the offenders were not locked up.

The jail part of this building has been fully described in former reports. There is a separate department for women on the third floor which contains a room and office for the matron and quarters for the police woman of the city and the woman probation officer. There is also on this floor a police court room for women and five detention rooms for prisoners, each furnished with two cot beds and a large outside window. There is also a bath room furnished with a shower, tub and toilet. The matron stated that the number of women detained here over night averaged about twenty a month.

The men's cell room has 21 cells, two of them double, with two bunks, the others having a single bunk. Each is furnished with a toilet flushed automatically every few minutes. There is a sink in the corridor with hot and cold water faucets. This room has been furnished with a new floor. The interior of the room has recently been painted one coat of white enamel and will soon be given a second coat. The floor has also been recently painted.

This jail contains no separate place for the detention of male minors. A few years ago plans were made for a number of changes in the police department of this building which included a separate place of detention for male minors. This was strongly recommended by the State Commission of Prisons at the time of the last inspection. A number of other recommendations made in that report have been complied with, but nothing has been done regarding this very important recommendation. In a city so large as Rochester, which is now a city of the first class, boys should not be confined with adult prisoners. The police department has strongly recommended to the city authorities alterations in the police quarters building as per plans and specifications already drawn that will, among other improvements, provide modern detention rooms for youthful first offenders, both male and female. These plans also provide for suitable offices for inspectors of police, a license bureau, the officer commanding the traffic squad, and the woman police officer, all of which are needed. The most urgent of these, so far as it affects prisoners, is, of course, a separate department for minors. This improvement should no longer be delayed.

All of the offices, detention rooms and cell rooms were clean and apparently have the best of care. The officials stated that the detention rooms and cells were entirely free from vermin of every kind.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

TOWN LOCKUP—CANAJOHARIE

Inspected December 19, 1917. C. L. Young, supervisor-elect; H. C. Bush, commissioner of police.

The village employs two police officers, one on duty during the day and the other at night, who give more or less supervision to the lockup which is located in the village fire building. The lockup is furnished and maintained by the town, the village having the privilege of using it for providing the building.

The lockup was in the same condition as at the time of the last inspection, but a number of improvements are in contemplation. I consulted with the supervisor-elect who takes office January 1, 1918, the present supervisor, one of the town justices, and the street commissioner of the

village who has charge of the lockup. The commissioner is now engaged in installing a concrete floor in the fire room in front of the lockup and said he was to install a concrete floor also in the lockup. It is at present heated by a stove which is to be removed and the room is to be heated by a hot air furnace in the basement, but the pipes to the lockup have not yet been connected. It is also the purpose of the town authorities to install a toilet and wash basin in each of the three cells and to repaint the interior of the lockup, including the cells, which should be white or nearly so. Other improvements under consideration are the installation of a metal ceiling in the lockup and the construction of a separate room for lodgers so they will not be kept in the cell room as heretofore. In addition, the partition between the hose room and the lockup should be made of brick or other fireproof material.

There are three steel cells with open fronts and rears, the rest solid. The fronts and rears consist of round bars set on about 4-inch centers. The bunks have waterproof mattresses. One of the cells is kept locked and is used only for prisoners under arrest; the two are now used for the housing of lodgers. There are two large windows in the rear wall, giving fairly good light to two of the cells, the central cell not being so well lighted. There have not been over 8 or 10 prisoners during the past year, I was informed, and not over a dozen lodgers so far this year.

I promised the supervisor-elect that my report would contain a statement of the improvements needed and he promised to take up the matter with the town board and expressed confidence that they would be made. They should include the following:

1. A new concrete floor.
2. Connect up the hot air furnace with the lockup.
3. Install in each cell a vitreous ware toilet with integral seat and push-button flushometer or tank flush, also stationary wash basin.
4. Install a metal ceiling and construct a fireproof partition between the cell room and the hose room, with a fireproof door for entrance.
5. If possible, provide a separate place for the housing of lodgers. This would have to be furnished with sleeping platforms, a toilet, and sink or wash basin.
6. Paint the entire interior, including the cells, a light color.

Plans for these improvements, including toilet specifications, should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

NASSAU COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—ROCKVILLE CENTER

Inspected October 11, 1917. Edmond G. Wright, village president; George O'Neil, captain of police, assisted by 7 patrolmen and 2 traffic men.

The population of Rockville Center is about 5,200.

This is a new lockup, completed about two years ago. It was inspected July 15, 1915, at which time it was complete except the installation of the heat and is now heated by steam from the power house nearby. The lockup is made of concrete blocks and has two departments, one for men with two cells and a room for women. Each cell is furnished with a toilet with a faucet over it. The bunks have new mattresses.

The lockup was in excellent condition, showing good care.

The number of arrests during the year was 54, I was informed by the chief of police, most of them held over night. Of these, about

10 were women. There were numerous other arrests during the year but the prisoners were not taken to the lockup.

This lockup is somewhat inconveniently located in the suburbs of the village, a long distance from police headquarters and from the center of the village where most of the arrests are made.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

NIAGARA COUNTY

TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—LEWISTON

Inspected September 18, 1917. Lawrence Burke, president of village.

The Lewiston lockup is an old, unplastered, wooden shanty on a large lot remote from all other buildings. This shanty contains two steel cells, 5 by 7 by 7 ft. and a rusty coal stove. It is ventilated through a small window 2 feet high by 1½ feet wide and through several air holes. No sanitary closets or wash basins are provided, although the village has a water supply. No separate accommodations are furnished for women, children or lodgers.

We interviewed the president of the village and two of the constables. The number of arrests run from 50 to 100 yearly. On one occasion 10 men and on another 8 men were detained at the same time. The constables report that few women are arrested and are never placed in the lockup when men are confined there. If any men are in the lockup the women are taken to the homes of the constables. Few arrests of children are made. If children are detained when men are confined they must be placed in the same room with them. Not many lodgers are permitted to sleep in the lockup. It is used both for village and town purposes. When any one is held over night a constable gives the lockup supervision.

Sanitary closets, wash basins, and separate quarters for women should be provided and lodgers excluded. It would be foolish to tinker further with the old shanty. It is very inflammable and may burn up at any time, day or night and is a discredit to the town and village. A new lockup should be located in the proposed town or village hall which the president said was under consideration, or in a separate concrete building.

It is recommended that in case a new town or village hall is built within a year the lockup be placed therein; if not, that a small concrete building be erected as village and town lockup in which separate accommodations be provided for the detention of men and women, and the cells equipped with sanitary closets and wash basins.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ALLAN I. HOLLOWAY,

FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioners.

CITY JAIL—NIAGARA FALLS

NIAGARA COUNTY

Visited February 5, 1917. John A. Curry, superintendent of police.

The city jail of Niagara Falls was ordered closed by order of the Commission, dated October 9, 1916, issued after due proceedings thereon and served on the authorities of the city of Niagara Falls pursuant to statute. A copy of the order follows:

"Whereas, at a meeting of the State Commission of Prisons held at Buffalo, N. Y., October 9, 1916—Present: Commissioners Solomon, Wade, Davenport, Diedling, Murphy, Hurd and Holloway—an order to show cause why the city jail should not be closed having hitherto been duly issued and served on the authorities of the city of Niagara Falls, returnable before the State Commission of Prisons at a meeting on May 4, 1915, and

"Whereas, a representative of the city appeared in answer to the citation on said 4th day of May, 1915, and requested adjournment of proceedings on the ground that the city was taking steps to correct conditions complained of, and

"Whereas, the show-cause proceedings have been adjourned from time to time and conditions complained of have not been remedied, after this day hearing O. E. Carr, City Manager of Niagara Falls, and after careful consideration being given to the subject-matter herein, it is

"Ordered, that the city jail at Niagara Falls be and the same hereby is closed within ninety days after service of a copy of this order by registered letter upon the proper officials, pursuant to chapter 379 of the laws of 1914."

The 90 days' limit designated in the order expired on the 18th day of January, 1917. I visited the jail on the 5th day of February, 1917, and found that it was in use. I found the superintendent of police in his office in the jail, the outside police office receiving prisoners and the cells of the jail containing prisoners. I saw six men locked up in the main cell room and two men in the smaller cell room, all of whom the superintendent of police informed me were held under arrest for crime.

I called the attention of the superintendent of police to the order closing the jail. He stated that he was familiar with the order and knew that it expired on the 18th day of January, 1917, and that he had brought it to the attention of his superiors, City Manager Carr and Commissioner Smith, and they said there was no other place available and that accordingly he kept the jail open and has used it continuously since the time limit of closing expired for all purposes of the detention of prisoners and for lodgers the same as heretofore.

I interviewed City Manager Ossian E. Carr and he stated that the city of Niagara Falls had no other place for the detention of prisoners and that the jail was held open under legal advice. I interviewed the Corporation Counsel, Robert A. Moore, and he stated that he was consulted in the early part of the proceedings, but had no recollection of being consulted as to the legality of keeping the jail open after the time of appeal had expired, and that he would advise that a representative of the city appear before the Commission at its meeting Thursday, February 8, 1917, in regard to the proposition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—NORTH TONAWANDA

NIAGARA COUNTY

Inspected April 18, 1917. John F. Ryan, chief of police.

The population of North Tonawanda is about 13,500.

The various city departments, police headquarters, justice's court and jail are located on the first floor of the Y. M. C. A. building which is a large brick structure. A full description of the jail will be found in the report of inspection dated March 23, 1915. It remains the same.

Briefly, there are four cells for men and two for women in the rear of offices, and three in the cellar for lodgers. There is not a solitary window in either department; the rooms are interior and consequently

windows cannot be installed. Unfortunately the jail occupies space in the building not at all adapted to such purpose. Electric lights are depended upon both day and night and in mild weather the outside doors are kept open. Otherwise there is practically no ventilation. The lodgers' quarters are totally dark and unfit for human habitation. Each department has toilets and washing facilities. The jail was clean showing good care.

The number of arrests during 1916 was 410 males and about six females requiring detention. At the time of my visit a boy about eleven years of age was locked in one of the cells of the main jail having just been committed to Father Baker's institution at Lackawanna and was at that time awaiting transfer. His mother and nine other young boys were also present conversing with him. It was said that his period of detention in the jail would not exceed one-half hour. There is no separate detention room for juveniles, these young offenders being subject more or less to jail and police environment.

The records indicate that the city pays \$2,440.00 rent for the various departments under present arrangements. If a new city hall is not to be erected in the near future it might be feasible to have the police headquarters, police court and jail in separate quarters, giving this additional room to the other city departments which is said to be needed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

ONEIDA COUNTY

TOWN LOCKUP—CAMDEN

Inspected August 21, 1917. W. H. Garlick, supervisor; E. L. Abel, town clerk; George J. Skinner and H. M. Parke, resident justices.

The population of Camden is about 2,200, and of the town about 3,200.

This lockup is still in the basement of the town hall. Since the last inspection in May, 1915, two of the recommendations contained in that report have been complied with, viz., an officer remains in the building at night when the lockup is occupied and the sink in the corridor has been connected with the water system so there is now drinking and washing water in the lockup.

The project of erecting a new library building has not progressed further than the purchase of a site so that the removal of the lockup to the first floor of this building has not taken place. If this is not likely to be done in the near future, some other provision should be made by the town for the removal of this lockup from its present quarters. I was informed that the project of constructing a small fire-proof building in the rear of the town hall is under consideration. This would be a very desirable solution of the matter.

The number of arrests does not exceed 15 or 20 a year, only about half of whom are held in the lockup over night. No lodgers are kept but are still cared for by the poormaster.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CLAYVILLE

ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected September 24, 1917. Edwin Quinn, village president; H. H. Berray, chief of police.

The population of Clayville is about 1,100.

This village has recently constructed a new school house, a larger building being necessary, and the village authorities have purchased the old school house for a municipal building, a substantial detached two-story brick structure with large grounds surrounding it, and are engaged in reconstructing the interior which will house the fire department, a lockup, and a justice's court room.

Two steel cells, 5 ft. by 7 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in., were purchased and installed in one of the smaller rooms on the first floor of this building. The partition and tops are solid and the rest of the cells is made of round steel bars set on 4-in centers. Each cell has a folding bunk with a good new mattress. The room is only 8½ ft. by 12 ft., with a 12 ft. ceiling, so that the cells almost fill the floor space. It has one large window, 3 ft. by 7 ft., and two entrance doors, one opposite the door of each cell. It also has a ventilator.

The village has public water but no sewers. No water has been placed in the cell room, but there is a sink with running water in the room in front of the cells. Each cell has a metal night bucket with a cover. These cells were installed about two months ago and have been used twice since that time. Prisoners on these occasions were held for a short time during the day. The justice's court room being in the same building, it is not the purpose of the village authorities to keep any prisoners in these cells over night. The president stated they would be held only for a short time awaiting the convening of court and would then be taken to Utica the same day. He however stated that if for any reason it became necessary to detain a prisoner over night the janitor of the building would remain with him.

While this is a detached fireproof building on the exterior, the interior is largely of wooden construction and there is of course a possibility of fire. The building has a hot air heating plant which heats the cell room.

The president and chief of police both stated that the number of arrests ordinarily would not exceed from 10 to 15 a year.

The plans for this lockup were not submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—ORISKANY FALLS

ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected August 18, 1917. W. D. Nash, village president; W. E. Phillips, resident justice; Ford Anderson, chief of police.

The population of Oriskany Falls is about 1,000.

This lockup still occupies a section of the first floor of a two-story frame building rented by the village for the storage of the fire apparatus and a lockup. The lockup is still in the same condition as described in the report of inspection of May 11, 1915.

The number of arrests is somewhat less than formerly. The police officer stated they range from 10 to 15 a year, only about half of whom are held over night; that owing to the few prisoners it is seldom necessary to use more than the one light cage next to the window, and that there had been no person confined in the other cage during the past year.

The lockup has been provided with a new coal stove. When a prisoner is locked up the officer remains on duty in the vicinity and gives it supervision at night.

The village has public water and some sewers. While there is no general sewer system, I was informed there was a private sewer for this building. There is no water in the lockup.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the lockup be provided with a toilet and wash basin. It is claimed that as the building is not kept warm the water would freeze, but as the building has a cellar which could easily be made frost-proof a frost-proof toilet could be installed and also washing facilities, and these are recommended for the one cage in actual use.

2. That the cages be furnished with a composition or concrete floor. The placing of composition over the present wooden floor would be comparatively easy and inexpensive, lessen the danger from fire, and improve the sanitary condition of the cages.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

CITY JAIL—ROME

ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected August 15, 1917. W. J. Keating, chief of police.

The police force of the city consists of sixteen officers. While no regular matron is employed, there are two women in the employ of the Charities department having offices in the same building adjacent to the police headquarters who can be called at any time when a matron is needed.

The population of Rome is about 23,000.

The jail continues in the same condition as described in former reports. There are two departments, one for men with eight cells in a room having a high ceiling with a skylight in the center and side windows. There is a similar room for women with two cells, a skylight and side windows. It would be a desirable improvement to substitute modern toilets in the cells for men.

The number of arrests in 1916 was 1,431 males, 37 females, and 16 juveniles. There were six inmates on the night preceding the inspection. The chief stated the average is three or four. About sixty per cent. of those arrested are held all night.

The lockup was clean, showing excellent care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

CITY JAIL—UTICA

ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected July 31, 1917. John J. Coakley, chief of police.

Utica now has a juvenile detention home which was opened July 1, 1917. It was formerly a dwelling which has been improved with the necessary facilities for the temporary detention of the young offender apart from police and jail environment, a very commendable arrangement. The juvenile court is held in the same building.

Lodgers are no longer housed in the city jail. The removal of the juveniles and lodgers from police headquarters was recommended by the State Commission of Prisons as the city jail was inadequate for the proper care of these classes.

Otherwise the jail was found in practically the same condition as described in the last report of inspection. It was clean throughout. The department for females is in charge of a police matron.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—WATERVILLE

ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected September 24, 1917. M. L. Condon, village president; Bert Regan, chief of police.

The population of Waterville is about 1,200.

This lockup is located in the basement of the village fire hall, a two-story and basement brick structure, and was in good condition. The basement is about two-thirds above ground.

The lockup was fully described in my inspection report of May, 1915, and remains in practically the same condition as at that time. It was very clean, showing good care. The bedding on the bunks was clean. The officer stated that the blankets were frequently boiled and other precautions taken to keep the lockup free from vermin.

The two cells having outside windows were the ones principally in use. It is seldom necessary to use the middle cell which is not so well lighted and ventilated.

The lockup is now supplied with electric light exclusively, the gas having been cut off as it was considered undesirable for a jail.

The number of arrests is very much less, only about 25 a year, whereas formerly the number averaged about 100, most of whom were held over night. About 25 lodgers were housed in the lockup last winter. They are not arrested or taken to court.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

ONONDAGA COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—MANLIUS

Inspected July 31, 1917.

This lockup remains in practically the same condition as described in previous reports of inspection. It consists of three wooden cells, with barred doors, constructed in the rear end of the fire house which is a two-story frame building. The lockup is reached by passing through a hallway from the front, which renders the lockup a dangerous fire trap if not kept under careful supervision. A night watchman is employed and it is claimed that the lockup—which is used about fifty times a year—is kept under guard during the night when occupied.

It was found in clean condition, well painted, and the bunks supplied with good bedding. There is a full-flushing closet and sink with running water in the corridor, and the lockup is heated with hot air and provided with electric light. It has very good window ventilation.

Recommendation: That supervision of this lockup when occupied be not neglected.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

CITY JAIL—SYRACUSE

ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected February 1, 1917. Walter Stone, mayor; Martin L. Cadin, chief of police.

The total police force of the city is 221. The estimated population is about 150,000. The number of arrests during 1916 was 5,799. Other items of interest in the police work of the year was the care of 121 lost children, the protection of 892 business places found open, 133 arrests

for other cities and towns, the taking of 696 bail bonds, the recovery and restoration to the owners of lost, stolen or abandoned property valued at \$66,820.40. The number of women and girls arrested was 722. Of these 555 were adults and 167 minors.

Among the principal charges for which females were detained were the following: Intoxication, 214; larceny, 64; disorderly conduct and prostitution, 70; vagrancy, 31; attempted suicide, 7; warrants, 9; adultery, 20; wayward and incorrigible, 27; runaways from home, 22; miscellaneous charges, 265. Among the dispositions were the following: Paroled, 280; sent to penitentiary, 48; sentence suspended, 75; sent to hospital, 15; to reformatories, 28; to State Farm for Women, 4; held for grand jury, 5; fines paid, 17.

The jail for men has 44 steel cells, one half of which face a wide corridor and seven outside windows. There is an electric light in front of each cell and several larger lights in the outer corridor. The number of prisoners in custody at one time seldom exceeds 20, usually not over 12 to 15, so that the cells adjacent to the wide corridor and facing the windows are the ones mostly used. Those on the other side of the cell room face a blank wall and are seldom needed or used. Every cell is hosed out and sprinkled with disinfectant every time it is used. The bunks have mattresses but no other bedding. Prisoners are given two regular meals a day and a lunch from the ice box between meals if they desire it. There were 8 men in custody at the time of inspection, 11:30 A. M. These had been to court that morning and would be removed that afternoon at three o'clock.

In another room on the same floor are two large, well ventilated padded cells.

The jail for women is on the upper floor and has three rooms furnished with iron cot beds with woven wire springs, mattresses, blankets, sheets, pillows and white spreads. An additional room has two steel cells with modern equipment. The average number of women is about two a day, but occasionally, in case of a raid, there are as many as 20.

The entire building is of fireproof construction and includes police headquarters and the police court. It is the only police station in the city. The auto patrol is brought into the building to load or unload prisoners, a very commendable arrangement.

There is a medical room with appliances for first aid by the police surgeon. Frequently all the aid needed is given, making it unnecessary to send the injured prisoner to the hospital.

There are rooms for the officers and patrolmen with lockers and bath rooms adjacent, a gymnasium, and a dormitory with some beds; in short, a very complete and well equipped police station and city jail.

Children are taken to the juvenile detention home in a separate building and are not held in the police station.

All the officers in charge were very courteous and cheerfully furnished every facility for inspection and all information sought.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

CITY JAIL—SYRACUSE

ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected September 9, 1917. Martin L. Cadin, chief of police.

This jail has 44 cells and at the time of inspection there were 30 prisoners, rather more than usual, caused, no doubt, by the increased population of many thousands of soldiers in the camp located near the city.

The cells are located below the street level and are therefore never light.

The place was not clean, caused by the carelessness of the cleaner. He should be discharged and a new man engaged, as I have found the same condition at other times and admonishing him seems to have no effect.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—SYRACUSE

ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected October 24, 1917. M. L. Cadin, chief of police.

This jail was described in a report of inspection dated February, 1917. Since that time the department for women has been repainted and the men's department was being painted at the time of our visit.

The number of arrests has been materially increased during the past five months as is shown by the following from the records of the police department:

| | Arrests | 1916 | | 1917 | |
|-----------------|---------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| May | | 425 | 59 | 695 | 114 |
| June | | 408 | 70 | 655 | 81 |
| July | | 492 | 66 | 787 | 122 |
| August | | 397 | 41 | 831 | 127 |
| September | | 491 | 75 | 762 | 125 |
| Total | | 2,213 | 311 | 3,730 | 569 |

This increase was largely due to the efforts of the police in rounding up bootleggers and other undesirables attracted to the city by the military camp and the State Fair.

Three matrons are employed on eight hour shifts so that one is always on duty. The women's department was clean and apparently has good care. The constantly shifting population of the men's department makes it difficult at times to keep it in a satisfactory state of cleanliness. Apart from the disordered appearance incident to painting the jail was fairly clean.

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

ONTARIO COUNTY

CITY JAIL—CANANDAIGUA

Inspected March 20, 1917. William F. Sheehan, acting chief of police. The following table shows the number of arrests during the past three months:

| | Males | Females |
|----------------|-------|---------|
| December | 39 | 1 |
| January | 33 | .. |
| February | 37 | .. |

No records are kept of the number of lodgers, but the officer in charge stated that he thought they housed about 25 a month.

At the time of inspection there were 2 men and 1 woman in custody. The men were in the main cell room and the woman was in the room containing three cells.

The highest number of inmates at any one time during the past year was 10; the average, 1. At times no prisoners are in custody. There is an officer in police headquarters at all times.

The bunks are provided with blankets which are washed at least once a month. They were in good condition. Meals are furnished the prisoners by a neighboring restaurant.

No matron is employed. The city physician is called when his services are required.

This jail has lately been remodeled. The main cell room is about 25 ft. 5 in. by 14 ft. 10 in. There are two windows 5 ft. 10 in. by 3 ft. 2 in., also a ventilator opening into the corridor in the rear of the cells about 2 ft. 8 in. by 14 in. in size. It contains the five cells formerly used. They are 7 ft. by 4 ft. by 7 ft. 10 in. high. New closets and lavatories have been installed. In the doorway opening into the patrolmen's room are two steel doors—one barred and one solid.

The smaller cell room is about 15 ft. 2 in. by 14 ft. 10 in. and contains three new steel cells 5 ft. by 7 ft. by 7 ft. high. They contain closets, lavatories, and steel bunks. Like the main cell room this room has double steel doors which open into the office of the police. There is a double window 5 ft. 11 in. high by 5 ft. 4 in. wide. The closets in both cell rooms are integral seat and flushed by push buttons. In the rear of the last mentioned cell room is a room about 15 ft. by 12 ft. 9 in., ceiling 8 ft. 4 in., which is called the tramp room. It is lighted by a window 5 ft. 9 in. by 3 ft. 1 in., a light in the outer door 3 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft. 3 in., and a transom 2 ft. 7 in. by 1 ft. There are two doors, one opening out-of-doors and the other into the hall. A small toilet room adjoins which contains a lavatory with hot and cold water, closet and urinal. It is lighted by a window 2 ft. 4 in. by 2 ft. The closet is a good one but not of a type suitable for a tramp room. If it had been of the same style as those used in the cells it would be more serviceable. It would also have been better to have installed a "slop sink" instead of the lavatory.

The room for women and children is in the rear of the building and has an outside door only. It is an irregular shaped room, one side being 15 ft. and the other 10 ft. 11 in.; it is 11 ft. wide. It is lighted by two windows 4 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 7 in., a door light 3 ft. 7 in. by 2 ft. 3 in., and a transom 2 ft. 7 in. by 1 ft. There is a small toilet room opening into this room furnished with a closet and lavatory. The closet has a wooden seat. The room has an outside window.

The floors throughout are concrete; the ceilings 8 ft. 4 in.

The ironwork of the cells has not yet been painted a light color, nor has the equipment for the women's room been installed.

The heat is furnished by the "vapor" system and the building is lighted by electricity.

An areaway 8 feet wide has been constructed on each side of the building so that the windows are not obstructed.

When this jail is completed it will be one of the most satisfactory jails in the third class cities of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CLIFTON SPRINGS

ONTARIO COUNTY

Inspected May 24, 1917. C. L. Bailey, president of the village.

This lockup is located in the rear part of the village hall, a three story brick structure.

The men's lockup contains two steel cells with open fronts and tops, 7 ft. by 4 ft. by 7 ft. high. Each cell contains a full flushing vitreous ware closet, operated by a push button and an enamelled iron wash bowl with running water, also one steel bunk. The cell room is lighted

by one window $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 3 ft. and a sash in the outer door 3 ft. by 2 ft. 10 in. The space in front of the cells is about 3 feet wide. The ceiling is 8 ft. 6 in.

The room for women or juveniles is 10 ft. by 7 ft. 2 in., the ceiling is the same height and the window the same size as that in the men's room. A closet and wash bowl like those in the men's room have been installed.

Both rooms are lighted by electricity and heated by steam. The floors are of concrete and the ceilings are metal. The windows are covered with substantial wire screens.

The bunks in the men's cells are provided with straw ticks and blankets. The blankets were new. The cot for the women's room had not yet been placed.

This is a new lockup and is a credit to the village administration. There are, however, two ways in which it can be improved. The glass in the windows should be "frosted" and I was told that this would be done. In the second place there is an old wooden shed in the rear of the village building, which is less than two feet from the window of the women's room. This should be removed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Inspector.

CITY JAIL—GENEVA

ONTARIO COUNTY

Inspected September 24, 1917. Daniel Kane, chief of police.

This jail has been fully described in former reports of inspection and was found in practically the same condition—clean, and a very creditable city jail. It is located in the basement of the city hall with an entrance at grade, and has separate quarters well equipped for men, women and juveniles. A matron is employed subject to call and has a room adjacent to the department for females.

The number of arrests during 1916 was 887, of whom 31 were females. Very few lodgers are housed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—NAPLES

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ONTARIO COUNTY

Inspected September 24, 1917.

This lockup consists of a room in the basement of the village building and fire house, which is a two-story and basement frame structure. The room in which the lockup is located is above grade, the floor being practically on a level with the sidewalk on two sides.

There are two steel cages, size 4 ft. 6 in. by 7 ft. by 7 ft., entirely of open square bare construction except the partition which is plate steel. The room is 13 ft. 6 in. by 18 ft. by 7 ft. high and is lined with sheet tin, painted white. The floor is cement. There are two good sized outer windows and there are windows in the partition separating the lockup from the adjoining room which is used for board meetings. There are no toilet facilities. The village has a water system but no sewers. The building is under the supervision of an officer during the night.

The village authorities propose to install a vault for public records in the rear portion of the present cell room. This will lessen the space but not otherwise interfere with the lockup except that one of the win-

dows is to be made into a sash door and the interior entrance closed. The cells are to be turned around 90 degrees and will then face the windows, leaving a 3½ feet corridor in front.

Considering the very little use there is for a lockup in this small isolated village, I see no objection to the proposed plan. The officials claim that not over two or three persons are detained in the lockup each year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

ORANGE COUNTY

TOWN LOCKUP—CENTRAL VALLEY

Inspected March 21, 1917. Richard Bullwinkle, supervisor; W. M. Gildersleeve, resident justice.

The population of the village of Central Valley is about 800 and of the town of Woodbury about 2,300.

This is a comparatively new lockup and was fully described in a report of inspection dated March 6, 1915. It is located in a large room in the basement of the village building, a two-story stucco structure. The floor is concrete, the ceiling metal. The room is well lighted by windows and the sash in the door. There are electric lights and steam heat. The only entrance is from an outside door.

There are two steel cells, each with a full flushing toilet and stationary wash basin. Since the last inspection the steel work has been painted a lighter color. The justice stated that he had been authorized to furnish new mattresses for the bunks to be enclosed in waterproof material. This will be a needed improvement. The windows have also been barred since the last inspection. The lockup in its present condition is a credit to the town. The interior is fireproof and it has supervision until midnight. As the building in which it is located also contains the fire apparatus of the village and has an outside entrance, the danger from fire is negligible.

The number of arrests averages from 12 to 15 a year, about one half of whom are held over night. No lodgers are housed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—GOSHEN

ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected March 21, 1917. George F. Gregg, village president; Robert W. Bruce, chief of police. The police force of the village consists of three regular officers and one special.

The population of Goshen is about 3,500.

This lockup was improved in 1914 by the installation of two new windows and a concrete floor. It consists of three steel cages in the rear end of police headquarters and was fully described in my report of May 13, 1916.

The number of arrests during 1916 was 279, about 100 of whom were held over night for morning court and 17 were women who were taken directly to the county jail under an arrangement with the county and were not detained in the lockup.

The three cells are made of round bars, open on all sides except the partitions. The two smaller cells have two bunks in each and the large cell has four bunks. Each cell has a toilet and the only washing

and drinking facilities are in the police part of the room. The only separation between the cell and the police office is a thin curtain which can be drawn aside. In my last report I recommended that a solid partition be installed separating the cell room from the office room. The room is large enough to be so divided, isolating the cell room from the police office, and this is again recommended.

The lockup was clean, showing good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

CITY JAIL—MIDDLETOWN

ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected March 21, 1917. A. C. N. Thompson, mayor; J. D. McCoach, chief of police. The total police force of the city consists of 14 officers.

The population of Middletown is about 16,000.

This jail is located in the basement of the new city building and has two departments. The room for men has eight steel cells and that for women has two. The room for men is large and has folding bunks around the wall for lodgers who are not allowed in the cells.

The number of arrests for 1916 was 516, of whom 17 were women. While there is no regularly employed matron there is an arrangement with a woman living nearby to come on call when needed. Children are not detained in this lockup but are placed in the custody of the probation officer. There are from three to five lodgers a night during cold weather. Prisoners are given breakfast if in custody over night and taken to morning court.

The jail was clean and in excellent condition.

Recommendation: That a matron be employed to remain in the jail when there is a woman in custody.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—MONROE

ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected March 21, 1917. Herbert Newberry, village president; Henry Osterhout, chief of police.

The population of Monroe is about 1,500.

This is a new lockup, completed during the past year. It is located in a one-story fireproof building situated behind the village hall. It has two departments. The room for men is about 14 ft. by 13 ft., with an 11 ft. ceiling. It has a concrete floor, four barred windows, each with six lights, steam heat, electric light, and a double door, one of wood with a six-light sash and one of bars. The walls are concrete blocks plastered on the inside and are in good condition except that some of the plaster on the rear wall has fallen off. This room contains two steel cells, 5 ft. by 7 ft. by 7 ft., with open fronts of round bars set on 5-inch centers and perforated tops. Each cell has a one-piece toilet flushed with a push button and a stationary wash basin, also a steel folding bunk furnished with a mattress and comfortable.

The room for women (about 8 ft. by 13 ft.) is adjacent to that of the men, with a solid wall between, and has a separate outside entrance. The floor, ceiling and side walls are the same as in the room for men.

It contains three six-light windows, two folding steel bunks, electric light, steam heat, and screened toilet and wash basin. The plaster on the rear wall in this room has also chipped off to a considerable extent. Otherwise the entire lockup was in good condition and very satisfactorily equipped.

I was not able to see either the justice or the village officers, but was informed by the janitor who has charge of the village hall and the heating of the lockup that the arrests average about three a month, most of them held over night. There is an occasional lodger.

The lockup is heated from a furnace in the basement in the fire hall. The janitor stated it was his business to see that the heat was furnished, but it was not a part of his duty to otherwise take care of the lockup. Some definite arrangement should be made to have the lockup given proper care. The broken plaster needs repairing and the lockup cleaned on account of this loose plaster.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

CITY JAIL—NEWBURGH

ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected February 14, 1917. Fred G. Brown, chief of police.

The city jail is located in the rear of the city hall. The jail for men on the first floor is 15 ft. wide and 39 ft. long and contains three steel cells 5 ft. by 7 ft. each equipped with toilet and two bunks. A cage 7 ft. wide and 15 ft. long equipped with a toilet and sink is used for lodgers. There are no windows in the room. There is a skylight 2 ft. 8 in. by 3 ft. 9 in. and two doors with glass in them, one at the south end leading to the court room and the other in the north end leading to an areaway between two buildings. The walls are of brick, the ceiling of wood and the floor of flagstones. No male prisoners are detained in the men's department at the present time, but are taken to the county jail nearby.

There are three rooms on the second floor. The largest of these is 12 ft. 10½ in. wide and 15 ft. long. Three of the walls of this room are brick and the other is plastered over lath. It has a wooden floor, two outside windows and is equipped with a toilet and lavatory. There are bunks along two sides of the room which is used for lodgers when the cage on the floor below is filled.

Two other rooms opening off a hall are used for the detention of women and juveniles. One of these rooms is 6 ft. 2 in. wide and 7 ft. 7½ in. long. It is lighted and ventilated by a skylight 2 ft. 10 in. by 3 ft. 9 in. and is equipped with a toilet and lavatory. The other room is 6 ft. wide by 7 ft. 7½ in. long and is similarly equipped. It is lighted and ventilated by an outside window. The jail is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The plumbing in all three rooms is old.

We inspected the jail in company with J. B. Wilson, mayor; Henry Wilson, city manager; John B. Corwin, corporation counsel; John Sloan, city commissioner and William Blake, city engineer. They stated their willingness to make any necessary alterations to the jail which would make it adequate and sanitary and agreed to provide a place for lodgers elsewhere. As a result of our inspection and conference we make the following recommendations:

Provide a place for lodgers elsewhere than in the city jail.

Improve the men's cell room as follows:

Enlarge the present skylight.

Place three windows in the west wall.

Remove the present lodgers' cage.

Install a concrete floor and metal ceiling.

Remove one of the bunks in each of the present cells.

Install two new steel cells at least 5 ft. by 7 ft. by 7 ft. with open fronts of bars facing the west wall and equip them with toilets and lavatories of an approved type.

Paint the interior of the room and the cells a light color.

Improve the second floor as follows:

Remove the partition between the two smaller rooms and also all present bunks.

Cover the partition walls and ceilings with metal.

Cover the floors with composition flooring.

Close one of the doors now opening from the smaller rooms into the corridor and remove the small grated openings in the two remaining doors.

Install a toilet and lavatory of an approved type in each room.

Paint the interior a light color.

These recommendations the city officials agreed to carry out, provided they are acceptable to the State Commission of Prisons. We believe the jail if so improved would provide adequate and sanitary accommodations until such time as the city can erect a new city hall and jail which it has in prospect.

The records of the police department show there were 685 arrests during the year 1916 of whom 612 were males, 48 females and 25 juveniles. From January 1st to February 15th of the present year 42 males and 8 females were arrested.

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Inspector.

CITY JAIL—NEWBURGH

ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected November 17, 1917. Fred G. Brown, chief of police.

The city jail in the rear of the city hall has been improved in conformity with recommendations made in a report of inspection dated February 14, 1917. The dark, insanitary and inadequate quarters have been transformed into a light and sanitary place of detention at a comparatively small expense.

In the men's jail on the first floor the skylight has been enlarged, three additional windows installed in the west wall, a new concrete floor laid, and the ceiling covered with metal. Two new steel cells of standard size, each equipped with one bunk, and toilet and lavatory of approved type operated by push buttons, have been installed facing the new windows, and one bunk has been removed from each of the old cells. The large cage formerly used for housing lodgers has been taken out and a room for them has been provided in the basement. This room is about 12 ft. by 20 ft. and has three outside windows, concrete floor, and sink with running water. There is a toilet in a small closet opening off this room. Sleeping benches have been installed and the room is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

The sleeping benches in the large room on the second floor formerly used for lodgers have been removed, a modern closet and lavatory installed, the ceiling covered with metal, and a composition floor laid which is both fire and water proof. This room is light and well ventilated and may be used either for women or juveniles. It was occupied by a male juvenile at the time of inspection.

The partition between the two smaller rooms formerly used for the detention of women and juveniles has been removed and one of the doors closed, making a good-sized room with an outside window and skylight.

Like the larger room, the ceiling has been covered with metal, composition flooring laid, and a modern toilet and lavatory installed. This room is to be used principally for women. It was stated that cots are to be provided for both these rooms in the near future. The small openings in the doors leading into both rooms, which afforded means of communication, have been closed. The floor in the corridor on the second floor and the treads on the stairs leading from the first to the second floor have been covered with composition flooring. The interior of the entire jail has been painted a light color.

A woman has been employed to act as matron when females are detained.

The records of the police department show that from January 1st to November 1st of this year 456 arrests were made, of whom 424 were males and 32 females. Five juvenile cases were cared for and 821 lodgers housed.

The city authorities are to be commended for improving the jail in accordance with the recommendations of the State Commission of Prisons and we recommend that the proceedings heretofore brought by the Commission to close the jail because of its insanitary and inadequate condition be discontinued.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—WALDEN

ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected March 23, 1917. L. O. Bedford, village president; George M. Ronk, chief of police. The police force consists of four regular and one special officer.

The population of Walden is about 5,000.

Since the last inspection a frame building has been fitted up for a police court room and a village lockup. The court room occupies the front section of the first floor and the lockup the rear section. The lockup consists of two rooms having separate entrances from the court room. The room for men is about 16 ft. by 18 ft. and has four outside windows, each 2 ft. 4 in. by 4 ft. 8 in., steam heat, and electric light. The ceiling is about 8½ ft. high. Placed in the center of this room are two steel cells, each 5 ft. by 7 ft., open on all sides except the partition and the top. The floor of the room is wood, but that of the cells is metal. Each cell has two folding bunks with some bedding in good condition. The cells are made of square bars set on 4-inch centers. Each cell is furnished with a new stationary wash basin and one piece toilet with a tank flush, both operated by push button arrangement. The steel work of the interior has been newly painted white.

The room for women is about 16 ft. by 14 ft., with three large windows, and contains one steel cell open on all sides and the top, made of latticed bars 1½ inch wide set on 5-inch centers, and contains one steel bunk and a new stationary wash basin and toilet similar to that in the men's room.

The number of arrests, the chief stated, would average about 85 a year, most of them held over night. No lodgers are housed. One of the village officers lives on the top floor of the building and has keys to the lockup and the cells and gives it supervision at night.

This lockup is light and dry and showed good care. It is, however, only intended as a temporary arrangement, as the village contemplates the construction of a new police headquarters and village lockup on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

ORLEANS COUNTY**VILLAGE LOCKUP—ALBION**

Inspected December 8, 1917.

The lockup of the village of Albion is in the basement of the county jail. It is not, in fact, a basement lockup, as the site slopes, and most of the room is above ground.

The room is well lighted and sanitary. Four folding bunks equipped with mattresses are attached to the walls. A sanitary closet and shower bath are in a little room off the main room. The shower bath does not seem to be in use and the room provided for that purpose is taken for storage. This room should be cleaned out and the shower bath put in use.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

OSWEGO COUNTY**VILLAGE LOCKUP—LACONA**

Inspected June 22, 1917.

This lockup occupies a small one-story wooden building situated on the bank of a stream in the rear of the fire house. There are two cells of heavy plank construction, lined with sheet iron and having open fronts of large iron pipe. They face full sized windows and are light. Each cell is furnished with an iron cot with bedding in good condition. There are no sanitary facilities. The village has a water system but no sewerage. The room in front of the cells is provided with several chairs, a wood stove, and gaslight. The lockup was clean and the interior well painted.

The authorities state that the lockup is not used over six or eight times a year and that an officer is on duty and keeps the building under supervision at night on account of the danger of fire. It is urgent that such care be not neglected.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE AND TOWN LOCKUP—MEXICO**OSWEGO COUNTY**

Inspected January 30, 1917. R. H. Baker, village president; H. D. House, supervisor; W. H. Fish, chief of police.

The population of Mexico is about 1,400.

This lockup is still located in a room in the rear end of the basement of the town hall, a brick and stone building. The section of the basement used for a lockup is at grade. Several improvements have been made since the last inspection in September, 1914. The wooden bars have been removed from the window and substantial iron bars installed and the glass repaired; a new toilet and lavatory have been placed in the room; an electric light has been installed, both in the lockup and in the basement outside of the lockup; and a watchman has been employed to remain the building at night when there is a prisoner in the lockup. These improvements were recommended in my former report and have greatly bettered conditions. The lockup also showed better care as to cleanliness than formerly, but this could be further improved.

The number of arrests averages from 30 to 35 in a year, but only a few of these are detained in the lockup. One resident justice placed the number held in the lockup all night at about 6. The other justice stated the number would not exceed 10 to 12. The janitor stated that no prisoner had been in the lockup during the last two months.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

CITY JAIL—OSWEGO

OSWEGO COUNTY

Inspected January 29, 1917. Thomas Hennessy, mayor; Thomas Mowatt, chief of police. The total police force of the city consists of a chief, a captain, 14 patrolmen, a patrol driver, and a matron. The city now has an estimated population of about 28,000.

The improvements to this jail have been completed except the installation of sleeping bunks or platforms in the lodgers' room.

There are four departments, two for men, one for women, and one for lodgers. The entire jail is on the basement floor of the city hall. Police headquarters and court room are on the same floor. This section of the basement is at grade.

The men's jail consists of two rooms, each 15 ft. by 18 ft., with a 10 ft. metal ceiling, concrete floor, steam heat and electric lights. Each room has three steel cells, 4 ft. 2 in. by 8 ft. by 7 ft. high, with entire open fronts of round bars and a small section of the tops perforated. Each cell has been furnished with a new toilet with a tank flush, stationary wash basin, and steel bunk without bedding.

The room for women is 12 ft. by 18 ft., with a 10 ft. metal ceiling, concrete floor, electric lights and steam heat, and contains three steel cells of the same size and equipment as those for men and a mattress on each bunk with a waterproof covering. This room has been furnished with two new outside windows, each 3 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. The entrance door is steel.

The room for lodgers is 12 ft. by 18 ft., with a 10 ft. metal ceiling, concrete floor, steam heat and electric light, and has a new toilet and sink with faucet and two new windows, each 3 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft.

The entrance door is steel. The improvements are according to the plans approved, and the chief stated that the jail is entirely adequate for the city's needs. It was clean and has good care. The entire interior has been painted a light color.

The number of arrests during 1916 was 860 men and 15 women. One of the women and about 75 per cent. of the men were detained in the jail over night. There were no juveniles and only a few lodgers—39 during the entire year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—PARISH

OSWEGO COUNTY

Inspected January 31, 1917. H. A. Mosher, village president; Charles Casler, chief of police.

The population of Parish is about 500.

The lockup occupies a room in a one-story wooden addition to the village fire house, also a wooden structure. This room has an entrance from the hose room in front, also an outside entrance, has

two windows, and contains a coal stove and one steel cage with two folding bunks, each of which was furnished with a mattress and some blankets in good condition except that they were damp and needed airing. The floor of the room is concrete and the light is from acetylene gas. The hose room adjacent is kept warm at all times and a fire is started in the lockup when occupied. An officer remains in the building at night when there is a prisoner in custody.

The lockup was clean, showing good care.

The number of prisoners arrested and put in the lockup averages ten or twelve a year. Most of these are held all night. A few others are arrested, mostly on warrants, and their cases are disposed of on the day of arrest. No lodgers are cared for.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—SANDY CREEK

OSWEGO COUNTY

Inspected June 22, 1917.

This lockup was fully described in the last report of inspection. It consists of two wooden cells in the fire house which is a two-story frame structure. The president of the village stated that the lockup was no longer used for detention purposes, and at the time of inspection was largely filled with various articles in storage. It is a fire trap, dark and without sanitary facilities, and should be formally abandoned by resolution of the village board and the State Commission of Prisons notified to that effect.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

OTSEGO COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—RICHFIELD SPRINGS

Inspected August 13, 1917.

At the January, 1917, meeting of the Commission the authorities of this village were cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed. Since that time the following improvements have been made:

1. An ordinary full-flushing toilet with wooden seat and tank has been installed in the middle cell.
2. A stationary wash basin with the village water has been installed in the same cell.
3. A galvanized iron ventilation tube has been placed in each cell connecting with a stack in the roof.
4. The whole interior has been painted white.

The improvements made substantially comply with the recommendations contained in the last report of inspection, but it is to be regretted that the type of closet suggested by this Commission was not installed, viz., a vitreous ware, integral seat toilet with flushometer or push button flush, with no wood or exposed plumbing in the cell. This kind is much more sanitary and durable.

Briefly described, the lockup consists of three wooden cells in a one-story frame building adjacent to the fire house on one side and an electric light station on the other. Both these buildings are wood. The cells face two three-foot windows in the side or alley. The cell doors have wooden frames with round barred centers. Each cell has

an iron bed with mattress and blankets which were in good condition. The dry closets remain in two of the cells. These should be removed. The lockup is heated with a coal stove and has electric light. The whole interior of this lockup, including the floor is wood. A night-watch is employed and it is said that someone is always present in the power plant adjacent.

It is claimed that the number of arrests per year would not exceed twenty-five.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

FUTNAM COUNTY

TOWN LOCKUP—BREWSTER

Inspected October 18, 1917. Richard Mitchell, supervisor; Thomas Curley, chief of police.

This lockup is owned by the town which has a population of about 2,200, but is used principally by the village of Brewster which has a population of about 1,300. It consists of a one-story brick annex in the rear of the town hall and has recently been very much improved. It has two windows well screened, and two skylights, one over each corridor. In addition to the ventilation through the windows and skylight there is a special ventilator up through the roof.

There are two steel cells with a steel enclosed corridor in front. There is a new full flushing toilet in each cell and a lavatory in the corridor. One of the cells has a wooden bunk and a supply of blankets; the other cell has no bed and when necessary to use it a blanket is spread on the floor. The lockup has steam heat and electric light.

The number of arrests ranges from 20 to 30 a month, I was told. The village has a police officer on duty during the day and one at night, giving the lockup supervision.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Install a steel folding bunk in the cell now without a bed. It would be better to install this kind of a bunk in both cells, as the wooden bunk now in use is of frail construction and not likely to last very long.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

RENSSELAER COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CASTLETON

Inspected March 19, 1917. Christian Peter, village president; John Hudson, chief of police.

The population of Castleton is about 1,200.

This lockup was fully described in my inspection report of June 5, 1915, and remains in practically the same condition. It was clean, showing good care.

There are very few arrests, not over six a year, I was informed. Most of them held over night. There are some lodgers during cold weather; they average about three a week, I was told.

The lockup is kept warm at all times. An officer remains in the building at night, giving it supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—HOOSICK FALLS

RENSSELAER COUNTY

Inspected August 28, 1917. George W. Clark, village president; Byron Willis, chief of police. The total police force consists of three officers, two of whom are on duty at night and one during the day. There is always an officer at police headquarters which is on the first floor of the municipal building.

The population of the village is now about 5,400.

The lockup is in the basement of the municipal building and was described in the report of inspection of April, 1915. It was found in excellent condition. There are three departments, one for adult males, one for women and juveniles, and one for lodgers. It has steam heat, electric light, concrete floor, and good sized outside windows.

Since the last inspection the lockup has been repainted white and presented a creditable appearance. It is in charge of a janitor and was clean.

The number of arrests during 1916 was 91. Of these, 87 were adult males, 4 were women, and 1 was a juvenile. During the year the number of lodgers was 426. Prisoners are fed if in custody at meal time.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS—RENSSELAER

RENSSELAER COUNTY

Inspected January 9, 1917. John McIntyre, mayor; Thomas Fahey, chief of police, assisted by eleven other officers, seven of whom are on duty at night. The population of the city of Rensselaer at the time of the last census was 11,210, and it is estimated to be somewhat more than that at the present time.

On the first of January, 1917, the First Precinct station house of this city was discontinued and now the city has only one police station known as police headquarters.

The arrests for the year 1916 were as follows:

| | Men | Women |
|-----------------|-----|-------|
| January | 5 | .. |
| February | 20 | .. |
| March | 14 | 1 |
| April | 25 | .. |
| May | 14 | .. |
| June | 7 | .. |
| July | 23 | 1 |
| August | 26 | 2 |
| September | 23 | .. |
| October | 21 | .. |
| November | 23 | .. |
| December | 8 | .. |
| Total | 208 | 4 |

Sixty-six of the men were held in the lockup over night. None of the women was locked up, I was informed. All gave bail or were taken directly to court and their cases disposed of forthwith.

The jail in this precinct remains the same as at the time of former inspections in 1914 and 1915. There are three brick cells with grated doors, size of cells 5 ft. 6 in. by 8 ft. by 7 ft. high. The room contains but one window in the wall in front of the cells. This win-

dow is 3 ft. by 3 ft. 10 in. The grated doors are 6 ft. by 2 ft. 2 in. As the window is somewhat shadowed by an adjacent building, the cells are practically without sunlight. The floor and the ceiling of the room and of the cells are of wood and it is almost impossible to keep the cells free from vermin. The jail has steam heat and electric light. Prisoners are fed when in custody at meal time.

The practice of detaining lodgers has been discontinued in this city and they are no longer cared for.

I repeat practically the recommendations contained in my former report. The city really needs a new station house with a new jail built along modern lines, but if the present jail is to be continued the following improvements should be made:

1. Two additional windows should be installed in front of the cells in the outer wall.

2. The fronts of these cells should be removed and a barred cell front substituted, giving more light and ventilation to the cells, or modern steel cells substituted for the present brick cells.

3. Composition flooring should be installed over the present wooden floor and metal ceiling over the entire room.

4. Each cell should be furnished with a sanitary, full-flushing toilet and stationary wash basin.

5. A separate room should be provided for women and children.

Some action has been taken by the city authorities looking toward the improvement of the jail. An item of \$1,800 was put in the budget and approved. A portion of this, however, has been spent for other purposes, but the common council has lately adopted a resolution directing the city engineer and police authorities to prepare plans and specifications for improvements that would be satisfactory to this Commission and submit them to the council. This work has been somewhat delayed by the illness of the city engineer.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS—RENSSELAER

RENSSELAER COUNTY

Located 957 Broadway.

Inspected May 15, 1917. Thomas J. Fahey, chief of police.

The number of arrests for February was 9. 8 were juveniles; for March 14, 7 of whom were juveniles; for April 12, including one female. The authorities stated that the juveniles and woman were not locked up. When necessary juveniles are sent to the Humane Society in Albany.

This station is on the first floor of a brick structure used also by the fire department and for city offices. The building is of brick with a wooden interior and was constructed in 1873.

The jail has been fully described in former reports and no changes or improvements have been made since the last inspection. At the time of inspection it presented an insanitary and neglected appearance and was dirty. One of the three brick cells is used for storage, one was partially filled with wire and the one available for prisoners was unswept. The only toilet on the main floor showed lack of care.

It was said the lodgers' room in the basement is not used, but even if this is the case its insanitary condition is a disgrace to the city.

The following is taken from the report of inspection made June 22, 1915:

"As stated in my last report the cells are very dark and there is no separate place for women, not many of whom are arrested, but it would seem that in a city of the third class some provision should be made for their custody. Children are passed over to the supervision of the Humane Society in Albany. While

the officials claim that women are seldom put in the cells, yet I learned that on the night preceding my inspection an intoxicated woman had been detained for several hours in one of the cells in the first precinct. There was no matron present that night in this precinct. In fact, when a woman is arrested late at night in this precinct. There is no other place to detain her for morning court except in one of these cells."

Since the foregoing was written the first precinct station has been closed and the city is entirely dependent upon the three cells in police headquarters for jail purposes.

In the report of inspection dated August 10, 1911, the following recommendation was made:

"These station houses could be modernized at no great expense by replacing the present brick cells with steel cages, on cement floor, facing full sized windows and providing toilet facilities * * * * * also a separate room for women prisoners."

The same or similar recommendations have been made by the State Commission of Prisons in reports of inspections made in 1913, 1914, 1916 and during the present year.

In the inspection report of January 9, 1917, it was stated that the city really needs a new station house with a new jail built along modern lines, but recommendations were made suggesting temporary improvements. The report further stated that the Common Council had directed that plans and specifications be prepared for improvements that would be satisfactory to this Commission, but apparently nothing has been accomplished.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,
Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—SCHAGHTICOKE

RENSSELAER COUNTY

Inspected August 28, 1917. Clarence Purdy, president of the village and chief of police.

The population of Schaghticoke is about 675. The village is incorporated but employs no police officers, the local constables attending to the police work.

The two cages described in the report of inspection of July, 1914, have been transferred from the fire engine house to the first floor of another building used for the housing of the chemical fire apparatus. The cages stand in the rear of the room near two large windows which give them an abundance of sunlight. This room has a coal stove and electric lights. Each cage is furnished with a cot and blanket, night bucket, and chair.

The number of persons arrested and locked up last year was five, which is about the average. When a prisoner is locked in the cages at night the constable remains in the building. No lodgers are cared for in the lockup; they are looked after by the overseer of the poor.

This lockup in its new location is well lighted, dry, and has good ventilation.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

FIRST PRECINCT POLICE STATION—TROY

RENSSELAER COUNTY

Located at Third street and Canal avenue.

Inspected May 21, 1917. James P. Shaughnessy, acting chief of police; Daniel J. Keenehan, captain.

The following statement shows the number of arrests and the number of lodgers for the past three months:

| | Males | Females | Minors | Lodgers |
|----------------|-------|---------|--------|---------|
| February | 21 | 1 | 1 | 96 |
| March | 20 | 2 | 6 | 159 |
| April | 23 | 3 | 5 | 98 |

Minors are sent to the Humane Society and women to the second precinct station. The highest number of inmates at any one time since January 1, 1917, was three.

The jail was fairly clean with the exception of the closets. The one in the tramp room was very dirty and the one in the cell room was not flushing properly and was in bad condition. From appearances it had been in this condition for some little time. There is no reasonable excuse for this insanitary condition and it shows lack of care on the part of the official responsible for the care of the jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Inspector.

SECOND PRECINCT POLICE STATION—TROY

RENSSELAER COUNTY

Inspected May 21, 1917. Located at 22 State street.

James P. Shaughnessy, the captain of this precinct, is acting chief of police.

There was one male prisoner in custody at the time of inspection. The following statement shows the number of arrests during the past three months:

| | Men | Women | Boys |
|----------------|-----|-------|------|
| February | 53 | 4 | 2 |
| March | 69 | 9 | 17 |
| April | 81 | 4 | 12 |

Juveniles are turned over to the Humane Society. Women from all the precincts are detained at this station. It was stated that the patrol wagon is sent for the matron when women are arrested, but she has no quarters in the station. The General Cities Law provides that

"So long as any woman is detained or held under arrest in a police station to which a police matron is attached, it shall be the duty of such matron to remain constantly thereat, ready for service; or if there be more than one matron attached to such station, then one of them shall be constantly ready for service."

The jail was fairly clean. The closets in the men's jail are of the open washout range type. They do not flush automatically and the janitor stated that he flushed them once a day—in the morning. Further comment is unnecessary.

An exhaustive report of inspection of this station was made by Chief Inspector McLaughlin on September 28, 1916, in which it was most severely criticized. The following is taken from that report:

"I am familiar with all the jails in cities of the second class and nearly all the jails in cities of the third class and the lockups in various villages of this State and I am unable to recall any cells elsewhere in this State as objectionable as the cells for men in this station house. Dark cells for punishment purposes have been eliminated from all modern prisons, and yet here in the city of Troy, in its principal station house, all the cells for men are dark, although these men have not had their day in court and are simply held under the suspicion of the police as offenders."

No changes have been made since this was written, although specific recommendations were made in the above mentioned report by which conditions could be materially improved temporarily.

Few if any cities of the State have as bad station house jails as the city of Troy and the men's section of the Second precinct is undoubtedly the worst of these.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Inspector.

SECOND PRECINCT POLICE STATION—TROY

RENSSELAER COUNTY

Inspected November 23, 1917.

Since the last inspection some progress has been made in the matter of improvements to this jail. The women's detention room has been completed as planned. The four new steel cells for the men's room had not yet arrived at the time of inspection, but we have since been informed that they are on hand. A partition has been moved and the floor made ready for composition flooring. It is expected that the improvements will be completed by the end of the year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

THIRD PRECINCT POLICE STATION—TROY

RENSSELAER COUNTY

Located at 2424 Fifth avenue.

Inspected May 21, 1917. James P. Shaughnessy, acting chief of police; Michael P. Powers, captain.

The following statement of the number of arrests and lodgers is taken from the records for the past three months:

| | Males | Females | Lodgers | Minors |
|----------------|-------|---------|---------|--------|
| February | 15 | 2 | 51 | .. |
| March | 30 | 1 | 195 | 2 |
| April | 22 | 2 | 86 | .. |

Women are sent to the second precinct station and minors are turned over to the Humane Society.

This jail was clean; in fact, it was in the best condition of any of the jails in the city stations. The lodgers' room also showed that the janitor is doing all he can to keep the building in good condition. This room has no toilet facilities.

In 1914 the city authorities stated to representatives of the State Commission of Prisons that it was their intention to build a new station in this precinct, but nothing has recently been heard of the project. A new building has frequently been recommended by this Commission. In the report of inspection made September 30, 1916, the following recommendations were made:

1. Install in the lodgers' room a full flushing sanitary toilet and stationary wash basin.

2. Substitute electric light for gas for lighting purposes.

Nothing has been done. The recommendations are renewed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Inspector.

FOURTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—TROY

RENSSELAER COUNTY

Located at 606 Second avenue (Lansingburgh).

Inspected May 21, 1917; James P. Shaughnessy, acting chief of police; James N. O'Brien, captain.

The following statement shows the number of arrests and the number of lodgers for the last three months:

| | Males | Minors | Females | Lodgers |
|----------------|-------|--------|---------|---------|
| February | 7 | .. | .. | 189 |
| March | 5 | 4 | 1 | 196 |
| April | 6 | 2 | 1 | 76 |

Women are sent to the Second precinct station and minors if detained are turned over to the Humane Society.

The highest number of prisoners detained at any one time since March, first, last, was two.

The jail was fairly clean. No improvements have been made since the last inspection.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Inspector.

ROCKLAND COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—NYACK

Inspected March 22, 1917. C. M. Travis, village president; M. Furey, chief of police. The total police force of the village consists of three regular and three special officers.

The population of Nyack is about 4,500.

The lockup is located in a two-story brick annex to the village hall. The first floor is used for men and contains two steel cells. The upper floor is for women and also contains two steel cells. The lockup is in practically the same condition as at the time of my last inspection in March, 1915, except that the cover of the toilet in the men's room was broken and should be repaired, and the women's room presented an untidy and neglected appearance and should have better care.

The chief stated that the number of arrests averages about 10 a month, most of them held over night. The number of women, he stated, averages about 3 a year. Prisoners are given food if in custody at meal time. A good many lodgers are housed during cold weather; the chief stated they would average from 5 to 10 a night.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—PIERMONT

ROCKLAND COUNTY

Inspected March 23, 1917. Mr. Chichester, village president; Mr. Stebbins, chief of police.

The population of Piermont is about 1,600.

The lockup is located in the basement of the village hall. The room is large and well lighted with four windows. It has electric light and is heated by a hot air furnace and a stove. There are two good steel cells. There is no water in the lockup. The village has a water system but no sewers. Not over six or eight prisoners are held in the lockup at night during any one year. In addition to these a man is occasionally held for a few hours. No woman has been arrested in this village for several years. The number of lodgers averages about three a week during cold weather. They sleep in the room outside of the cells.

The lockup was clean, showing good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—SOUTH NYACK

ROCKLAND COUNTY

Inspected March 22, 1917. Frank E. Leaycraft, village president; F. L. Fenton, chief of police.

The population of South Nyack is about 2,200.

This lockup is located on the first floor of the village building, a wooden structure. It has three cells furnished with wooden bunks and bedding in good condition. It has electric lights, screened toilet, sink with running water, and heat from a coal stove. The janitor lives in the building. Two of the cells are used for prisoners and the other one is not needed and is used for a store room.

The chief stated that the number of arrests of those detained in the lockup would not exceed 12 a year, most of them held over night. They are given food if in custody at meal time. Only an occasional lodger is housed, not over six during the past winter.

The lockup was clean, showing good care. It would be an improvement to put a small outside window in the rear of each of the two cells in use, as it would make them lighter and improve ventilation.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—SUFFERN

ROCKLAND COUNTY

I visited this village on March 22, 1917, to ascertain the present lockup conditions, as the old lockup had been closed by the State Commission of Prisons, and interviewed A. B. Ronk, village clerk, who informed me that an additional appropriation had been voted for the purpose of erecting a new lockup, making the total amount now available \$2,000, and that the village expected to proceed to the erection of such lockup on plans which have been approved by the State Commission of Prisons if it can be done with this amount of money. The old lockup is not in use and prisoners are transferred by automobile to the county jail at New City when necessary to detain them.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—TAPPAN

ROCKLAND COUNTY

Inspected March 23, 1917. Henry C. Beckwith, supervisor; Bonnard Blakeney, chief of police.

This lockup belongs to the town of Orangetown and is located in the village of Tappan which has a population of about 700.

The lockup still remains in the fire building, a concrete structure, and is in practically the same condition as at the time of the last inspection in March, 1915, except that a new stationary wash basin, a new toilet with a tank flush, and a steam radiator have been installed. These were needed and very commendable improvements.

The lockup was clean, showing good care.

The number of arrests does not exceed 20 a year, I was informed, most of them held over night. There is an occasional lodger but none is allowed when the lockup is occupied by a prisoner.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

TOWN LOCKUP—BENSON MINES

Inspected June 21, 1917.

This lockup is located in the basement of the town hall, which is a one-story and basement structure. The basement is of stone construction about two-thirds above grade; the main portion of the building is of wood. It is situated on low land and the basement seems very wet and at the time of inspection was in a very dirty and neglected condition. There are two latticed steel cells provided with blankets which were also dirty. The basement is heated with a coal stove, but there is no electric light or sanitary facilities. Benson Mines is a small scattered mining town and has no water or sewerage systems. The basement has four windows and a separate entrance at the side of the building.

It is claimed that the lockup is used only occasionally. Some one should be held responsible for its cleanliness and proper supervision when occupied or it should be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—CRANBERRY LAKE

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected June 21, 1917.

This lockup occupies a rear room in the town hall which is a two-story frame structure. The first floor is also occupied by the post office.

There are two latticed steel cells 4 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 6 in., each provided with a steel bunk and some bedding which showed lack of care. Apparently the lockup has not been used for some time. The justice stated that few arrests occur and that it is seldom necessary to use the lockup.

The room has one large window, is heated with a coal stove, and is lighted with a kerosene lamp. There is no water or sewer system.

Careful supervision of this lockup during the night when occupied is highly important and should not be neglected. The bed clothing should receive care when not in use for long periods and not remain on the bunks in the condition in which it was left by the last occupant.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—GOUVERNEUR

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected October 15, 1917. Wallace Love, chief of police.

This lockup is in a solid brick building, one story high, and has a metal roof and concrete floor. In the men's department there are two steel cells, each fitted with closet, lavatory, and bunks supplied with mattresses and plenty of blankets. The walls of the room are plastered with lime and cement mortar. In front of each cell is a window of translucent glass, screened with heavy rod screens.

The women's room adjoins the men's room with a solid partition between and is fitted the same as the men's room except that instead of cells it contains an iron cot bed with mattress and blankets. There is a corridor in the rear of the cell and iron doors between the corridor and cell rooms.

The place was clean and had the appearance of being well kept. There is a door in the corridor opening to the outside. In front of these rooms is a large room occupied by the Water Commissioner as an office from which there is a door into the corridor of the lockup. The rear of the building abuts another brick building. A door from the corridor of the lockup leads into this second building in which are kept the tools belonging to the Water Commissioner.

I understand from the village president, C. M. Tait, that the whole arrangement is according to plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons.

I recommend that the walls and cages be painted a light color and that the concrete floors also be painted with paint for such purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—HERMON

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected October 15, 1917. S. H. Hellegas, chief of police.

This lockup consists of a stone building about 13 by 18 ft., one story high. It has a stone floor and is ceiled side walls and overhead with pine lumber. It contains three cells, made of pine lumber, and a wooden bunk in each cell. There are no mattresses but blankets are furnished when occupied by any one, which is very seldom.

The policeman tells me he has not had anyone locked in within the last year, since the town has been dry. He claims that before that time, when the town had a license, they had occasional drunks over night and that he always had a man on watch at such times. It is heated by a wood stove and has one electric light. It is situated in the rear of and close up to a wooden building. The policeman gets a salary two months in summer to watch for speed driving; the balance of the year he gets fees.

This is a smart little village of 700 inhabitants and can well afford a respectable lockup when one is needed. I consider this place a fire trap and unfit for occupancy by anyone and would recommend that the local authorities adopt a resolution abandoning its use for detention purposes. If this is not done they should be cited to show cause why it should not be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—POTSDAM

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected August 25, 1917. James H. Leahy, chief of police.

This lockup, in the old fire engine house, contains a department for males on the first floor with six steel cells equipped with bunk, mattress, toilet, and running water, and three rooms on the second floor for females, juveniles and lodgers, equipped with sanitary facilities. Cracks are appearing in the floor of the lodgers' room, which is of wood, adding to the fire risk. The lockup apparently has good care.

Recommendation: That the floor of the lodgers' room be covered with composition flooring of some other suitable covering to reduce the danger of fire.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

TOWN LOCKUP—WANAKENA

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected July 25, 1917.

Wanakena is a small isolated place on Cranberry Lake. The lockup consists of two wooden cells in a small one-story wooden building said to be the property of the township and is otherwise used for board meetings. Each cell is provided with a wooden bunk and some bedding which was in fair condition. The cell doors are of round iron bars. The building has several windows which afford good ventilation and sunlight. The interior is ceiled, well painted, and was clean.

There are no toilet facilities or water. The place has a water system but no sewers.

The justice stated that in recent years there had been very little use for the lockup; that not over one or two persons had been detained during the past eighteen months.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

SARATOGA COUNTY

TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—CORINTH

Inspected August 22, 1917. Edgar E. Costello, supervisor.

Corinth is an incorporated village of about 2,500 population. The lockup is located in a rear room of the town and village hall, a one-story frame structure. It is lighted by electricity, heated by a stove, and has three steel cells. There are a toilet and lavatory in an enclosure in the room. Arrests are infrequent and when a woman is detained a matron is said to be in attendance. Since the last inspection a cot has been placed in the room for the officer. Constant supervision is necessary to guard against fire. The lockup was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

CITY JAIL—MECHANICVILLE

SARATOGA COUNTY

Inspected March 24, 1917.

This lockup is located in the municipal building which was constructed in 1915 on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons. There are separate departments for males and females, also a room for lodgers. Each room has modern sanitary equipment, is light, and well ventilated.

The lockup is cared for by the janitor and was clean. The lodgers' room is thoroughly disinfected two or three times a week.

The number of persons detained during 1916 was 339, of whom 8 were females and 18 juveniles. The number of lodgers housed was 862.

The building is under the supervision of officers at all times.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

CITY JAIL—MECHANICVILLE

SARATOGA COUNTY

Inspected August 11, 1917. This jail is in a new municipal building and was first occupied in March, 1915. It is modern and up-to-date,

having been constructed after the State Commission of Prisons had ordered closed a frame shanty formerly used for the purpose.

At the time of my visit there was one occupant, an insane man who had been found on the street at 2 A. M. He was entirely without clothing and had destroyed the bedding. It was stated he would be transferred to a hospital that day.

The place was clean and in its usual good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,
Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—SARATOGA

SARATOGA COUNTY

Inspected March 24, 1917. James H. King, superintendent of police.

This jail is located in the city hall and in 1915 was remodeled. It is now complete and was found in excellent condition at the time of my visit. A detailed description appears in the last report of inspection. The jail has separate departments for men, women, juveniles and lodgers, and is light and well ventilated.

The number of arrests during the past twelve months was as follows:

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| Males | 945 |
| Females | 58 |
| Juveniles | 25 |
| Lodgers housed..... | 348 |

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

CITY JAIL—SARATOGA SPRINGS

SARATOGA COUNTY

Inspected August 10, 1917. J. H. King, superintendent of police.

The city jail of Saratoga Springs, which was reconstructed about a year ago, was found adequate and in good sanitary condition.

The men's cell room is lighted and ventilated by nine large windows. There are six cells, each $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 7 by 7 feet. Each cell contains a sanitary closet and wash basin. In case there are more prisoners than cells, five folding steel bunks are provided in the cell room.

The women's cell room has two windows and is a bright, light room. It contains two cells and also two beds in the outside room. The cells and the outside room are equipped with sanitary closets and wash basins.

There is also a small room containing a sanitary closet, wash basin and bed, in case of the detention of a boy or girl.

A good reserve room is provided for the patrolmen.

All of the rooms have a sanitary composition flooring.

Rough drunks and lodgers are kept in the basement room. It has four cells and a large sleeping platform.

No matron is provided when women are detained. Women should not be confined in the custody of men. An arrangement should be made to call a matron and pay her by the day when in service.

It is recommended:

First: That whenever women are detained, a matron be called.

Second: That rubbish be not permitted to accumulate in the basement near the tramps cell room.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,
FRANK E. WADE,
Commissioners.

TOWN LOCKUP—WATERFORD

SARATOGA COUNTY

Inspected May 21, 1917. Harry R. Davidson, supervisor.

It was stated that the arrests would average about ten a month. No tramps or lodgers are cared for unless under arrest. The lockup was in a fairly clean condition.

A bed has been placed in the women's room since the last inspection.

I was told that waterproof mattresses had been ordered for the bunks in the men's department.

The officials in charge should see that the rooms are cleaned more frequently and that special attention is given to the cleanliness of the toilet facilities.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Inspector.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY

CITY JAIL—SCHENECTADY

Inspected April 18, 1917. James W. Rynex, chief of police. The total police force consists of 99 officers.

The population of Schenectady is about 90,000.

This jail was remodeled in 1915 and greatly improved. It now has three departments, one for men having eight cells facing outside windows, a room for women with one cell and some cots in the room, outside of the cell, and a separate room for juveniles. All the rooms have outside windows, concrete floors and metal ceilings and were clean, showing good care.

It still lacks a fence enclosing the yard to prevent access to the windows. An iron picket fence should be constructed so that it would not shade the windows and obstruct the light from the cells.

The average number of prisoners detained at night, I was informed, was about six men and two or three women a week. No lodgers are kept in this jail but are provided for elsewhere by the city. There are two police matrons who look after the women prisoners. The arrests for the year ending November 31, 1916, were as follows: First precinct, 2,154; second, 341; third, 120; fourth, 186; juvenile delinquents in the entire city, 212; total, 2,913. One hundred of these were for authorities of other places; 58 for felonies; and 42 for misdemeanors. Of those arrested in the city 250 were females; 615 were fined, for which \$6,846. were collected; sentence suspended on 1,363; 488 were discharged; and 79 cases were undisposed of at the close of the year. All the others were either sentenced or held for trial.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

CITY JAIL—SCHENECTADY

SCHENECTADY COUNTY

Inspected August 9, 1917.

This jail is located in the basement of the city hall. It was improved at the suggestion of the State Commission of Prisons some time ago, and while it is an improvement over former conditions, having better accommodations for men, women and children, still it is by no means ideal, caused to some extent by the untidy manner in which it is

kept. I would suggest that the authorities be advised to see that the jail be kept clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

Commissioner.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—COBLESKILL

Inspected February 27, 1917.

Cobleskill has a population of about 2,500 and is the principal station on the D. & H. railroad between Albany and Oneonta.

The lockup consists of a one-story stone building, situated adjacent to the fire house on the main street. The wooden cell construction, insufficient light and ventilation, lack of sanitary facilities and means of segregation render the lockup inadequate and insanitary.

The village authorities appeared before the State Commission of Prisons on February 8, 1917, in response to a citation to show cause why the lockup should not be closed. The present status of the matter is as follows:

A new board of trustees will assume office on March 6, 1917, under a revised charter. The present officials prepare the budget for the ensuing year and have agreed to include the sum of \$1,000 for improvements to the lockup and to submit plans showing such improvements to the Commission before the meeting March 6th. The authorities request an adjournment of the proceedings for at least two months to give the new board time for consideration of the matter.

The improved lockup as planned will contain a room with two modern steel cells on the first floor, properly equipped with toilet facilities. An additional story is to be added which will consist of a room for lodgers, equipped with bunks, toilet and sink with running water. Both floors are to be of cement, the doors of steel, and the entire building fireproof. The two windows facing the proposed new cells are to be enlarged, barred and glazed with translucent glass. Both rooms will have electric light and will be heated with coal stoves.

Cobleskill has no liquor license and few arrests occur. The justice's record shows that 19 persons were arrested during the past year, several of whom did not require detention in the lockup. The number of lodgers averages about 140 per year. It was stated that in addition the lockup has been used occasionally in the past for the temporary detention of a few town prisoners and train riders in custody of railroad detectives. The justice and officers stated that the arrest of a woman or juvenile has not occurred in a great many years, and that in no case would such persons be detained in the lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—MIDDLEBURGH

SCHOHARIE COUNTY

Inspected October 31, 1917. Charles Snyder, village president; L. S. Wells, police judge; George Best, chief of police.

The population of Middleburgh is about 1,100.

This lockup consists of a one-story wooden building in the rear of the fire engine house. It has two good sized outside windows, a double door, one solid wood and one barred, a coal stove, a sink with running water, 3 large wooden cells, and a storage room. Each cell has one

good plank bunk with a mattress, and the one mostly used has two blankets. There is a 7-foot hallway in front of the cells.

The village has public water but no sewers. Night buckets are used.

The number of prisoners put in the lockup would not exceed 12 a year, I was informed, most of them held all night. There is an occasional lodger, only one so far this fall.

Recommendation: The lockup should have supervision at night when occupied by a prisoner, as it is a dangerous fire trap. This has been recommended before but has not been complied with. The village authorities should be advised that this recommendation is mandatory or they must furnish a fireproof lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—SHARON SPRINGS

SCHOHARIE COUNTY

Inspected January 31, 1917. William H. Craig, president of the village.

Sharon Springs is a summer resort, having a permanent population of about 500, and as indicated in former reports, there is little use for a lockup. The chief of police stated that no prisoners have been detained since last summer and that the lockup was not used more than six times during 1916.

The village maintains a combination fire house and public library which is a two-story frame building. The lockup is located in the basement which is entirely above grade. The walls of the basement are of stone and about ten feet high, containing six full-sized windows. The lockup is reached from an entrance at grade in the rear or from the library above.

There are two good steel cells, size 4 ft. 6 in. by 7 ft. by 7 ft. with open fronts and rears of square bars. The tops and sides are of plate steel. Each cell is furnished with bunk and bedding. The lockup has electric light and receives heat from the furnace which is also situated in the basement.

Since the last inspection the lockup has been materially improved. The wooden partition which obstructed the light and heat has been removed. The old floor in this portion of the basement has been replaced with a new one of smooth concrete. An additional electric light has been placed outside near the entrance. The village has water and sewer systems but they are not connected with the village building. Because of the low elevation of the basement the only sewer main available would be at a considerable distance on another street. The village officials feel that considering the little use there is for a lockup in this place, such an expenditure is not warranted. The lockup is now light, well ventilated and the authorities claim it is kept under close supervision when occupied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

SENECA COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—SENECA FALLS

Inspected September 25, 1917. Stuart Hill, chief of police.

This lockup is practically the same as described in many former reports of inspection. It has been severely criticised since 1909 as inadequate and insanitary and because of its remote location. Nearly all

the villages and cities in this section of the State have modern or improved detention quarters. Seneca Falls with a population of 7,000 has lagged in the matter because the authorities have had under consideration the erection of a municipal building. This has failed to materialize and it is now the judgment of your inspector that the officials of this village should be required without delay to provide an adequate and sanitary lockup in a suitable location which will provide a sufficient number of cells for men, a detention room for females and juveniles, and a separate room for lodgers. The authorities may be able, as a temporary expedient, to rent suitable quarters for the purpose.

The present lockup consists of three steel cells in a small damp room in a portion of the fire house across the canal about a third of a mile from police court. The only toilet facilities are a faucet and rusty iron self-flushing toilet outside the cells. The ventilation is poor, a rank odor being present.

The number of arrests during the past year was 215. About 200 lodgers were housed in the lockup. It is the present practice to take females and children to the county jail at Waterloo.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector

STEUBEN COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—ADDISON

Inspected July 30, 1917. William C. Heine, village president; George Smith, chief of police.

The population of Addison is about 2,100.

The lockup is located on the ground floor of the village hall. It contains two steel cages and properly cared for, is adequate for the needs of the village. During the year ending June 30th, 70 persons were confined in this lockup. No women or juvenile delinquents have been confined here for some time past.

For the year ending November 30, 1916, 425 lodgers were accommodated, and from that time to the present, about 150. The lodgers sleep on the floor outside the cages or in the cages when not occupied.

There was a decidedly bad odor in the lockup when inspected, due to the lack of proper sewer outlet for the building. This could be remedied without much expense and the village president should be notified that the Commission recommends that this be done within the next thirty days.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—CORNING

STEUBEN COUNTY

Inspected July 28, 1917. George W. Lane, mayor; C. G. Hanmer, chief of police.

Corning and immediate vicinity has a population of about 16,000.

The total number of arrests for the year ending June 30, 1917, was 930, of which 882 were men and 48 women. During this period 1,586 lodgers were accommodated.

The jail consists of a women's quarters located on the ground floor of the City Hall, with five cells, three of which are equipped with modern sanitary closet and wash basin with running water. The women's quarters are in charge of a competent matron and are kept in excellent condition, and are adequate and suitable for the present needs of the city so far as women are concerned. In the women's quarters juvenile de-

linquents are also confined, the matron, however, being in charge whenever there are any under arrest. At times, women prisoners and juvenile delinquents are confined here together. This is a bad practice which should not be continued, and the Social Service Society is anxious that other arrangements be made for juvenile delinquents.

The men's quarters are located in the basement of the same building and consists of five steel cells, three of which are equipped with modern sanitary closet and wash basin with running water. The other cells are not so equipped, and this should be done at once. This room also should be painted with some kind of enamel paint which could be washed.

The lodgers' headquarters are located in an adjacent room through which prisoners must be taken to reach the room where the cells are located. This room is equipped with 26 lodger boards which completely fill the room, and at times there have been as many as 32 lodgers, some of whom have been compelled to sleep on the floor in the men's part of the jail. The city should make arrangements to use the room now assigned to lodgers as an addition to the men's jail and provide additional cells, as there are often times when there are not sufficient cells for the male prisoners.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the city be asked to submit a plan to provide a room for lodgers, either in some other part of the city hall or at some other point in the city.

2. That the present lodgers' room be made a part of the men's jail and at least three additional cells of the type already installed, or some similar type, be provided, and supplied with the same toilet facilities as the other three cells.

3. That the two cells not already provided with toilet facilities be so provided.

4. That the men's jail and lodgers' room be repainted.

5. That a detention room be arranged for outside the present jail quarters for confining juvenile delinquents.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—HORSELL

STEBEN COUNTY

Inspected October 19, 1917. Clarence Bailey, chief of police.

This jail was improved in 1916. It occupies quarters adjacent to the police offices at the city hall. The jail was fully described in the last report of inspection and was found the same at this time. It consists of a large room with seven cells for men; a room with one cell for women and a room in the basement for lodgers. The jail has several large windows and ventilators, is well supplied with modern sanitary facilities and at the time of inspection was in a clean condition.

The bunks in the women's room are provided with good bedding, but none is furnished in the men's department. These steel bunks are intended to hold a mattress and the same should be furnished. Common mattresses encased in heavy oilcloth have been found to be satisfactory for this purpose.

The number of arrests per year averages about 900 and a considerable number of lodgers are housed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—PAINTED POST

STEUBEN COUNTY

Inspected July 28, 1917. A. D. Stevens, village president; A. R. Fulkerson, chief of police.

The population of Painted Post is approximately 1,500. It is a prosperous manufacturing village. The lockup is located in the basement of the fire house, which is a two-story frame building. The place is entirely unsuited as a place to confine prisoners, is damp and unsanitary, and should be abandoned as a lockup at the earliest possible moment.

The lockup has two latticed steel cages of satisfactory size and design. The steel floors were covered with blue mold at the time inspected, and holes had been cut to drain off water which had accumulated on the floor of the room. Wall marks showed that at times water was three feet deep in this room.

During the 18 months ending June 30, there were 54 prisoners confined here. The greatest number of prisoners at any one time was 3, which necessitated two being locked in one cell. During the same period there were about 200 lodgers accommodated on the damp floor of this room and in the cells when not occupied by prisoners. As high as 14 lodgers have been accommodated at one time.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the village authorities be required to file within thirty days a plan providing for other quarters for the lockup.
2. That adequate accommodations be provided for lodgers taken care of at police headquarters.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—WAYLAND

STEUBEN COUNTY

Inspected October 19, 1917.

This lockup occupies a small one-story frame building situated about two blocks from the center of the village. Both the exterior and interior of the building are covered with metal; the floor is cement, making the lockup nearly fireproof. There are two good plate steel cells with open fronts of round bars. Each cell has a self-flushing toilet and steel bunk supplied with blankets. There is a sink with running water in the room, also a coal stove and electric light. A satisfactory state of cleanliness prevailed.

This is a very good lockup except that it has no regular windows. There are several very small openings near the ceiling which permit a minimum of sunlight and ventilation. There should be two good sized windows in the front of the building to the height of about six feet, and one in each side wall. Opaque or wire glass should be used. This building is detached and there is no reason why it should not be light and well ventilated.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That windows be installed.
2. That the cells be painted a light color.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—WOODHULL

STEBEN COUNTY

Inspected July 31, 1917. Dr. E. E. Webster, supervisor; W. P. Symonds, village president.

The village of Woodhull has a population of about 400. The police duty of the town and village is performed by the town constable. Lockup facilities are provided in the town hall, a wooden structure, and consists of two Barnum type jail steel cells.

The arrests in this town have been very few and the cells are used largely for lodgers who are not locked in the cells. The facilities are adequate for the necessities of this town and village.

The Secretary should be instructed to write the supervisor and village president that care should be taken against the danger of fire when prisoners are locked in these cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

SUFFOLK COUNTY

TOWN LOCKUP—BAY SHORE

Inspected February 23, 1917. John Westerbeke, supervisor, Sayville; F. P. Nohowel, resident justice.

This lockup is owned by the town of Islip and is located in the village of Bay Shore. It is used principally by the village, which has a resident population of about 5,000 and a summer population of about 10,000. The lockup was inspected October 4, 1916, and some recommendations made for improvements, some of which have been complied with—a coal stove has been provided, broken windows repaired, the woodwork of the interior repainted, an electric light installed in the interior and the janitor furnished with a key to the lockup but not to the cells. It was recommended in that report that the lockup should have supervision at night when occupied. Two of the constables of the town live in the village and do the police work of the village, but neither resides near the lockup. The janitor lives on the premises, but at that time had no key and was not charged with any responsibility for supervision at night. I recommended that he be furnished with a key to the lockup and cages and be employed to give it supervision when occupied or that other means be provided for its effective supervision on account of the danger of fire. This has only been done in part.

Lodgers and some of the prisoners are not locked in the cages, but some prisoners are, so the janitor stated, and as the janitor has no key to the cages he could not release them and their exposure to fire is imminent. He should be provided with keys to the cages as well as the lockup. The supervisor wrote some time since that the janitor had been so provided, but he was misinformed as the janitor stated to me that he had no key to the cages.

The resident justice stated the reason they had not installed water was because the lockup is kept warm only when occupied and that the water would freeze. He said a petition had been filed with the town clerk asking for an appropriation of \$15,000 to build a town hall in the village to include a lockup and that this proposition would be voted upon at the election in April.

Two other villages of this town—Sayville with a population of 3,200 and Islip with a population of 2,500—already have good town halls with lockups. The village of Bay Shore, as stated above, has a resident population of about 5,000 and the justice stated there are more arrests in Bay Shore than in both the other villages. He expects this proposition will be carried and that the town hall will be constructed.

He further stated as an additional reason why the installation of water in the present lockup had been delayed, that they did not think it wise to expend a considerable sum of money on this lockup until the other matter was determined.

The number of prisoners detained in this lockup, the justice stated, averages about 50 to 60 a year, most of whom are held over night. The janitor stated there were two or three lodgers a week during the winter.

The cells need cleaning and painting. The only urgent thing that should not be neglected, even until spring, is furnishing the janitor with a key to the cages.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—GREENPORT

SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected October 15, 1917. William Griffin, village president; T. B. Howard, chief of police, assisted by two other officers.

Greenport has a population of about 3,800.

Since the last inspection this village has erected a new lockup and police headquarters near the business center of the village. It is a one-story and basement brick building 16 by 28 feet, with a concrete base. The ceiling is 9 feet high on the main floor.

There are two steel cells for men, with open fronts of round bars set on 4 1-4 inch centers, each 5 ft. 6 in. by 7 ft. 7 in. by 7 ft. high, with perforated tops, and containing a toilet, wash basin and folding bunk. There is a wide entrance corridor in front of the cells containing two 6-light windows. Back of the cells is a utility corridor containing the plumbing.

There is a room for women 7 ft. 7 in. by 10 ft. 2 in., with a 9-foot ceiling. It has two outside windows, one a 4-light and one a 6-light, a one piece toilet, stationary wash basin, a folding bunk with wire springs, a new mattress enclosed in a cotton slip, and a blanket.

In the rear section of the room is police headquarters office with a desk and other furnishings. Every arrest is entered on the record at this desk. The entire room has a concrete floor, metal ceiling and electric light.

The basement, which is one half above ground, is reached by an inside stairway and is separated from the main floor by a barred door. It has a concrete floor, a boiler and coal room 8½ by 15 feet, and a room for lodgers 15 by 17½ feet with four 6-light windows, electric light, and elevated sleeping platforms.

A hot water heating plant was being installed at the time of inspection. There is also to be an asbestos curtain hung over the grating in front of the room for women to screen it from the corridor.

The lockup is fireproof and a credit to the village, being one of the best on Long Island. It was occupied June 28th and since that date there have been 14 prisoners, all men.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—ORIENT

SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected October 15, 1917. David W. Tuttle, supervisor, Greenport; H. W. Terry, resident justice; D. T. Lathan, constable and keeper.

The population of the settlement known as Orient is about 700. It is not incorporated and has neither public water nor sewers. The

lockup is owned by the town of Southold and was fully described in my report of July, 1915. It remains in the same place and in the same condition. The solid wooden window shutters seem to be kept closed all the time, excluding all sunlight from the lockup. This is objectionable. They should be removed and, if deemed necessary, substantial wire screens substituted. This is recommended.

The lockup is not much used, only once during the past year.

A watchman or officer now remains at the lockup when occupied as recommended in my last report. No lodgers are cared for.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—SHELTER ISLAND

SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected October 16, 1917. C. H. Smith, supervisor; Scudder Smith, resident justice; A. W. Allen, town clerk.

The population of Shelter Island is about 1,200.

This lockup is located about in the center of the Island and consists of a one-story wooden building, about 14 by 18 feet, with three large windows, screened. The heat is from a coal stove.

There are two steel cages with two bunks in each furnished with a mattress and some bedding in fair condition. The cages are made of flat inch bars set well apart.

The lockup is still used for the storage of election boxes. There was also a lot of rubbish scattered around the room, giving it an unkempt and disorderly appearance. It needs cleaning up and sweeping and it should be made the business of some one to keep it in order. It now has supervision at night when occupied as recommended in my last report. This should not be neglected on account of the possibility of fire. It is not often used for prisoners, not more than once or twice a year, I was told. No lodgers are cared for.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—SMITHTOWN BRANCH

SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected October 11, 1917. E. H. L. Smith, supervisor, post office, St. James; F. E. Brush, town clerk.

While this lockup is owned by the town which has a population of about 7,500, it is used principally by the village which has a population of about 1,200. The lockup is new, built about two years ago. It is located in the basement of the town hall, a two-story and basement brick building. The basement has concrete walls. The lockup was fully described in my report of November 19, 1914, and was found in practically the same condition as at that time. The village has not yet installed public water or sewers, and the water for the lockup comes from a driven well in the basement, affording excellent water. There are four outside windows, two with eight lights and two with three lights each, making the room containing the lockup quite light. It is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. It is cared for by the janitor of the building and was clean.

While this building is supposed to be fireproof on the outside, the interior construction, especially the floors, is wood. The ceiling of the basement consists of the timbers of the floor above. In the basement there are fire extinguishers.

The number of arrests does not exceed four or five a year, most

of them held over night. There were about a dozen lodgers last winter; they are not locked in.

RECOMMENDATIONS

As the interior of this building is not fireproof and no one remains in the building at night, it is recommended that the town provide a watchman to remain in the building and give it supervision at night when the lockup is occupied by prisoners. As it is used so infrequently this would be a trifling expense. No one should be locked in a steel cage in a non-fireproof building without supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—SOUTHOLD

SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected October 15, 1917. D. B. Tuttle, supervisor, post office, Greenport; J. N. Hallock, town clerk, Southold.

This is a town lockup of the town of Southold, but is used mostly by the village of Southold which has a population of about 1,200. Since the last inspection it has been moved from its former location near the railroad station to a place in the extreme eastern suburb of the village in a field near the railroad track and several hundred feet from any dwelling or other building.

The lockup consists of a small one-story frame building and has one room about 12 by 13 feet, with two large windows, a coal stove, two wooden cells with bunks and some bedding in good condition. Since the last inspection heavy wire screens have been added to the partition between the cells and the corridor. One of the screens had become loosened from the upright; otherwise the lockup was in good repair.

There is now no resident justice at Southold and I was not able to see either the supervisor or town clerk or the village constable and was unable to get definite information as to the number of prisoners put in the lockup except a statement from citizens that it is seldom used. Neither could I learn whether it has supervision at night when occupied.

Recommendation: This lockup is a wooden building located in a remote and lonely place and the town should be required to furnish supervision when occupied, especially at night, and unless such supervision is given the lockup should be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

SULLIVAN COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—LIBERTY

Inspected September 17, 1917. William F. Mauer, village president; George Akerly, chief of police.

The population of the village is about 2,400.

The lockup is located in a room on the first floor of the village hall. It has one large window, electric light, and two good steel cells with open fronts and rears and metal floors. Each cell has one folding bunk with some bedding in good condition, a toilet, and a stationary wash basin. The toilet and wash basin are new, having been installed since the inspection last year. This was a needed and commendable improvement. The floor should be swept more frequently and the toilet bowls should have better care to prevent them from becoming stained and rusty.

The number of prisoners detained in the lockup the past year was about 20, I was informed. There is an officer on duty in the village

at night who gives the lockup supervision when occupied. This is important as the building is not fireproof.

There is an occasional lodger who is not locked in or taken to court.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

TIOGA COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—WAVERLY

Inspected February 20, 1917. F. L. Howard, village president.

This lockup has been improved since the last inspection, a separate place for the detention of women or juveniles having been provided by constructing a partition through the room formerly used for lodgers. This women's room is 24 ft. 6 in. long by 7 ft. 6 in. wide, with an outside window, concrete floor, toilet and lavatory. It has two cot beds and a chair.

The lodgers' room is now 16 ft. wide by 24 ft. 6 in. long and has two outside windows, and sanitary facilities.

In approving plans for these improvements the State Commission of Prisons directed that toilets and lavatories be installed in the four cells in the men's department. Two of the cells are equipped with lavatories and there is a toilet in the room outside the cells. The village officials state that to install the plumbing as directed in each cell would require a large expenditure, as the cell room floor is below the sewer line. They further state that since the village has been "dry" there has been a notable reduction in the number of arrests which in January of the present year was but three. They therefore request that they be relieved of the expense of having to install a toilet and lavatory in each cell.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

TOMPKINS COUNTY

CITY JAIL—ITHACA

Inspected February 19, 1917. Frederick E. Bates, mayor; William Marshall, chief of police.

The State Commission of Prisons on January 2, 1917, ordered the city jail closed and the order becomes effective April 9, 1917. Since the order was issued the city authorities have submitted plans providing for additional facilities. By direction of the Commission I visited Ithaca on February 19th and conferred with W. O. Kerr, city clerk, B. T. Baker, city attorney, and C. L. Vivian, architect, relative to the proposed plans.

The present jail has but two cells. It is proposed to install new cells in a room adjoining the present cell room and construct an additional room for the detention of women and juveniles. The plans as submitted show two cells, but as the room is 13 ft. 2 in. wide and 16 ft. 8 in. long, with a 9 ft. ceiling, it would be possible to install three steel cells 5 ft. wide by 7 ft. long by 7 ft. high properly equipped with toilet and lavatory. The backs, tops and fronts of these cells should be barred, as it would be necessary to install them with the backs toward the four windows. This arrangement would give them light and ventilation. A grating and barred door should separate this room from the old cell room which it is proposed to use for lodgers.

The proposed room for women and juveniles would be about the same dimensions as the one described and would have four windows, two on one side and two on one end, affording ample light and ventilation. It

would be equipped with toilet, lavatory and cot beds.

At the present time the city has an arrangement with the county authorities whereby women and juveniles are detained in the county jail nearby. A matron is employed jointly by the city and county. Arrests of women in this city are infrequent. The records of the police department show that but fourteen were taken in custody during the year 1916, not all of whom were locked up. Of the 66 males and 14 females arrested during the year but 10 were juvenile delinquents. The police authorities contend, therefore, that much of the time the proposed room for women and juveniles would not be needed for their detention and when no such prisoners are in custody could be used for the better class of male prisoners. They assert that under ordinary conditions the proposed facilities would be adequate and that in case of emergency the county jail could be used. Not all of those arrested are placed in the jail. For instance, there were 63 arrests for violation of the traffic laws, most of whom either gave half or were given a hearing forthwith.

The number of arrests for the year was as follows: January, 52; February, 44; March, 46; April, 51; May, 64; June, 47; July, 54; August, 62; September, 83; October, 60; November, 62; December, 50. There were 113 lodgers.

I inquired as to whether it would be possible to erect a second story on the proposed new building, but was informed that this would cover a window in the city clerk's office and obstruct the light.

The Commission at its meeting in March, 1916, adopted a resolution recommending to the city authorities that suitable quarters be provided outside the county jail for the detention of juvenile delinquents.

To improve the city jail as proposed would be but a temporary expedient. The city needs a new city hall which, when constructed would include an adequate city jail. The village of Ithaca was incorporated in 1821 and the city officials stated that a project is under way to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the event by the erection of a new municipal building. They further stated they believed the finances of the city would be in condition at that time to carry out such a project.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

CITY JAIL—ITHACA

TOMPKINS COUNTY

Inspected November 27, 1917. Frederick E. Bates, mayor; William Marshall, chief of police.

The number of the police force of the city is 10. The population of the city is about 17,000; in addition there are about 5,000 students in the college and an aviation camp of 700.

This jail has recently been remodeled and enlarged. There are three rooms, two for prisoners and one for lodgers. All the rooms have concrete floors, electric light and steam heat. The new addition consists of a one-story building having an interior room about 13 by 15 ft. with a 9-foot ceiling, and contains four windows, each 2 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 2 in., equipped with non-transparent glass. There is a separate entrance with double doors, one barred and the other heavy wood. It has been furnished with two new steel cells, each 5 by 7 by 7 feet. Each cell has a one-piece toilet, and folding bunk furnished with mattress and blankets. The cells have open fronts, tops and rears made of round bars set on 4½ inch centers. The ceiling of the room is plastered on wire lath and the roof is tin. Stationary wash basins for the cells were ordered and received but were not the kind wanted; they were returned but the others have not yet been received. The plumbing has been carried so far as possible and the toilets will be installed when received.

The second room for prisoners is the one constructed some few years ago but not furnished. It is a good-sized room, well lighted with four windows, each 2 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 2 in., and has a concrete ceiling, the room above being the city vault. This room has been furnished with three new cells the same as heretofore described. They have been set with the backs about 18 inches from the wall, leaving a small utility corridor and there is also room at one side for an entrance to this corridor. The windows are behind and partly above the cells. Each bunk is furnished with mattress and blanket. The wash basins are yet to be installed for reasons stated.

The third room is the old cell room fitted up for lodgers. The two cells have been removed and four folding steel bunks installed with some blankets; it has a metal ceiling, toilet and wash basin. It is not proposed to use any of these rooms for women but to continue to send them to the county jail.

These improvements make this a very satisfactory jail and it is apparently of sufficient capacity to care for all prisoners likely to be in custody.

The total number of arrests for the last month was 15 which, however, was a considerable reduction from the usual number. The chief stated that previous to last month the number had averaged about 30 a month. There have not been many lodgers so far this year; there were 3 in August, 4 in September, 7 in October, and 14 in November to the day of inspection.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

ULSTER COUNTY

CITY JAIL—KINGSTON

Inspected September 12, 1917. Palmer Canfield, Jr., mayor; J. Allan Wood, chief of police. The police force of the city consists of the chief, two sergeants, twenty-three patrolmen, one patrol driver, and a matron. There is also a probation officer.

The jail is in practically the same condition as at the time of the last inspection. There are four cells for men, each with an outside window, two bunks, and a toilet. There is a small room for women containing a toilet and cot bed, which also has an outside window. The jail has concrete floor and electric light throughout. There is a room for lodgers, which has an outside window, a toilet, sink with faucet, and nine bunks.

The jail was clean throughout. Some of the toilet bowls are rusty and need re-enameling.

The number of arrests in 1916 was 604, of whom 36 were women. The number of arrests during the present year from January 1st to September 1st was 363, of whom 13 were women. The chief stated that the women's room had never been used, as most of the arrests of women were on warrants and if they were held at all in the station house they were detained in the matron's room until taken to court.

A good many lodgers are housed here, the number since January 1st to date of inspection being 1,200. The number ranges from 2 to 9, seldom exceeding 9, so that each has a bunk.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—MARLBORO

ULSTER COUNTY

Inspected March 20, 1917. John A. Dubois, village president; B. J. Maston, chief of police.

The population of Marlboro is about 1,200.

This lockup is located in the rear end of the town court room, a two-story frame building. It consists of one steel cell with grated door and perforated top and rear. There are two steel bunks. It is provided with electric light and heated by a coal stove and the room is well lighted by outside windows both in the front and rear. The lockup contains a toilet and stationary wash basin. Water is not connected except when the lockup is occupied, as the room is not kept warm at all times. Except that the water was turned off they were in good condition.

The number of arrests, I was informed by the village officials, does not exceed twelve a year, most of them made in the evening and held in the lockup for the remainder of the night. No lodgers are cared for. An officer remains in the building at night when the lockup is occupied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—NEW PALTZ

ULSTER COUNTY

Inspected March 24, 1917. Hervey Gregory, village president: Pontus Ahlberg, chief of police.

The population of New Paltz is about 1,200.

The lockup is located in the basement of the fire house. The section containing the lockup is mostly above ground. It consists of a single good sized room with a 9 ft. wooden ceiling, hardwood floor in good condition, and three barred windows. It is lighted by electricity and heated by a coal stove. It contains two steel cages, each 4 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 6 in., made of latticed bars 1½ in. wide set in 5½ in. centers, open on the top and all sides except the partition. The floor of the cells is metal. Each cell has one steel folding bunk with a mattress and two comfortables. I was informed by the officer in charge that the lockup is entirely free from vermin. It was clean, showing good care. It is cared for by the janitor of the building. Night buckets are used. The floor of the lockup is below the sewer pipes of the village, making the installation of toilets impracticable. Another difficulty in installing water is that the lockup is not kept warm except when in use and the water would freeze in cold weather. Prisoners are furnished water for drinking and washing purposes by the officer.

The lockup is not much used, only one prisoner under arrest having been placed in it since the first of January. Last year the number did not exceed six, I was informed, most of whom were held over night. There is a resident justice before whom a prisoner can be taken at any time in the morning or afternoon. Prisoners are fed if in custody at meal time. There is an occasional lodger, about twelve since January 1st. They are not given food.

The janitor is in the building for the greater part of the night and has keys to the lockup and the cells and gives them supervision; also more or less of the firemen are in the building at night.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

WARREN COUNTY

CITY JAIL—GLENS FALLS

Inspected July 3, 1917. F. C. Jenkins, chief of police.

The total number of arrests during 1916 was 591, of which number

18 were females and 11 juveniles. One hundred and fifty-three lodgers were housed.

A complete description of this jail appears in various former reports of inspection. It is located in the basement of the city hall and remains the same as in several years past. The detention quarters consist of three rooms equipped with steel cells, toilet facilities and bedding, and were found in a reasonably clean condition and were well painted. The basement is about one-half below grade and is said to be damp during warm weather.

The chief stated that a police matron is now employed to act when there are female inmates. This has been recommended in former reports and is commendable.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—LUZERNE

WARREN COUNTY

Inspected August 22, 1917. Le Roy M. Pulver, supervisor.

The town of Luzerne has little use for a lockup, as it was stated there had been but one arrest in the past two years. A small frame building in the outskirts of Luzerne is used as a lockup. The room contains a latticed steel cell, open on all sides, with a steel floor. It has a bunk and bucket. There are three windows and a sash door; several of the panes of glass in the windows were broken. Part of the plaster on the ceiling has fallen off and the place showed evidence of neglect. It is heated by a stove and if the lockup is to be used the broken glass should be replaced, the ceiling repaired, and the place put in proper condition. It should have constant supervision when occupied to guard against the danger of fire.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—FORT EDWARD

Inspected March 23, 1917.

This lockup was constructed in 1912. It consists of a one-story fireproof building containing a cage for men, a detention room for women and a room for lodgers. The lockup has been criticized in previous reports for lack of cleanliness. I am pleased to report that it was found in excellent condition at this time, and the president of the village stated that one of the officers was responsible for its care and paid for his services, and doubtless there would be no further cause for complaint in this respect.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—FORT EDWARD

WASHINGTON COUNTY

I visited the building August 10, 1917, but was unable to get in. I sent a boy to find the man who has the keys and word came back that he was at home and I should go to his home, which I did not do.

This is a comparatively new building and notwithstanding that fact I never have found it in a cleanly condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—GREENWICH

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Inspected September 27, 1917. Charles B. Kendess, village president; Joseph Chambers, chief of police; James White, police magistrate. In addition to the chief the village employs an assistant. I was informed they are both on duty at night and give the lockup supervision.

The population of Greenwich is about 3,000.

The lockup is in practically the same condition as at the time of the last inspection. It is located in the basement of the village hall which is principally used for the housing of the fire apparatus of the village. It consists of a hallway and two rooms or cells. The entire lockup has concrete floors, electric light, and two outside windows, one in the hallway and the other in one of the cells. There are two rooms or cells, each about 8 by 10 feet, furnished with cot bed with some bedding in fair condition and an old iron toilet which can only be flushed from the outside. An iron door separates the lockup from the other part of the basement. The partition between the hallway and the cells consists of concrete blocks placed so as to leave intervals between them and there are also some openings in the heavy wooden doors of the cells.

During the past year the number of arrests in this village, according to the docket of the police magistrate, was 34. He stated that only about 6 of these were held in the lockup over night. He holds court in the evening and part of the others were in the lockup for some hours during the day awaiting the session of court. Under instructions from the magistrate the police officers detain intoxicated persons in the lockup over night and discharge them in the morning without taking them to court. These did not appear upon the docket, but the magistrate estimated there were from 15 to 20 a year.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Greenwich is a considerable village and is growing and its lockup should be somewhat improved.

First, the iron toilets in the cells are antiquated and rusty and should be replaced with modern full flushing toilets with a tank flush which could be operated with a push button by the inmates. There is a faucet over one of the toilets. It would be better to provide each cell with a wash basin which would furnish washing and drinking water to the inmates.

Second, these cells are large and one has an outside window, giving it sufficient sunlight. The other has no window and receives its light indirectly from the hall and no sunlight ever enters it. A window should be installed in this cell. With these two improvements this would be a satisfactory lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

TOWN LOCKUP—BEDFORD HILLS

Inspected January 16, 1917. E. P. Barrett, supervisor, Katonah; George H. Mills, superintendent of police.

The town of Bedford has a population of 8,500. It contains three villages—Bedford Hills, Bedford village and Katonah. The town employs three regular police officers in addition to the superintendent, and four extra officers. One of the officers is always at police headquarters.

The lockup is located on the main floor of the police headquarters building. It has three outside windows, steam heat, electric light, toilet, and sink with running water.

There are two steel cells with perforated tops and rears and barred doors; the rest is solid plate. There are two steel bunks in each cell, both lower bunks, supplied with blankets which were in good condition.

The number of arrests in 1916 was 171, about 90 of whom were put in the lockup and about 50 held over night. These are given food if in custody at meal time. There were 48 lodgers during 1916; these are not fed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Install a toilet in each cell. All modern lockups have toilets in the cells accessible to the prisoners.

2. The State Commission of Prisons does not approve housing lodgers with prisoners. The heating plant of this building is in the basement and it doubtless would be feasible to screen off a section of the basement for a sleeping room for lodgers. Cells would not be required and a heavy wire screen would be sufficient for partitions and permit the room to be heated from the furnace.

3. The floor of the lockup, including that of the cells, is wood; this should be concreted or covered with composition flooring. It is almost impossible to keep a wooden floor in sanitary condition and free from vermin.

Plans for improvements should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval before the work is undertaken.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—BEDFORD HILLS

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected October 15, 1917.

This lockup consists of two steel cells in a frame building. An officer is in charge when occupied. The lockup and surroundings were clean and showed good care.

The recommendations made in a report of inspection dated January 16, 1917, are renewed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

Commissioner.

TOWN LOCKUP—CHAPPAQUA

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected January 16, 1917. H. R. Washburn, supervisor; Eugene Donohue, village constable.

The village of Chappaqua is not incorporated and is supposed to contain a population of 300 or 400.

This is a new lockup, built about two years ago. It is of stone construction with concrete roof and floor and a steel entrance door, and is supposed to be entirely fireproof. There are five outside windows. It has electric light and is still heated by a coal stove.

There are two steel cells, each 5 by 7 by 8 ft., with open fronts

of round bars set on 4-inch centers, the rest solid plate. Each cell has two bunks; the upper one is folding but is not much used. The lower one is an iron cot. Each cell has a full flushing toilet with a faucet over it which furnishes water for drinking and washing. The closets have tank flushes but can only be flushed from the corridor.

The original plan called for steam heat in this lockup, to be brought from the adjacent hall. This has not been done. There is no heat in the lockup except when it is occupied a fire is started in the stove.

The number of arrests during 1916 was 5, all held over night. During cold weather there are 3 or 4 lodgers a week who sleep in the lockup. Prisoners are fed if in custody at meal time. Lodgers are not fed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The steel work of the cells presented a neglected appearance. It should have better care and be kept clean.

2. The lockup should be kept warm at all times during cold weather according to the original plan, so it will be in condition to use at any time, day or night.

3. The recommendation I formerly made in relation to flushing the toilets is repeated. The rear end of each cell should be perforated and the chain from the toilet pass through this perforation so the prisoner can flush the toilet by pulling the chain.

This is a detached fireproof, well lighted lockup and with the exceptions above noted is very satisfactory.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—CROTON FALLS

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected January 16, 1917. A. J. Lobdell, supervisor, Salem Center; J. H. Moses, resident justice.

This lockup is located in the village of Croton Falls which has a population of about 300. It belongs to the town of North Salem. There is no resident constable, as there is so little work for a constable that although one is elected he refuses to qualify. I was unable to see the resident justice, as he was out of town, but from one of the town assessors whose business place is adjacent to the justice and from others I learned that the lockup has been practically abandoned as a lockup. It consists of a detached one-story wooden building about 12 by 16 feet without any interior equipment except a coal stove and one steel cell containing four bunks. The only use made of it is a sleeping place for lodgers. There were some blankets on the bunks, but the room is not heated.

There are four outside windows, the glass in one of which was practically all broken and partly broken in another one. The lockup is boarded up on the outside, but is neither plastered nor ceiled. The floor was covered with broken glass and rubbish of various kinds. It apparently has not been swept since the last inspection two years ago.

RECOMMENDATIONS

If this town desires to continue a lockup at Croton Falls the windows should be repaired, a screen placed over them to protect the glass, and the lockup cleaned and provision made for its proper care. If this is not done I recommend that it be closed as a lockup. In its present condition it is utterly unfit to be used as a place of detention for any person under arrest.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—CROTON-ON-HUDSON

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected January 20, 1917. David S. Murden, supervisor, Peekskill; B. Franklin Decker, resident justice.

This lockup is located in the village of Croton which has a population of about 2,500, but belongs to the town of Cortlandt.

It was practically in the same condition as at the time of my last inspection on January 11, 1915, except that hot water heat has been installed in place of the stove formerly used. The interior has recently been given three coats of whitewash throughout and an arrangement has been made so that the janitor sleeps in the building, giving it supervision at night.

The lockup was clean, showing excellent care.

The wooden floor platforms instead of bunks are still in use.

The number of arrests in 1916 was 232, about 175 of whom were held in the lockup over night. Court is held every morning when necessary. A large number of lodgers was also housed. I was told they would average 100 a month from November 1st to March 1st.

RECOMMENDATION

Substitute folding bunks for the floor sleeping platforms now used. Otherwise, this lockup is in satisfactory condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—HARRISON

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected January 17, 1917. E. Bull, supervisor; Andrew Munro, captain of police, assisted by seven officers.

The town has a population of about 5,000.

The lockup is located in the rear room of the new building mentioned in my last report. The front room on the first floor of this building was fitted up for a court room; the middle room is used for police headquarters; and the room in the rear, about 12 by 13 feet, is used for the lockup. This room contains three large windows, has steam heat, electric light, and gas. It contains two steel cages, each 4 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 8 in. high, open on all sides except the partition. The bars are flat, but they are set well apart. Each cage has a toilet with a tank flush. There is a stationary wash basin in the corridor outside of the cells. The bunks in the cells are furnished with blankets when prisoners are detained over night.

The number of arrests in 1916 was 189, about half of whom were held in the lockup over night. There is an occasional lodger, only six or seven the past year. The arrest of a woman is very infrequent. I was told that if such an arrest did occur a matron would be called to take charge of her.

The lockup was clean, showing good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—HASTINGS

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected January 19, 1917. Thomas J. Goodwin, village president; William Cornell, captain of police, assisted by six patrolmen, five of whom are on duty and give the lockup supervision.

Hastings now has an estimated population of 6,000.

This lockup is on the main floor of the village court house and library building, a stone structure. It is in practically the same condition as at the time of my last inspection on January 6, 1915. Briefly, it consists of a single room, 16 by 24 feet, with four large windows, hot water heat, electric light, and two steel cells, each 5 by 7 feet, with steel floors and open fronts and rears. Each cell contains two folding bunks and some bedding which was in good condition. There is a toilet and lavatory in the room outside the cells.

The number of arrests averages about 200 a year, I was informed. They are all locked up and about 75 per cent. of them held over night. Five or six were women. The officer stated there would be more arrests of women if they had a proper place in which to detain them. There were not many lodgers last year. I was told they would not exceed thirty. They sleep on benches in the corridor. The lockup was clean, showing good care.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Provide a separate place for the detention of women. This could doubtless be done by turning around the cells in the present room so as to face the windows in the front; then partition off a room for women behind the cells. As these cells are each only 5 feet wide and the room is 16 feet wide and 24 feet long, there would be room for a passage-way to the women's department without entering the cell room for men. The room suggested for women is already provided with a toilet and stationary wash basin. The windows should be barred and screened and an iron cot bed furnished.

2. Install toilets and wash basins in the cells for men. All new lockups are so equipped.

With these improvements this lockup would be very satisfactory. Plans should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval before the work is undertaken.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—IRVINGTON

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected January 19, 1917. George E. Dickenson, village president; Joseph Smith, captain of police, assisted by three officers.

Irvington has a population of about 2,400.

The lockup consists of a single room in the basement of the town hall, a brick building, in good condition. It is on the level with the street on which it faces and from which it is entered. It has a concrete floor, electric light, a large outside window, steam heat, and a toilet and sink with running water in the room outside the cells.

There are four good steel cages, 4 ft. 6 in. by 7 ft. 8 in. high. Each is furnished with a plank bunk. The lockup is not much used.

The number of arrests averages about fifteen a year, most of whom are held over night. During cold weather there are a few lodgers, two or three a month, I was told. They are not allowed in the lockup, but are housed in another room in the basement.

The lockup was clean, showing good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—LARCHMONT

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected January 17, 1917. Edward C. Griffin, village president; William M. Hynes, captain of police, assisted by eleven officers.

The village of Larchmont has a resident population of about 2,000 and a summer population of about 4,000.

This lockup remains in the same condition as at the time of my last inspection on January 8, 1915, except that an enclosed toilet and wash basin have been installed adjacent to the police room and cells.

The number of arrests is very much less than formerly. The young man in charge of the building could not give me the number for 1916, but stated that the number from August 1st to January 1st was 65, mostly for auto speeding, and no one had been confined in the lockup during December and only one in January to date of inspection; that only five had been locked up since August 20th last; and that there had only been one lodger since August 1st.

I was unable to learn whether there was any prospect for a new village building to include a new lockup. In my former report I criticized the present quarters as being too small and cramped and characterized it as the most diminutive lockup I had visited, as it consists of two small cells which entirely fill the room in which they are placed. That report recommended that a new lockup be constructed in a small detached fire-proof building, properly lighted and equipped with toilets and lavatories, or else that these cells be placed in a larger room that should be furnished with modern sanitary equipment. These recommendations are repeated.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—MAMARONECK

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected January 17, 1917. George W. Burton, supervisor; Dr. John F. Hunter, village president and chief of police. The total police force consists of twelve officers.

While this lockup belongs to the town, it is used principally by the village which has a population of about 7,000. It is located on the first floor of the town hall and is in practically the same condition as at the time of my last inspection on January 8, 1915. Mrs. Blake, widow of the former janitor, still continues as the keeper and janitor of the building.

The lockup was clean, showing excellent care.

The number of arrests in 1916 was 114, most of whom were held in the lockup all night. They are given food if in custody at meal time. There were not as many lodgers this year as formerly. The keeper stated that the number would not exceed 40 since the first of October.

The lockup is used by both the village and the town. The policing of the town outside of the village is looked after by five town constables who bring their prisoners to this lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—MT. KISCO

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected January 16, 1917. Charles Chichester, village president; Frederick Cregier, chief of police, assisted by three officers, one of whom is on duty at night and gives the lockup supervision.

The population of Mt. Kisco is about 3,500.

The lockup is located on the first floor of the police station house, a two-story stone and wooden building. The room is about 16 by 18 feet, with outside windows, concrete floor, electric light, and toilet and lavatory outside the cells.

There are four steel cells with entire open fronts facing the windows. The heat is from a coal stove in which a fire is kept at all times during cold weather.

The lockup was clean, showing good care.

The number of arrests averages about 60 or 70 a year, about half of whom are held in the lockup over night. They are fed if in custody at meal time. During 1916 there were 377 lodgers, who sleep in the cells. The number seldom exceeds three or four at one time. They are not given food. When there are no prisoners the lodgers are not locked in. During the year two women were put in the lockup; there were no male prisoners at the same time. A woman was employed to look after them.

RECOMMENDATION

As this village now has public sewers it should install a toilet in each cell. The toilet in the corridor is not accessible to prisoners. It is all right for lodgers, but all modern lockups now have toilets in the cells, also either a stationary wash basin or a faucet over the toilet for washing and drinking purposes.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

CITY JAIL—MOUNT VERNON

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected January 18, 1917. Edwin W. Fiske, mayor; J. C. Foley, chief of police.

Mount Vernon has a population of about 38,000 and its police force consists of fifty-two officers.

The jail occupies quarters in the new municipal building, first occupied in February, 1915. Police headquarters is on the first floor of the main building and the jail consists of a one-story brick structure in the rear of the main building, connected by a covered passage. There are three departments, one for men, one for women, and one for juveniles. There is also a detention room.

The jail for men has 14 steel cells and that for women 6. All the cells have modern equipment and entire open fronts facing outside windows and were fully described in my report of June 28, 1915. Adjacent to the women's jail is a matron's department. There is also a hospital room furnished with an iron cot, lavatory and toilet. The room has two outside windows and a grill partition set about two feet from the wall, separating the room proper from the windows so that the occupants cannot have access to the windows.

The room for children is in the main building and opens directly from the police office. It is furnished with an iron bed and there is a lavatory and toilet in a small connecting room. The other detention room also opens directly off of the police office.

The building is supposed to be fireproof and has concrete floors, electric light, gas, and steam heat throughout.

The number of arrests in 1916 was about 1,800, between 600 and 700 of whom were held over night. About twenty were women. Prisoners are fed if in custody at meal time. No lodgers are now kept in the police station but are sent to the quarters of the Salvation Army at the request of the Army.

The jail was clean, showing excellent care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

CITY JAIL—NEW ROCHELLE

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected January 17, 1917. E. Stetson Griffing, mayor; E. J. Timmins, chief of police.

The population of New Rochelle is about 35,000 and the total police force of the city is fifty.

The jail is located in the city court and police headquarters building, which is supposed to be fireproof. It has concrete floors, steam heat and electric light throughout.

The men's jail consists of two departments of five cells each. Each cell has one folding bunk and a full flushing toilet. There is a stationary wash basin outside the cells in each department.

The jail for women is on the first floor and contains two steel cells with a folding bunk and toilet in each, and a lavatory in the room outside. There is a matron's room adjacent which has a large window, is properly furnished, and has a bath room connecting.

There is a large room for lodgers in the basement. This room has several outside windows and elevated board sleeping platforms. There is a toilet and shower bath in a room adjacent.

This is a very satisfactory jail and has excellent care. The only thing lacking is a detention room for children. It frequently happens that it is necessary to detain a boy or girl under sixteen for a short time during the day while the parents or guardians are notified or while awaiting the opening of court. It is not deemed good policy to lock these children in a cell. In order to avoid this it is now necessary to keep them in the police office or matron's room and detail an officer to remain with them. A detention room is needed for such purpose and could also be used for the detention of witnesses when necessary.

The number of arrests in 1916 was 915, about half of whom, the chief stated, were held over night. Ninety-two of them were women. Prisoners are fed if in custody at meal time. In 1916 there were 2,380 lodgers. They are not arrested or taken to court and are not given food.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—NORTH PELHAM

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected January 17, 1917. Hugh Herndon, supervisor, Pelham Manor; Peter Cedar, village president and chief of police, assisted by three officers, two of whom are on duty at night.

This lockup belongs to the town of Pelham and is located on the first floor of the town hall in the village of North Pelham which has a population of about 1,300. The room, which is about 16 by 20 feet in size, has a concrete floor, electric light, toilet, and a lavatory in an adjacent closet.

There are three steel cages facing large windows in the outer wall. Each cage has one steel bunk and some bedding in good condition.

The lockup is not much used. There were only two arrests during the past year, one of whom was a woman who was held over night. A matron was provided to remain with her; there were no other prisoners in custody at the time. No lodgers are cared for.

This is a good lockup and is well cared for and it would seem that it should furnish sufficient accommodations for both the villages of Pelham and North Pelham which lie adjacent to each other.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—NORTH TARRYTOWN

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected January 19, 1917. Ira S. Conover, village president; A. M. Minnerly, chief of police, assisted by six officers.

The population of North Tarrytown is about 5,000.

This lockup has recently been improved by building an additional room for women and placing therein two steel cells. This room has been further improved since the last inspection by the installation of an outside window in the north wall in front of the cells, which lights the interior of the cells and remedies the criticisms made in former reports. An electric light has also been placed in front of the women's room as recommended in my last report, but it was out of commission on the day of inspection. The chief stated that while there is an occasional arrest of a woman, it has never been necessary to place one in the lockup since it was built. However, it is kept in condition to use. Both rooms have hot water heat and are kept warm all the time.

The room for men needs cleaning. This is especially true of the steel work which also needs painting.

The number of arrests averages about 250 a year, about 50 of whom are held in the lockup over night. The arrests of women average about three a year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—OSSINING

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected September 26, 1917.

The old lockup in the village of Ossining was closed by order of the State Commission of Prisons on March 21, 1914. A new temporary lockup has been provided by installing two new steel cells 5 by 7 by 7 feet with bar fronts, perforated tops, and plate sides and rears in a room in the new municipal building. Each cell is equipped with a toilet of vitreous ware with integral seat and a lavatory, both operated by push buttons, and one bunk. The floor of the cells and of the room is concrete. The cells face two windows 4 ft. 2½ in. by 3 ft. 11 in. The room is heated by steam, lighted by electricity, and is well ventilated.

It is the announced purpose of the village authorities to construct a new and larger lockup at some future time, the present one having been equipped for temporary use.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—PELHAM

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected January 17, 1917. C. S. McClellan, village president; George F. Holden, chief of police, assisted by five officers. There is always a man at headquarters where the lockup is located.

The population of Pelham is about 800.

This lockup still consists of one steel cage set in the back part of the police office, partly partitioned off from the front of the room. This partition has been somewhat extended since the last inspection, so that the cage is somewhat better screened from the section of the room used as a police office than formerly. The heat is from a coal stove. There are two large windows in the front of the room. Electric lights have been installed since the last inspection. There is an enclosed toilet back of the cage, and in the room back of the office is a stationary wash basin.

The number of arrests averages about 120 a year. The chief stated that no one was held in the lockup over night; that some of them were locked in the cage a few hours during the day; and that the arrest of a woman is very infrequent, not exceeding two or three a year; if de-

tained at all, she is kept in the room back of the police office and not in the cage. There is an occasional lodger, about six last year I was informed. They are given breakfast.

I stated in my report of January 8, 1915, that this lockup with its one cage set right in the police office, in a wooden building, is necessarily open to the public and could hardly be approved as a permanent arrangement. It would seem that this village might arrange to use the town lockup which is well equipped and in excellent condition and practically vacant. Otherwise, a separate room should be provided for this cage and it should be furnished with a toilet and lavatory.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—PELHAM MANOR

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected January 17, 1917. J. C. Wilberding, village president; R. H. Marks, chief of police, assisted by seven officers.

The population of Pelham Manor is about 1,100.

Since the last inspection a sanitary full flushing toilet has been installed in each cell with a faucet over the toilet for washing and drinking water. This was done on the recommendation in my last report. Otherwise, the lockup remains in the same condition as at the time of that inspection and is now fairly satisfactory. The steel work and the side walls need painting.

The number of arrests last year was 152, about 25 of whom were held in the lockup over night. As a general thing, summonses are served on violators of the traffic laws and village ordinances instead of arrests. Prisoners are fed if in custody at meal time. There is an occasional lodger; there were nine during the past year. They are not given food. Among those arrested were five women: they were cared for by a matron in the fire house and not taken to police headquarters or the lockup except to the court room at the time of their hearing.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—PLEASANTVILLE

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected January 16, 1917. Lawrence Ladd, village president; George Poth, chief of police, assisted by two officers, one on duty during the day and two at night.

The population of Pleasantville is about 3,000.

This lockup is located in the rear end of the basement of the corporation building which is supposed to be fireproof. The floor of the basement is on a level with the ground outside. There is an outside entrance and also an inside entrance from the upper floor. It consists of one single room 25 by 30 feet, with concrete floor, electric light, steam heat, toilet, and stationary wash basin. It contains two large outside windows and a sash in the outer door.

There are two good steel cells, 5 by 7 by 8 ft., with open backs and fronts of round bars set on 4-inch centers. Each cell has two steel folding bunks furnished with a supply of blankets, also a toilet with a faucet flush.

The lockup was clean, showing good care.

The number of arrests averages from 25 to 30 a year, about half of whom are held in the lockup over night. No woman has been in custody since the last inspection two years ago. There is an occasional

lodger, about a dozen a year I was told. They are allowed to sleep in one of the cells; the other is kept exclusively for prisoners. When a prisoner is in custody lodgers are given quarters in another section of the basement and are not allowed to remain in the lockup. Prisoners are fed if in custody at meal time. Lodgers are not given food.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—PORT CHESTER

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected January 17, 1917. W. J. Martin, village president; James Donovan, chief of police. The police force consists of the chief, three sergeants, and thirteen patrolmen.

The population of Port Chester is about 16,000.

This lockup has two departments, one for men and one for women. It is located on the first floor of the police station, a two-story brick building. Both departments have steam heat and electric light.

The room for men is about 16 by 18 feet and has two windows and two ventilators in the ceiling. It contains four steel cells open on all sides except the partition, each equipped with two bunks furnished with mattresses and blankets when needed, and a toilet. There is a sink with running water in the corridor.

The room for women has two cells of the same size and equipment as those for men. This room has a ventilator through the roof and a sink with running water in the corridor. A matron is employed when a woman is in custody.

The lockup has a shower bath at the end of the hall which can be used by either sex.

The windows in both departments are small and are at the ends of the corridors instead of in front of the cells, so they do not give much light to the interior of the cells, a condition which has been criticized in former reports. It has been suggested this could be remedied by placing skylights over the cells. If feasible, this should be done; otherwise, this is a satisfactory lockup. It was found clean and in excellent condition.

The number of arrests averages about 600 a year, about 50 of whom are women. No lodgers are cared for.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—RYE

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected January 17, 1917. Theodore Frend, village president; William H. Balls, chief of police. The number of regular police officers employed is eleven which was increased to twenty-two during the past summer.

The population of Rye is about 6,000.

This lockup has separate departments for men and women. Both have concrete floors, steam heat, electric light, and skylights placed over the cells. As the cells have open tops they are well lighted.

The room for men has four steel cages, open on all sides except the partition. Each cage has a steel folding bunk, and flushing toilet operated by a push button. There are also a toilet and a sink with hot and cold water faucets in the corridor.

In the women's room there is a padded cell and a cot with bedding in the room outside of the cell. This room also has a toilet and sink

with running water. There is a shower bath separated from both rooms.

The entire lockup was clean, showing excellent care.

The number of arrests in 1916 was 316, about one-third of whom were held over night. Among these were five women. The number of lodgers during the past year was 325. Prisoners are fed if in custody at meal time. Lodgers are not arrested and are not given food.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—TARRYTOWN

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected January 19, 1917. F. R. Pierson, village president; William J. Bowles, chief of police, assisted by twelve officers. There is always an officer on duty at police headquarters who gives the lockup supervision.

The population of Tarrytown is about 6,000.

The lockup is located in the rear of the corporation building which contains police headquarters. It consists of two departments, one for men and one for women. The jail for men is brick and contains one room about 18 by 25 feet, with a 9-foot ceiling. It has a brick floor, three windows, electric light, coal stove, a toilet, and sink with running water.

There are three steel cages open on all sides except the partitions and tops. Each cage has two plank bunks.

The women's jail is in a wooden building adjacent, about 15 feet square, furnished with a canvas bunk. Outside of the cells are a coal stove, electric lights, and toilet with faucet with running water. The floor is concrete and there are four outside windows. Both rooms were clean, showing good care. The room for men has had a new fireproof roof since the last inspection. The interior needs painting.

The number of arrests for 1916 was 111, most of them held over night. Among them were four women. There were about 200 lodgers during the year. These are not given food, but prisoners are fed if in custody at meal time.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—TUCKAHOE

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected January 18, 1917. Silveus G. Teets, village president; W. J. Simpkins, captain of police, assisted by three officers, two on duty during the day and two at night.

The population of Tuckahoe is about 3,500.

The lockup is located in the basement of the village hall, a two-story and basement brick building. The cell room has a concrete floor, electric light, gas, steam heat, two outside windows, and a glass panel in the outside door. There is an enclosed toilet and shower bath in the corridor and a lavatory not enclosed.

There are two steel cages, open on all sides except the partition, each furnished with one steel bunk.

The number of arrests averages about 130 a year, 75 per cent. of whom are held over night. The arrest of a woman is very infrequent. When such an arrest is made she is detained in the court room and not put in the lockup. An occasional lodger is allowed to sleep in the lockup, but this is not permitted when there is a prisoner.

There is always an officer on duty at headquarters on the upper floor of the same building.

The lockup was clean, showing good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—VERPLANCK

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected October 8, 1917. Alton S. Fletcher, supervisor, Peekskill; William S. King, resident justice.

The population of Verplanck is about 1,000.

This lockup is owned by the town of Cortlandt and is used principally by the village of Verplanck. It consists of a one-story brick addition in the rear of the town hall which is a two-story brick building. It has an entrance from the town hall and also an outside entrance. Each entrance has two doors, one barred and the other metal. Some recent improvements to the lockup were noted in my last report. As the village has no public water or sewers the lockup is without water. It is now heated by a coal stove.

There are three steel cages, two with open fronts of steel bars set on 4-inch centers and the other next to the door is also open on the side and has more sunlight than the back cells. Each cell has a steel folding bunk and the one in the light cell is furnished with some bedding and is used exclusively for prisoners under arrest; the other two cells are used for lodgers.

The entire lockup was clean, showing good care. It is not much used for prisoners. The village officer informed me that the number of prisoners locked up would not exceed eight a year but that from 75 to 100 lodgers were housed during cold weather last year; they are not arrested or locked up. Prisoners are fed if in custody at meal time; lodgers are not fed. No woman has been arrested in this village for the past six years. The officer stated that if such an arrest should occur she would not be detained in the lockup but would at once be taken to Peekskill or otherwise cared for.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—WAVERLY

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected January 18, 1917. Fred P. Close, supervisor, P. O. Tuckahoe; John Scanlan, captain of police assisted by one lieutenant and three patrolmen.

This lockup is located in the village of Waverly but is not owned by the town of East Chester. There have been some improvements to the lockup since my former inspection on January 7, 1915. A full flushing sanitary toilet and sink with running water have been installed adjacent to the corridor and the authorities are fitting up a separate room for women. This work was not entirely completed. Otherwise, the lockup remains the same as at the last inspection.

The number of arrests averages about 250 a year, about 50 of whom were locked up and about 25 detained in the lockup over night. There is an occasional lodger, about three or four a year I was told.

This lockup is in a wooden building. There is always an officer on duty at police headquarters in the building, obviating the danger from fire. The floors of the cells are metal and the cell room is light,

dry and sanitary, and the room and cells were clean, showing good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

CITY JAIL—YONKERS

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected October 13, 1917. David Wolf, chief of police; M. H. Lent, captain of first precinct. This jail is also police headquarters for the first precinct. The total police force of the city is 204; the number of patrolmen in the first precinct is 71.

The population of Yonkers is about 100,000.

There is a jail for men and a separate room with cells for women, a department for boys, separate rooms for girls, a detention room for women or children, and a detention room for civil prisoners or witnesses. These departments have been fully described in former reports and were found in practically the same condition except that the detention room for men had recently been wrecked by an insane inmate and had not yet been repaired.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 3 men and 1 woman. The highest number at any time during the past year was 25; the average about 9, counting all departments. Prisoners are given three meals a day. Some are detained here several days; some of these are held for further investigation, and some are sentenced to the city jail by the court for not exceeding ten days. The number of women detained averages 3 or 4 a week. The matron stated there were always some inmates in the girls' department, averaging from 1 to 3; the highest number recently was 3; the time of detention is usually from four days to a week before their cases are finally disposed of. When they are not immediately discharged they are sent to Hudson or some other institution for girls. The matron also takes care of lost children; she stated that almost every day there was at least one of these.

There is a well equipped lodgers' room. Last winter the number averaged from 8 to 10 a night. This fall so far the average has been about 4; the highest number, 8. They are not fed. A cheap lodging place has recently been opened in the city and it is believed this will largely reduce the number kept in this room.

The captain stated that the number of arrests in the first precinct would average about 110 a month and that there were about 2,500 arrests in the city during the year. There are three other precincts. Prisoners are not detained in these only long enough for the automobile patrol to go after them, when they are immediately transferred to the city jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

WYOMING COUNTY

VILLAGE AND TOWN LOCKUP—CASTILE

Inspected September 27, 1917.

This is a new lockup recently completed on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons. It comprises a one-story detached brick building, centrally located. It has two separate departments, a room with one cell for arrested persons and a room with three steel bunks for lodgers. The cell is 5 by 7 by 7 feet, with two sides and top of round bars; the other two sides are of plate steel. There is an automatic flushing closet with wooden seat in the cell and one of the same type in the lodgers' room. This is to be regretted as experience has

shown that this type of toilet is easily broken and soon becomes rusty and unsightly. Under date of March 19, 1917, Mr. Charles O. Locke wrote the State Commission of Prisons that the "town board had selected prison combination closet and lavatory—B-2758, Crane & Co. catalogue," and the same was approved. This is a one-piece toilet of vitreous ware with push button flush and no exposed plumbing and no wood, and is a type approved by the Commission. The records do not show that any authority was given the architect to install the automatic type. This room has no running water but there is a lavatory in the lodgers' room.

The cell has one steel bunk which is to be supplied with suitable bedding. Each department has two large windows with translucent glass and well barred on the exterior. Each room has a coal stove and electric light. Both the outer and inner door are steel.

The lockup is fireproof having cement floor and side walls, and the ceiling is steel. It is a very substantial building, neat in appearance, and with the exception of the plumbing as indicated in the foregoing, is a credit to the village and township.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—PERRY

WYOMING COUNTY

Inspected September 27, 1917.

This lockup is located in the basement of the village hall and fire station. It has been fully described in former reports. The men's cell room is divided into two separate departments and there is a detention room for females and juveniles and a room for lodgers. It is equipped with modern sanitary facilities, light and well ventilated, and is one of the most complete lockups in the State of New York. It was found clean and well cared for.

The police have an office on the same floor and the lockup is said to have supervision night and day.

The number of arrests during the past year was about 100.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

YATES COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—PENN YAN

Inspected September 25, 1917.

By an arrangement between the county and village, lockup quarters several years ago were fitted up in the basement of the county jail. There is an independent entrance in the rear. The equipment consists of several cot beds, toilet facilities, shower baths, electric light, and steam heat.

The lockup was found in good condition.

Since January 1, 1917, about 85 persons have been detained, a large percentage of whom were lodgers.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

STATISTICS

PRISON POPULATION OF THE STATE ON SEPTEMBER 30TH OF EACH YEAR FROM 1908 TO 1915,
INCLUSIVE, AND ON JUNE 30, 1916 AND 1917.

| INSTITUTION | STATE PRISONS | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 |
| Auburn..... | 1,342 | 1,401 | 1,539 | 1,767 | 1,436 | 1,445 | 1,416 | 1,546 | 1,472 | 1,244 |
| Clinton..... | 1,221 | 1,246 | 1,369 | 1,275 | 1,282 | 1,382 | 1,430 | 1,400 | 1,443 | 1,227 |
| Great Meadow..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 262 | 507 | 612 | 598 | 916 | 989 | 682 |
| Sing Sing..... | 1,500 | 1,792 | 1,722 | 1,228 | 1,421 | 1,281 | 1,511 | 1,539 | 1,582 | 1,356 |
| Total..... | 4,063 | 4,439 | 4,630 | 4,532 | 4,646 | 4,720 | 4,955 | 5,401 | 5,486 | 4,509 |
| | REFORMATORIES | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 |
| Eastern New York..... | 478 | 427 | 347 | 931 | 451 | 413 | 463 | 376 | 328 | 193 |
| New York State..... | 1,429 | 1,344 | 1,112 | 1,287 | 1,297 | 1,293 | 1,216 | 1,279 | 988 | 741 |
| New York City..... | 182 | 178 | 203 | 304 | 322 | 320 | 338 | 455 | 360 | .... |
| Total..... | 2,089 | 1,949 | 1,662 | 2,022 | 2,070 | 2,026 | 2,077 | 2,110 | 1,676 | 934 |
| | REFORMATORIES AND REFUGES FOR WOMEN | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 |
| State Farm for Women..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 66 | 75 | 87 |
| New York State Reformatory for Women..... | 298 | 276 | 305 | 359 | 418 | 470 | 426 | 371 | 349 | 405 |
| Western House of Refuge..... | 214 | 203 | 206 | 150 | 206 | 238 | 227 | 224 | 138 | 210 |
| Total..... | 512 | 479 | 511 | 549 | 654 | 708 | 653 | 661 | 612 | 702 |

PRISON POPULATION OF THE STATE ON SEPTEMBER 30TH OF EACH YEAR FROM 1908 TO 1916,
INCLUSIVE, AND ON JUNE 30, 1917,

| COUNTY | PENITENTIARIES | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 |
| Albany..... | 341 | 297 | 228 | 206 | 163 | 197 | 217 | 198 | 166 | 172 |
| Erie..... | 361 | 346 | 358 | 347 | 524 | 494 | 645 | 767 | 770 | 903 |
| Monroe..... | 440 | 342 | 358 | 305 | 319 | 303 | 362 | 335 | 278 | 329 |
| *New York..... | 1,097 | 1,106 | 1,038 | 1,041 | 1,110 | 1,135 | 1,343 | 1,354 | 980 | .... |
| Onondaga..... | 415 | 351 | 390 | 396 | 382 | 359 | .... | 374 | 339 | 392 |
| Westchester..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 124 |
| Total..... | 2,654 | 2,442 | 2,372 | 2,295 | 2,498 | 2,488 | 2,965 | 3,028 | 2,478 | 1,920 |
| COUNTY JAILS, NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Charged with crime and awaiting trial..... | 1,852 | 1,545 | 1,406 | 1,693 | 1,676 | 1,704 | 1,972 | 1,796 | 838 | 1,177 |
| Convicted of crime..... | 3,508 | 2,986 | 2,850 | 2,949 | 3,141 | 3,128 | 3,935 | 4,063 | 4,514 | 5,656 |
| Detained as witnesses..... | 48 | 38 | 34 | 43 | 63 | 65 | 78 | 61 | 41 | 54 |
| Detained as debtors..... | 8 | 14 | 25 | 33 | 33 | 21 | 43 | 51 | 38 | 25 |
| Total..... | 5,416 | 4,583 | 4,115 | 4,718 | 4,913 | 4,918 | 6,028 | 5,971 | 5,426 | 6,912 |

*NOW INCLUDED WITH NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

**TOTAL PRISON POPULATION OF THE STATE
IN CUSTODY SEPTEMBER 30TH FOR EIGHT YEARS, AND ON
JUNE 30TH, 1916 AND 1917**

| | | | |
|------------|--------|------------|--------|
| 1908 ----- | 14,734 | 1913 ----- | 14,861 |
| 1909 ----- | 13,889 | 1914 ----- | 16,678 |
| 1910 ----- | 13,280 | 1915 ----- | 17,171 |
| 1911 ----- | 14,116 | 1916 ----- | 15,342 |
| 1912 ----- | 14,791 | 1917 ----- | 14,977 |

**SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ACTUAL COMMITMENTS DURING
THE YEAR 1908 TO 1917 INCLUSIVE**

| | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 | 1915 | *1916 | 1917 |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| State Prisons..... | 1,689 | 1,713 | 1,562 | 1,418 | 1,760 | 1,629 | 1,843 | 2,094 | 1,337 | 1,434 |
| State Farm for Women..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 79 | 33 | 26 |
| New York State Reformatory..... | 1,466 | 1,419 | 1,153 | 1,353 | 1,245 | 1,333 | 1,247 | 1,226 | 646 | 605 |
| New York City Reformatory..... | 566 | 408 | 375 | 514 | 523 | 590 | 745 | 763 | 336 | .... |
| Penitentiaries..... | 14,723 | 13,543 | 11,837 | 12,840 | 11,344 | 13,284 | 18,467 | 19,173 | 14,998 | 15,441 |
| State Reformatory & House of Refuge for Women..... | 276 | 192 | 278 | 303 | 350 | 338 | 357 | 313 | 252 | 340 |
| County Jails and New York City Institutions..... | 99,927 | 94,367 | 80,234 | 86,488 | 82,073 | 84,437 | 95,368 | 97,462 | 60,723 | 111,506 |
| Total..... | 118,647 | 111,642 | 95,444 | 102,922 | 97,295 | 101,611 | 118,027 | 121,110 | 78,325 | 129,352 |

*Nine months only.

WOMEN PRISONERS

NUMBER IN CUSTODY JUNE 30, 1917

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| State Prisons ----- | 87 |
| State Farm for Women..... | 87 |
| Reformatory and House of Refuge..... | 615 |
| Penitentiaries ----- | 103 |
| County Jails..... | 106 |
| New York City Institutions..... | 843 |
| Total..... | 1,832 |

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| State Prisons..... | 29 |
| State Farm for Women..... | 44 |
| Reformatory and House of Refuge..... | 340 |
| Penitentiaries ----- | 434 |
| County Jails..... | 2,405 |
| New York City Institutions..... | *14,838 |
| Total..... | 18,090 |

* 11,238 actual commitments.

Showing the Total Number of Prisoners in Custody on September 30, 1907, September 30, 1915, and June 30, 1917.

| NAME OF INSTITUTION. | 1907. | | | 1915. | | | 1917. | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Auburn Prison..... | 1,132 | 82 | 1,214 | 1,429 | 117 | 1,546 | 1,157 | 87 | 1,244 |
| Clinton Prison..... | 1,032 | .. | 1,032 | 1,400 | .. | 1,400 | 1,227 | .. | 1,227 |
| Great Meadow Prison..... | .. | .. | .. | 916 | .. | 916 | 682 | .. | 682 |
| Sing Sing Prison..... | 1,206 | .. | 1,206 | 1,539 | .. | 1,539 | 1,356 | .. | 1,356 |
| State Farm for Women..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 66 | 66 | .. | 87 | 87 |
| Eastern New York Reformatory..... | 201 | .. | 201 | 376 | .. | 376 | 213 | .. | 213 |
| New York State Reformatory..... | 1,238 | .. | 1,238 | 1,279 | .. | 1,279 | 741 | .. | 741 |
| Western House of Refuge, Elmira..... | .. | 209 | 209 | .. | 224 | 224 | .. | 210 | 210 |
| New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford..... | .. | 274 | 274 | .. | 371 | 371 | .. | 405 | 405 |
| Albany County Penitentiary..... | 269 | 16 | 285 | 188 | 10 | 198 | 165 | 7 | 172 |
| Errie County Penitentiary..... | 256 | 28 | 284 | 738 | 29 | 767 | 863 | 40 | 903 |
| Monroe County Penitentiary..... | 277 | 28 | 305 | 309 | 26 | 335 | 303 | 26 | 329 |
| *New York County Penitentiary..... | 801 | 103 | 904 | 1,354 | .. | 1,354 | .. | .. | .. |
| Onondaga County Penitentiary..... | 276 | 19 | 295 | 353 | 21 | 374 | 362 | 30 | 392 |
| Westchester County Penitentiary..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 124 | .. | 124 |
| County Jails..... | 1,955 | 142 | 2,097 | 1,909 | 114 | 2,023 | 1,524 | 106 | 1,630 |
| New York City Institutions..... | 2,044 | 717 | 2,761 | 3,505 | 898 | 4,403 | 4,448 | 894 | 5,282 |
| Total | 10,687 | 1,618 | 12,305 | 15,295 | 1,876 | 17,171 | 13,165 | 1,832 | 14,997 |

*Now Included With New York City Institutions.

STATE PRISONS

Total Number of Prisoners in Custody June 30, 1916, and June 30, 1917.

| | 1916 | | | 1917 | | |
|------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Auburn..... | 1,355 | 117 | 1,472 | 1,157 | 87 | 1,244 |
| Clinton..... | 1,443 | .. | 1,443 | 1,227 | .. | 1,227 |
| Great Meadow.... | 989 | .. | 989 | 682 | .. | 682 |
| Sing Sing..... | 1,582 | .. | 1,582 | 1,356 | .. | 1,356 |
| Total..... | 5,369 | 117 | 5,486 | 4,422 | 87 | 4,509 |

Number of Prisoners Received and Discharged during the Year Ending June 30, 1917.

| | Received | | | Discharged | | |
|------------------|----------|--------|-------|------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Auburn..... | 671 | 29 | 700 | 869 | 59 | 928 |
| Clinton..... | 559 | .. | 559 | 775 | .. | 775 |
| Great Meadow.... | 676 | .. | 676 | 983 | .. | 983 |
| Sing Sing..... | 1,070 | .. | 1,070 | 1,296 | .. | 1,296 |
| Total..... | 2,976 | 29 | 3,005 | 3,923 | 59 | 3,982 |

Number of Prisoners Transferred to State Hospitals during the Year Ending June 30, 1917.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|------------------|------|--------|-------|
| Auburn..... | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| Clinton..... | 10 | .. | 10 |
| Great Meadow.... | 3 | .. | 3 |
| Sing Sing..... | 26 | .. | 26 |
| Total..... | 45 | 2 | 47 |

Number of Prisoners who died during the Year Ending June 30, 1917.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|------------------|------|--------|-------|
| Auburn..... | 11 | 1 | 12 |
| Clinton..... | 19 | .. | 19 |
| Great Meadow.... | 4 | .. | 4 |
| Sing Sing..... | 10 | .. | 10 |
| Total..... | 44 | 1 | 45 |

Greatest Number of Prisoners in Custody at any one time during the Year Ending June 30, 1917.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| Auburn..... | 1,433 | 117 | 1,550 |
| Clinton..... | 1,457 | .. | 1,457 |
| Great Meadow.... | 976 | .. | 976 |
| Sing Sing..... | 1,607 | .. | 1,607 |
| Total..... | 5,473 | 117 | 5,590 |

Least Number of Prisoners in Custody During the Year Ending June 30, 1917.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| Auburn..... | 1,135 | 87 | 1,222 |
| Clinton..... | 1,220 | .. | 1,220 |
| Great Meadow.... | 674 | .. | 674 |
| Sing Sing..... | 1,353 | .. | 1,353 |
| Total..... | 4,382 | 87 | 4,469 |

**Average daily Number of Prisoners in Custody during the Year
Ending June 30, 1917.**

| | Male | Female | Total |
|-------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| Auburn..... | 1,293 | 103 | 1,396 |
| Clinton..... | 1,319 | .. | 1,319 |
| Great Meadow..... | 814 | .. | 814 |
| Sing Sing..... | 1,460 | .. | 1,460 |
| Total..... | 4,886 | 103 | 4,989 |

Number of Prisoners Paroled during the Year Ending June 30, 1917.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|-------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| Auburn..... | 214 | 41 | 255 |
| Clinton..... | 246 | .. | 246 |
| Great Meadow..... | 751 | .. | 751 |
| Sing Sing..... | 231 | .. | 231 |
| Total..... | 1,442 | 41 | 1,483 |

**Number of Prisoners Returned for Violation of Parole during the Year
Ending June 30, 1917.**

| | Male | Female | Total |
|-------------------|------|--------|-------|
| Auburn..... | 33 | 2 | 35 |
| Clinton..... | 11 | .. | 11 |
| Great Meadow..... | 4 | .. | 4 |
| Sing Sing..... | 54 | .. | 54 |
| Total..... | 102 | 2 | 104 |

Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Life Imprisonment in Custody June 30, 1917.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|-------------------|------|--------|-------|
| Auburn..... | 22 | 1 | 23 |
| Clinton..... | 99 | -- | 99 |
| Great Meadow..... | 4 | -- | 4 |
| Sing Sing..... | 7 | -- | 7 |
| Total..... | 132 | 1 | 133 |

Number of Prisoners Executed during the Year Ending June 30, 1917.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|----------------|------|--------|-------|
| Sing Sing..... | 9 | .. | 9 |
| Total..... | 9 | .. | 9 |

Cell Capacity of Institutions — Number of Cells (all single.)

| | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| Auburn (men's prison)..... | 1,303 |
| Auburn (women's prison)..... | 135 |
| Clinton..... | 1,214 |
| Great Meadow..... | 1,168 |
| * Sing Sing..... | 1,200 |
| Total..... | 5,020 |

* Dormitory 233 additional capacity.

SHOWING THE CRIMES FOR WHICH THE PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917, WERE CONVICTED

| | Auburn | | Clinton | Great M'dow | Sing Sing | Total | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|----|---------|-------------|-----------|-------|----|
| | M | F | M | M | M | M | F |
| Abandonment | 4 | -- | 3 | 2 | 4 | 13 | -- |
| Abandoning child..... | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Abduction and attempts..... | 2 | -- | 2 | 11 | 8 | 23 | -- |
| Abortion and attempts..... | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 |
| Accessory to felony..... | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | 2 | -- |
| Aiding prisoner to escape .. | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | 2 | -- |
| Arson, 1st degree & attempts | 6 | -- | 1 | -- | 3 | 10 | -- |
| Arson, 2nd degree & attempts | -- | -- | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 | -- |
| Arson, 3rd degree..... | 1 | -- | 4 | 7 | 6 | 18 | -- |
| Arson, 3rd degree, 2nd offense | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Assault and attempts..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17 | 17 | -- |
| Assault, 1st degree & attempts | 23 | 2 | 16 | 17 | -- | 56 | 2 |
| Assault, 1st & 2nd degree... | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Assault, 1st degree & burglary | | | | | | | |
| 3rd degree..... | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Assault, 1st degree & burglary | | | | | | | |
| 3rd degree, 2nd offense... | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Assault, 1st degree & robbery | | | | | | | |
| 1st degree | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Assault, 2nd degree & attempts | 69 | -- | 44 | 111 | 143 | 367 | -- |
| Assault, 2nd degree, 2nd offense | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Assault, 2nd degree & carry- | | | | | | | |
| ing concealed weapons... | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Assault, 2nd degree & perjury | | | | | | | |
| 2nd offense | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Assault, 2nd deg. & rape 1st deg. | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Assault, 3rd degree..... | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- | 2 | -- |
| Attempt escape from prison... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| Attempt suicide..... | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 |
| Bigamy | 5 | 2 | 4 | 19 | 17 | 45 | 2 |
| Blackmail | 6 | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | 8 | -- |
| Bribery | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 3 | 4 | -- |
| Bringing stolen property into | | | | | | | |
| State | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 2 | 3 | -- |
| Burglary, 1st deg. & attempts | 7 | -- | 3 | 2 | 3 | 15 | -- |
| Burglary, 1st deg., 2nd offense | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | 4 | -- |
| Burglary, 1st deg. & carrying | | | | | | | |
| burglars' tools..... | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Burglary, 1st deg. & grand lar- | | | | | | | |
| ceny 1st degree..... | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Burglary, 1st degree & petit | | | | | | | |
| larceny | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Burglary, 2nd deg. & attempts | 6 | -- | 12 | 10 | 14 | 42 | -- |
| Burglary, 2nd deg., 2nd offense | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Burglary, 2nd & 3rd degrees... | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | 3 | -- |
| Burglary, 2nd deg. & grand lar- | | | | | | | |
| ceny, 1st degree..... | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Burglary, 2nd deg. & habitual | | | | | | | |
| criminal | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Burglary, 2nd deg. & petit lar- | | | | | | | |
| ceny | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| Burglary, 2nd deg. & robbery | | | | | | | |
| 1st degree | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Burglary, 3rd deg. & attempts | 112 | -- | 81 | 154 | 219 | 566 | -- |

Showing Crimes for Which, etc., (Continued)

| | Auburn | | Clin- ton | Great M'dow | Sing Sing | Total | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----|--------------|----------------|--------------|-------|----|
| | M | F | M | M | M | M | F |
| Burglary, 3rd deg. 2nd offense | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | 5 | -- |
| Burglary, 3rd deg. & assault 2nd degree----- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Burglary, 3rd deg. & carrying dangerous weapons----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 2 | -- |
| Burglary, 3rd deg. & escaping from prison ----- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Burglary, 3rd deg., 2nd offense and habitual criminal---- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Burglary, 3rd deg. & grand lar- ceny, 1st degree ----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | 3 | -- |
| Burglary, 3rd deg. & grand lar- ceny, 2nd degree----- | -- | -- | 12 | -- | 7 | 19 | -- |
| Burglary, 3rd deg. & grand lar- ceny 2nd degree after a felony ----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Burglary, 3rd deg., 4th offense | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Burglary, 3rd deg., grand lar- ceny and receiving stolen property ----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| Burglary, 3rd deg. & petit lar- ceny ----- | -- | -- | 10 | -- | 3 | 13 | -- |
| Burglary, 3rd deg. & petit lar- ceny 2nd offense----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Burglary, 3rd degree, petit lar- ceny and receiving stolen property ----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Burglary, 3rd deg., 2nd offense and petit larceny----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Burglary 3rd deg. & robbery 2nd degree ----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| Burglary and larceny----- | 45 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 45 | -- |
| Carrying burglars' tools----- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Carrying concealed weapons-- | 7 | -- | 18 | 2 | -- | 27 | -- |
| Carrying concealed weapons, 2nd offense, burglary 3rd degree and escaping from prison ----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Carrying dangerous weapons-- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | 29 | 35 | -- |
| Carrying explosives ----- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | -- |
| Compulsory prostitution----- | 13 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 14 | 33 | 1 |
| Escaping from prison or jail-- | 7 | -- | 5 | -- | -- | 12 | -- |
| Endangering life by placing ex- plosives in building----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | 5 | -- |
| Extortion and attempts----- | 2 | -- | -- | 3 | 7 | 12 | -- |
| Extortion, 2nd offense ----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Forgery and attempts----- | 37 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 37 | -- |
| Forgery, 1st degree----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | 4 | -- |
| Forgery, 2nd deg. & attempts | -- | -- | 10 | 19 | 27 | 56 | -- |
| Forgery, 2nd deg., 2nd offense | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Forgery, 2nd deg and escaping jail ----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Forgery, 2nd deg. & grand lar- ceny, 2nd degree----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| Forgery, 3rd degree ----- | -- | -- | 1 | 3 | 4 | 8 | -- |
| Fraudulently obtaining money | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |

Showing Crimes for Which, etc., (Continued)

| | Auburn | | Clin- ton | Great M'dow | Sing Sing | Total | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----|--------------|----------------|--------------|-------|----|
| | M | F | M | M | M | M | F |
| Fraudulently obtaining prop- erty ----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| Gambling ----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Grand larceny and attempts--- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Grand larceny and burglary, 2nd degree----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Grand larceny and receiving stolen goods----- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Grand larceny, 1st deg. and attempts ----- | 29 | 4 | 17 | 26 | 54 | 126 | 4 |
| Grand larceny, 1st degree, and burglary, 2nd degree----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| Grand larceny, 1st degree, 2nd offense ----- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Grand larceny, 1st degree, 4th offense ----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Grand larceny, 2nd degree, and attempts ----- | 43 | 9 | 67 | 92 | 200 | 402 | 9 |
| Grand larceny, 2nd degree, and escape ----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Grand larceny, 2nd degree, and receiving stolen property--- | -- | -- | 1 | 2 | -- | 3 | -- |
| Illegal voting ----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Incest ----- | 5 | -- | -- | 4 | 2 | 11 | -- |
| Injuring property----- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Injuring railroad property and attempts ----- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Keeping of place for game of policy ----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| Kidnapping and attempts---- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 4 | -- |
| Kidnapping and abduction---- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Maiming ----- | 1 | -- | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 | -- |
| Making and disposing of dan- gerous weapon----- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Manslaughter, 1st degree----- | 27 | 3 | 35 | 17 | 50 | 129 | 3 |
| Manslaughter, 2nd degree, and attempts ----- | 11 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 28 | 2 |
| Murder, 1st deg. & attempts--- | 8 | -- | 2 | 1 | 11 | 22 | -- |
| Murder, 2nd deg. & attempts--- | 35 | -- | 22 | 5 | 24 | 86 | -- |
| Murder, 2nd degree and man- slaughter, 2nd degree----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Obtaining money by false pre- tenses ----- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Perjury ----- | 3 | -- | -- | 1 | 2 | 6 | -- |
| Petit larceny, 2nd offense---- | 2 | -- | 1 | 3 | 4 | 10 | -- |
| Possessing burglars' tools---- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | 7 | 12 | -- |
| Possessing narcotics----- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 3 | -- |
| Presenting false claim for in- surance ----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| Procuring girls for prostitution | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | 5 | -- |
| Rape and attempts----- | 30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30 | -- |
| Rape, second offense----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Rape, 1st deg. & attempts--- | -- | -- | 4 | 5 | 5 | 14 | -- |
| Rape, 1st degree & assault, 2nd degree----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| Rape, 1st degree, robbery, & assault, 2nd degree----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |

Showing Crimes for Which, etc., (Continued)

| | Auburn | | Clin- ton | Great M'dow | Sing Sing | Total | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----|--------------|----------------|--------------|-------|----|
| | M | F | M | M | M | M | F |
| Rape, 1st degree, 2nd offense | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Rape, 1st degree after a felony | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Rape, 1st deg. & assault 2nd degree | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Rape, 2nd degree & attempts | -- | -- | 9 | 25 | 22 | 56 | -- |
| Rape, 2nd degree & abduction | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | 3 | -- |
| Rape, 1st degree & assault 2nd degree | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Rape and incest | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Receiving money from prosti- tute | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Receiving stolen property | 7 | -- | 7 | 24 | 19 | 57 | -- |
| Receiving stolen property, 2nd offense | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Robbery, 1st deg. & attempts | 58 | 2 | 37 | 40 | 37 | 172 | 2 |
| Robbery, 1st deg. 2nd offense | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | 4 | -- |
| Robbery, 1st deg., 2nd offense and escaping prison | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Robbery, 1st degree and as- sault 2nd degree | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | 2 | -- |
| Robbery, 1st degree and as- sault, 2nd deg., 2nd offense | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Robbery, 1st degree, grand lar- ceny, 1st deg. & assault, 2nd degree, 2nd offense | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Robbery, 1st degree and mur- der, 2nd degree | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Robbery, 1st deg. and attempt to escape | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Robbery, 1st degree, assault 2nd deg. & grand larceny | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Robbery, 1st degree and carry- ing concealed weapon | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Robbery, 2nd deg. & attempts | 19 | -- | 5 | 10 | 11 | 45 | -- |
| Robbery, 2nd degree and as- sault 1st degree | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Robbery, 2nd degree and as- sault 2nd degree | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Robbery, 2nd degree and escap- ing prison | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | 2 | -- |
| Robbery, 3rd deg. & attempts | 13 | 1 | 7 | 15 | 19 | 54 | 1 |
| Robbery after a felony | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- |
| Robbery and assault | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Robbery & escape from prison | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Seduction | -- | -- | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | -- |
| Selling cocaine illegally | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 3 | 4 | -- |
| Sodomy and attempts | 13 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 18 | 43 | 1 |
| Sodomy, second offense | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Sodomy & assault, 2nd degree | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Violating motor vehicle law | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | 2 | -- |
| Violating penal law | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 2 | -- |
| White slavery | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | -- |
| Total | 671 | 29 | 559 | 676 | 1,070 | 2,976 | 29 |

SHOWING TERMS OF SENTENCES OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING

THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917

| | Auburn | | Clin- ton | Great M'dow | Sing Sing | Total | |
|-------------------------------|--------|----|--------------|----------------|--------------|-------|----|
| | M | F | M | M | M | M | F |
| 1 year----- | 13 | -- | 3 | 5 | 9 | 30 | -- |
| 1 year and 1 month----- | 1 | -- | -- | 2 | 3 | 6 | -- |
| 1 year and 2 months----- | 2 | -- | 2 | 4 | 4 | 12 | -- |
| 1 year and 3 months----- | 6 | -- | 2 | -- | 6 | 14 | -- |
| 1 year and 4 months----- | 6 | -- | 1 | 3 | 3 | 13 | -- |
| 1 year and 5 months----- | 2 | -- | -- | 3 | 2 | 7 | -- |
| 1 year and 6 months----- | 9 | -- | 3 | 11 | 16 | 39 | -- |
| 1 year and 7 months----- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | 4 | -- |
| 1 year and 8 months----- | 3 | -- | 2 | 7 | 11 | 23 | -- |
| 1 year and 9 months----- | 2 | -- | 1 | 3 | 6 | 12 | -- |
| 1 year and 10 months----- | 7 | -- | 1 | 7 | 8 | 23 | -- |
| 1 year and 11 months----- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | -- |
| 2 years----- | 11 | -- | 15 | 13 | 33 | 72 | -- |
| 2 years and 1 month----- | 4 | -- | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | -- |
| 2 years and 2 months----- | 6 | -- | 2 | 1 | 4 | 13 | -- |
| 2 years and 3 months----- | 7 | -- | 1 | 4 | 4 | 16 | -- |
| 2 years and 4 months----- | 5 | -- | 3 | 5 | 9 | 22 | -- |
| 2 years and 5 months----- | 2 | -- | -- | 2 | 2 | 6 | -- |
| 2 years and 6 months----- | 20 | -- | 15 | 28 | 39 | 102 | -- |
| 2 years and 7 months----- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| 2 years and 8 months----- | 5 | -- | 3 | 7 | 4 | 19 | -- |
| 2 years and 9 months----- | 3 | -- | 5 | 6 | 9 | 23 | -- |
| 2 years and 10 months----- | 2 | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 4 | -- |
| 2 years and 11 months----- | -- | -- | 3 | 2 | -- | 5 | -- |
| 3 years----- | 12 | -- | 29 | 19 | 31 | 91 | -- |
| 3 years and 1 month----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| 3 years and 2 months----- | 1 | -- | 2 | 1 | 5 | 9 | -- |
| 3 years and 3 months----- | 3 | -- | 3 | 4 | 2 | 12 | -- |
| 3 years and 4 months----- | 2 | -- | 1 | 2 | 5 | 10 | -- |
| 3 years and 5 months----- | 1 | -- | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | -- |
| 3 years and 6 months----- | 7 | -- | 6 | 9 | 10 | 32 | -- |
| 3 years and 7 months----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| 3 years and 8 months----- | 4 | -- | 1 | 2 | 6 | 13 | -- |
| 3 years and 9 months----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| 3 years and 10 months----- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| 3 years and 11 months----- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| 4 years----- | 13 | -- | 16 | 14 | 28 | 71 | -- |
| 4 years and 1 month----- | 1 | -- | 4 | -- | 4 | 9 | -- |
| 4 years and 2 months----- | -- | -- | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | -- |
| 4 years and 3 months----- | 2 | -- | 2 | 2 | -- | 6 | -- |
| 4 years and 4 months----- | 5 | -- | 2 | 1 | 7 | 15 | -- |
| 4 years and 5 months----- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | 3 | -- |
| 4 years and 6 months----- | 11 | -- | 8 | 6 | 23 | 48 | -- |
| 4 years and 7 months----- | 1 | -- | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | -- |
| 4 years and 8 months----- | 1 | -- | 2 | 3 | 8 | 14 | -- |
| 4 years and 9 months----- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 5 | -- |
| 4 years and 10 months----- | 3 | -- | -- | 3 | 4 | 10 | -- |
| 4 years and 11 months----- | 2 | -- | 2 | -- | 3 | 7 | -- |
| 5 years----- | 28 | 1 | 48 | 26 | 54 | 156 | 1 |
| 5 years and \$1,000 fine----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| 5 years and \$5,000 fine----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| 5 years and 2 months----- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | 3 | 5 | -- |
| 5 years and 3 months----- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 3 | -- |
| 5 years and 5 months----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| 5 years and 6 months----- | 9 | -- | 1 | 1 | 6 | 17 | -- |

Showing Terms of Sentence, etc., (Continued)

| | Auburn | | Clin- ton | Great M'dow | Sing Sing | Total | |
|-------------------------------|--------|----|--------------|----------------|--------------|-------|----|
| | M | F | M | M | M | M | F |
| 5 years and 7 months----- | -- | -- | 1 | 2 | -- | 3 | -- |
| 5 years and 8 months----- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| 5 years and 9 months----- | 1 | -- | 1 | 1 | -- | 3 | -- |
| 5 years and 10 months----- | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| 6 years----- | 1 | -- | 5 | 5 | 6 | 17 | -- |
| 6 years and 1 month----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| 6 years and 3 months----- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | 3 | -- |
| 6 years and 4 months----- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 2 | -- |
| 6 years and 5 months----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| 6 years and 6 months----- | 2 | -- | 5 | 1 | 2 | 10 | -- |
| 6 years and 7 months----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| 6 years and 8 months----- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- | 2 | -- |
| 6 years and 10 months----- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | 3 | 5 | -- |
| 7 years----- | 2 | -- | 10 | 2 | 8 | 22 | -- |
| 7 years and \$1,000 fine----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | 2 | -- |
| 7 years and 3 months----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| 7 years and 6 months----- | 4 | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | 6 | -- |
| 7 years and 7 months----- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| 7 years and 9 months----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | 2 | -- |
| 7 years and 10 months----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| 8 years----- | 1 | -- | 5 | 1 | 4 | 11 | -- |
| 8 years and 2 months----- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| 8 years and 3 months----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| 8 years and 5 months----- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| 8 years and 6 months----- | 1 | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 3 | -- |
| 8 years and 8 months----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| 8 years and 9 months----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 2 | -- |
| 9 years----- | 3 | -- | 2 | 4 | 6 | 15 | -- |
| 9 years and 3 months----- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| 9 years and 4 months----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| 9 years and 5 months----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| 9 years and 6 months----- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 6 | -- |
| 9 years and 9 months----- | 1 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| 9 years and 10 months----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 3 | 4 | -- |
| 10 years----- | 11 | -- | 26 | 5 | 15 | 57 | -- |
| 10 years and 3 months----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 4 | -- |
| 10 years and 6 months----- | 1 | -- | 3 | -- | 1 | 5 | -- |
| 10 years and 7 months----- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| 10 years and 8 months----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| 10 years and 9 months----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 2 | -- |
| 11 years----- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 3 | -- |
| 11 years and 8 months----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| 12 years----- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | 4 | 7 | -- |
| 12 years and 6 months----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| 12 years and 7 months----- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| 12 years and 8 months----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| 12 years and 11 months----- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 3 | 5 | -- |
| 13 years----- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | 2 | 5 | -- |
| 13 years and 3 months----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| 14 years----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| 14 years and 2 months----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| 14 years and 6 months----- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | 2 | -- |
| 14 years and 8 months----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| 15 years----- | 3 | -- | 4 | 1 | 5 | 13 | -- |
| 15 years and 1 month----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| 15 years and 3 months----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |

Showing Terms of Sentence, etc., (Continued)

| | Auburn | | Clin- ton | Great M'dow | Sing Sing | Total | |
|------------------------------|--------|----|--------------|----------------|--------------|-------|----|
| | M | F | M | M | M | M | F |
| 15 years and 4 months----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| 15 years and 6 months----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| 16 years----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 3 | -- |
| 17 years----- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | 3 | -- |
| 18 years and 6 months----- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| 19 years and 3 months----- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| 19 years and 4 months----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| 19 years and 10 months----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| 20 years----- | 3 | -- | 8 | -- | 3 | 14 | -- |
| 20 years and 5 months----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| 20 years and 6 months----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| 21 years----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | 3 | -- |
| 21 years and 4 months----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| 21 years and 6 months----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| 25 years----- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| 27 years----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| 30 years----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| 30 years and 8 months----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| 32 years----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| 34 years and 6 months----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| 39 years----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| 41 years----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Indeterminate sentences----- | 360 | 27 | 254 | 427 | 573 | 1,614 | 27 |
| Life----- | 8 | -- | 4 | -- | 7 | 19 | -- |
| Death----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11 | 11 | -- |
| Total----- | 671 | 29 | 559 | 676 | 1,070 | 2,976 | 29 |

SHOWING THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TERMS OF THE THREE HUNDRED AND
SIXTY MALE PRISONERS ADMITTED TO AUBURN PRISON ON INDETERM-
INATE SENTENCES DURING THE YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1917

| No. of Pris- oners | Minimum Yrs. Mos. | Maximum Yrs. Mos. | No. of Pris- oners | Minimum Yrs. Mos. | Maximum Yrs. Mos. |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 4 |
| 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| 9 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 6 |
| 8 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| 14 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 5 |
| 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 7 |
| 4 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| 3 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| 6 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 6 |
| 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 6 |
| 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 2 | 5 |
| 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 5 |
| 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| 2 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| 3 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| 1 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 10 |
| 1 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 15 |
| 7 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 20 |
| 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 7 |
| 6 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 2 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 10 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 7 |
| 2 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 8 |
| 1 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 9 |
| 1 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 10 |
| 1 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 7 |
| 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 8 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 9 |
| | | | | | |

Showing Indeterminate Sentences, Auburn (Continued)

| No. of Pris- oners | Minimum | | Maximum | | No. of Pris- oners | Minimum | | Maximum | |
|-----------------------|---------|------|---------|-------|------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| | Yrs. | Mos. | Yrs. | Mos. | | Yrs. | Mos. | Yrs. | Mos. |
| 2 ----- | 4 | 9 | " | 9 8 | 1 ----- | 8 | -- | " | 15 6 |
| 2 ----- | 4 | 9 | " | 9 10 | 1 ----- | 8 | -- | " | 16 -- |
| 1 ----- | 5 | -- | " | 5 6 | 1 ----- | 8 | 3 | " | 16 6 |
| 2 ----- | 5 | -- | " | 7 -- | 1 ----- | 8 | 6 | " | 17 -- |
| 4 ----- | 5 | -- | " | 9 6 | 1 ----- | 9 | -- | " | 14 2 |
| 1 ----- | 5 | -- | " | 9 8 | 1 ----- | 9 | -- | " | 18 -- |
| 9 ----- | 5 | -- | " | 10 -- | 1 ----- | 9 | 11 | " | 19 11 |
| 1 ----- | 5 | -- | " | 14 -- | 1 ----- | 10 | -- | " | 12 6 |
| 1 ----- | 5 | 3 | " | 8 3 | 1 ----- | 10 | -- | " | 16 -- |
| 1 ----- | 5 | 6 | " | 8 6 | 1 ----- | 10 | -- | " | 19 -- |
| 1 ----- | 5 | 6 | " | 10 -- | 2 ----- | 10 | -- | " | 19 6 |
| and \$1,000 fine | | | | | 6 ----- | 10 | -- | " | 20 -- |
| 1 ----- | 6 | -- | " | 8 -- | 2 ----- | 10 | -- | " | 20 -- |
| 1 ----- | 6 | -- | " | 12 -- | and \$150 fine | | | | |
| 1 ----- | 6 | 6 | " | 14 6 | 1 ----- | 10 | -- | " | 25 -- |
| 3 ----- | 7 | -- | " | 10 -- | 1 ----- | 10 | 6 | " | 19 6 |
| 1 ----- | 7 | -- | " | 14 -- | and \$5,000 fine | | | | |
| 1 ----- | 7 | -- | " | 15 -- | 1 ----- | 10 | 3 | " | 17 3 |
| 1 ----- | 7 | -- | " | 18 -- | 1 ----- | 12 | -- | " | 24 6 |
| 1 ----- | 7 | 6 | " | 9 6 | 1 ----- | 19 | -- | " | 19 6 |
| 2 ----- | 7 | 6 | " | 12 6 | 1 ----- | 20 | -- | " | 30 -- |
| 1 ----- | 7 | 6 | " | 14 6 | 25 ----- | 20 | to Life | | |
| 2 ----- | 7 | 6 | " | 15 -- | | | | | |
| 1 ----- | 8 | -- | " | 10 -- | | | | | |
| 1 ----- | 8 | -- | " | 12 -- | | | | | |
| | | | | | Total Indeterminate Sentences--360 | | | | |

SHOWING THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TERMS OF THE TWENTY-SEVEN FEMALE PRISONERS ADMITTED TO AUBURN PRISON ON INDETERMINATE SENTENCES DURING THE YEAR ENDING

JUNE 30, 1917

| No. of Prisoners | Minimum Yrs. Mos. | Maximum Yrs. Mos. | No. of Prisoners | Minimum Yrs. Mos. | Maximum Yrs. Mos. |
|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 2 ----- | 1 -- | " 2 -- | 2 ----- | 2 -- | " 4 -- |
| 1 ----- | 1 -- | " 2 3 | 1 ----- | 2 -- | " 4 6 |
| 1 ----- | 1 -- | " 2 4 | 1 ----- | 2 6 | " 4 6 |
| 2 ----- | 1 -- | " 3 -- | 1 ----- | 2 6 | " 5 -- |
| 1 ----- | 1 -- | " 3 -- | 1 ----- | 3 -- | " 6 -- |
| and \$500 fine | | | 1 ----- | 3 5 | " 5 5 |
| 1 ----- | 1 -- | " 3 6 | 1 ----- | 3 6 | " 11 6 |
| 1 ----- | 1 -- | " 9 6 | 1 ----- | 4 -- | " 8 -- |
| 1 ----- | 1 3 | " 1 6 | 1 ----- | 4 4 | " 7 6 |
| 1 ----- | 1 3 | " 2 6 | 1 ----- | 7 6 | " 9 11 |
| 1 ----- | 1 3 | " 4 8 | 1 ----- | 10 -- | " 19 6 |
| 1 ----- | 1 4 | " 1 8 | | | |
| 1 ----- | 1 6 | " 2 6 | | | |
| 1 ----- | 2 -- | " 3 5 | | | |
| | | | Total Indeterminate Sentences--27 | | |

SHOWING THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TERMS OF THE TWO HUNDRED FIFTY-
FOUR MALE PRISONERS ADMITTED TO CLINTON PRISON ON
INDETERMINATE SENTENCES DURING THE YEAR ENDING

JUNE 30, 1917

| No. of Pris- oners | Minimum Yrs. Mos. | Maximum Yrs. Mos. | No. of Pris- oners | Minimum Yrs. Mos. | Maximum Yrs. Mos. |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 5 |
| 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 19 |
| 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 7 |
| 1 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 10 |
| 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 7 |
| 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 8 |
| 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 8 |
| 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| 7 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| 1 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| 2 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| 1 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| 1 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| 1 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 10 |
| 1 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 7 |
| 1 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 8 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 9 |
| 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 9 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 9 |
| 6 | 2 | 4 | 15 | 5 | 10 |
| 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 10 |
| 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 12 |
| 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 13 |
| 4 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 14 |
| 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 19 |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 20 |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 10 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 12 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 14 |
| 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 19 |
| 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 20 |
| 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 4 |
| 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 5 |
| 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| 9 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 8 |

Showing Indeterminate Sentences, Clinton (*Continued*)

| No. of Pris- oners | Minimum | | Maximum | | No. of Pris- oners | Minimum | | Maximum | |
|-----------------------|---------|------|---------|-------|------------------------------------|---------|------|---------|--------|
| | Yrs. | Mos. | Yrs. | Mos. | | Yrs. | Mos. | Yrs. | Mos. |
| 1 ----- | 7 | -- | " | 6 6 | 1 ----- | 10 | -- | " | 10 6 |
| 1 ----- | 7 | -- | " | 10 -- | 1 ----- | 10 | -- | " | 11 -- |
| 6 ----- | 7 | -- | " | 14 -- | 1 ----- | 10 | -- | " | 19 4 |
| 1 ----- | 7 | -- | " | 14 4 | 1 ----- | 10 | -- | " | 19 5 |
| 1 ----- | 7 | -- | " | 14 10 | 8 ----- | 10 | -- | " | 19 6 |
| 1 ----- | 7 | -- | " | 18 10 | 3 ----- | 10 | -- | " | 20 -- |
| 1 ----- | 7 | 2 | " | 14 6 | 1 ----- | 10 | 2 | " | 15 2 |
| 1 ----- | 7 | 6 | " | 14 6 | 1 ----- | 12 | -- | " | 18 6 |
| 1 ----- | 7 | 6 | " | 15 2 | 1 ----- | 12 | 4 | " | 14 4 |
| 1 ----- | 7 | 6 | " | 15 3 | 1 ----- | 18 | 6 | " | 24 6 |
| 1 ----- | 7 | 6 | " | 17 6 | 1 ----- | 20 | -- | " | 40 -- |
| 1 ----- | 8 | -- | " | 10 -- | 22 ----- | 20 | -- | " | Life |
| 1 ----- | 8 | -- | " | 15 6 | 1 ----- | 20 | -- | " | Life & |
| 1 ----- | 8 | -- | " | 16 -- | ----- | 2 | -- | " | 4 -- |
| 2 ----- | 8 | 2 | " | 16 4 | 1 ----- | 20 | -- | " | Life |
| 1 ----- | 8 | 3 | " | 16 6 | twice and | | | | |
| 1 ----- | 8 | 6 | " | 12 8 | 1 ----- | 2 | 6 | " | 4 8 |
| 1 ----- | 9 | -- | " | 18 2 | and \$1,000 fine | | | | |
| 1 ----- | 9 | 3 | " | 18 6 | | | | | |
| 1 ----- | 9 | 6 | " | 18 6 | | | | | |
| | | | | | Total Indeterminate Sentences--254 | | | | |

SHOWING THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TERMS OF THE FOUR HUNDRED AND
 TWENTY-SEVEN MALE PRISONERS ADMITTED TO GREAT MEADOW PRISON
 ON INDETERMINATE SENTENCES DURING THE YEAR ENDING

JUNE 30, 1917

| No. of Pris- oners | Minimum Yrs. Mos. | Maximum Yrs. Mos. | No. of Pris- oners | Minimum Yrs. Mos. | Maximum Yrs. Mos. |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| 29 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 7 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 5 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 8 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| 4 | 1 | 4 | 18 | 2 | 9 |
| 7 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 10 |
| 2 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 10 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 11 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 12 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 13 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 14 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 15 |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 16 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 17 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 18 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 19 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 20 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 21 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 22 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 23 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 24 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 25 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 26 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 27 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 28 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 29 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 30 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 31 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 32 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 33 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 34 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 35 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 36 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 37 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 38 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 39 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 40 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 41 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 42 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 43 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 44 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 45 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 46 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 47 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 48 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 49 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 50 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 51 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 52 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 53 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 54 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 55 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 56 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 57 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 58 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 59 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 60 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 61 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 62 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 63 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 64 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 65 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 66 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 67 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 68 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 69 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 70 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 71 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 72 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 73 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 74 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 75 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 76 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 77 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 78 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 79 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 80 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 81 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 82 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 83 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 84 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 85 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 86 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 87 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 88 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 89 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 90 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 91 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 92 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 93 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 94 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 95 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 96 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 97 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 98 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 99 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 100 |

Showing Indeterminate Sentences, Great Meadow (Continued)

| No. of Pris- oners | Minimum Yrs. Mos. | Maximum Yrs. Mos. | No. of Pris- oners | Minimum Yrs. Mos. | Maximum Yrs. Mos. |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 8 |
| 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 9 |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 9 |
| 2 | 3 | 6 | 15 | 5 | 10 |
| 2 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 14 |
| 1 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 15 |
| 1 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 20 |
| 1 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 10 |
| 1 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | 3 | 15 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | 3 | 20 | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 10 |
| 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 12 |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 12 |
| 2 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 14 |
| 3 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 9 |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 9 |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 10 |
| 1 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 14 |
| 1 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 15 |
| 3 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 11 |
| 1 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 15 |
| 6 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 12 |
| 2 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 19 |
| 1 | 4 | 14 | 2 | 9 | 12 |
| 1 | 4 | 20 | 1 | 9 | 15 |
| 1 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 13 |
| 1 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 19 |
| 1 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 19 |
| 1 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 15 |
| 1 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 17 |
| 1 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 10 | 19 |
| 1 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 10 | 20 |
| 1 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 20 |
| 1 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 11 | 12 |
| 1 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 12 | 24 |
| 1 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 20 | Life |
| 2 | 5 | 7 | | | |
| 1 | 5 | 8 | | | |

Total Indeterminate Sentences--427

SHOWING THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TERMS OF THE FIVE HUNDRED AND
SEVENTY-THREE MALE PRISONERS ADMITTED TO SING SING PRISON
ON INDETERMINATE SENTENCES DURING THE YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1917

| No. of Pris- oners | Minimum Yrs. Mos. | Maximum Yrs. Mos. | No. of Pris- oners | Minimum Yrs. Mos. | Maximum Yrs. Mos. |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 13 | 1 -- | " 1 6 | 1 | 1 6 | " 4 8 |
| 1 | 1 -- | " 1 7 | 1 | 1 6 | " 4 9 |
| 1 | 1 -- | " 1 9 | 1 | 1 6 | " 7 4 |
| 35 | 1 -- | " 2 -- | 1 | 1 6 | " 12 6 |
| 1 | 1 -- | " 2 3 | 1 | 1 8 | " 2 6 |
| 13 | 1 -- | " 2 6 | 1 | 1 8 | " 3 -- |
| 6 | 1 -- | " 3 -- | 4 | 1 8 | " 3 6 |
| 1 | 1 -- | " 3 6 | 1 | 1 8 | " 4 3 |
| 1 | 1 -- | " 4 -- | 1 | 1 10 | " 2 4 |
| 6 | 1 -- | " 4 6 | 1 | 1 10 | " 3 6 |
| 14 | 1 -- | " 5 -- | 1 | 1 10 | " 3 7 |
| 1 | 1 -- | " 7 -- | 1 | 1 10 | " 4 10 |
| 1 | 1 -- | " 9 6 | 1 | 1 11 | " 3 6 |
| 4 | 1 -- | " 10 -- | 4 | 2 -- | " 2 6 |
| 1 | 1 -- | " 15 -- | 8 | 2 -- | " 3 -- |
| 1 | 1 1 | " 1 8 | 1 | 2 -- | " 3 4 |
| 3 | 1 1 | " 2 2 | 8 | 2 -- | " 3 6 |
| 2 | 1 2 | " 2 4 | 28 | 2 -- | " 4 -- |
| 1 | 1 2 | " 2 5 | 2 | 2 -- | " 4 3 |
| 1 | 1 2 | " 2 6 | 1 | 2 -- | " 4 4 |
| 1 | 1 2 | " 3 7 | 15 | 2 -- | " 4 6 |
| 2 | 1 2 | " 4 3 | 1 | 2 -- | " 4 7 |
| 1 | 1 2 | " 4 7 | 2 | 2 -- | " 4 8 |
| 1 | 1 2 | " 5 -- | 20 | 2 -- | " 5 -- |
| 1 | 1 3 | " 1 8 | 1 | 2 -- | " 8 6 |
| 3 | 1 3 | " 1 10 | 1 | 2 -- | " 10 -- |
| 1 | 1 3 | " 2 1 | 1 | 2 1 | " 5 -- |
| 2 | 1 3 | " 2 3 | 1 | 2 2 | " 3 3 |
| 2 | 1 3 | " 2 4 | 2 | 2 2 | " 4 4 |
| 13 | 1 3 | " 2 6 | 1 | 2 3 | " 3 -- |
| 1 | 1 3 | " 2 6 | 2 | 2 3 | " 4 6 |
| and \$500 fine | | | 1 | 2 3 | " 5 -- |
| 1 | 1 3 | " 2 9 | 1 | 2 4 | " 4 -- |
| 1 | 1 3 | " 3 -- | 1 | 2 4 | " 4 4 |
| 1 | 1 3 | " 4 5 | 1 | 2 4 | " 4 4 |
| 1 | 1 3 | " 4 8 | and \$1,000 fine | | |
| 1 | 1 3 | " 7 -- | 2 | 2 4 | " 4 8 |
| 2 | 1 4 | " 2 5 | 1 | 2 5 | " 15 -- |
| 1 | 1 4 | " 2 6 | 3 | 2 6 | " 3 6 |
| 1 | 1 4 | " 2 7 | 1 | 2 6 | " 3 6 |
| 1 | 1 4 | " 2 8 | and \$100 fine | | |
| 1 | 1 4 | " 3 4 | 1 | 2 6 | " 3 8 |
| 1 | 1 4 | " 4 6 | 2 | 2 6 | " 4 -- |
| 1 | 1 5 | " 2 5 | 1 | 2 6 | " 4 3 |
| 5 | 1 5 | " 2 10 | 28 | 2 6 | " 4 6 |
| 9 | 1 6 | " 2 6 | 2 | 2 6 | " 4 8 |
| 1 | 1 6 | " 2 8 | 1 | 2 6 | " 4 10 |
| 11 | 1 6 | " 3 -- | 30 | 2 6 | " 5 -- |
| 2 | 1 6 | " 3 4 | 1 | 2 6 | " 5 6 |
| 4 | 1 6 | " 3 6 | 1 | 2 6 | " 5 6 |
| 2 | 1 6 | " 4 -- | and \$1,000 fine | | |
| 2 | 1 6 | " 4 4 | 1 | 2 6 | " 7 3 |
| 1 | 1 6 | " 4 5 | 1 | 2 6 | " 8 3 |
| 3 | 1 6 | " 4 6 | 1 | 2 10 | " 5 8 |

Showing Indeterminate Sentences, Sing Sing (Continued)

| No. of Pris- oners | Maximum | | Minimum | | No. of Pris- oners | Maximum | | Minimum | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|------|---------|------|------------------------------------|------------------|------|---------|------|------|----|
| | Yrs. | Mos. | Yrs. | Mos. | | Yrs. | Mos. | Yrs. | Mos. | | |
| 1 ----- | 3 | -- | " | 4 | 6 | 3 | 6 | -- | " | 12 | -- |
| 2 ----- | 3 | -- | " | 5 | -- | 1 | 6 | -- | " | 12 | 6 |
| 2 ----- | 3 | -- | " | 5 | 6 | 1 | 6 | -- | " | 13 | 6 |
| 2 ----- | 3 | -- | " | 6 | -- | 1 | 6 | -- | " | 14 | 6 |
| 2 ----- | 3 | -- | " | 6 | 3 | 3 | 6 | -- | " | 15 | -- |
| 1 ----- | 3 | -- | " | 7 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 6 | " | 12 | 6 |
| 1 ----- | 3 | -- | " | 8 | -- | 2 | 6 | 6 | " | 13 | 2 |
| 3 ----- | 3 | -- | " | 9 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 6 | " | 14 | -- |
| 2 ----- | 3 | -- | " | 10 | -- | 3 | 7 | -- | " | 10 | -- |
| 1 ----- | 3 | -- | " | 20 | -- | 1 | 7 | -- | " | 12 | -- |
| 1 ----- | 3 | 6 | " | 5 | 3 | 3 | 7 | -- | " | 14 | -- |
| 2 ----- | 3 | 6 | " | 5 | 6 | 2 | 7 | -- | " | 14 | 6 |
| 1 ----- | 3 | 6 | " | 6 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 1 | " | 15 | 1 |
| 4 ----- | 3 | 6 | " | 6 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 3 | " | 14 | 6 |
| 1 ----- | 3 | 6 | " | 7 | -- | 1 | 7 | 5 | " | 14 | -- |
| 1 ----- | 3 | 6 | " | 8 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 6 | " | 10 | -- |
| 1 ----- | 3 | 6 | " | 8 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 6 | " | 15 | -- |
| 1 ----- | 3 | 6 | " | 9 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 6 | " | 20 | -- |
| 1 ----- | 3 | 6 | " | 10 | -- | 2 | 7 | 6 | " | Life | -- |
| 1 ----- | 4 | -- | " | 5 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 9 | " | 18 | 6 |
| 1 ----- | 4 | -- | " | 6 | -- | 2 | 8 | -- | " | 16 | -- |
| 1 ----- | 4 | -- | " | 6 | 6 | 1 | 8 | -- | " | 24 | 6 |
| 11 ----- | 4 | -- | " | 8 | -- | 2 | 8 | 2 | " | 16 | 4 |
| 1 ----- | 4 | -- | " | 8 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 6 | " | 17 | -- |
| 3 ----- | 4 | -- | " | 9 | -- | 1 | 9 | -- | " | 18 | 2 |
| 3 ----- | 4 | -- | " | 10 | -- | 1 | 9 | 3 | " | 18 | 6 |
| 1 ----- | 4 | 6 | " | 5 | -- | 1 | 9 | 6 | " | 12 | 6 |
| 1 ----- | 4 | 6 | " | 6 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 6 | " | 18 | 6 |
| 1 ----- | 4 | 6 | " | 7 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 7 | " | 19 | 7 |
| 1 ----- | 4 | 6 | " | 8 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 11 | " | 19 | 11 |
| 3 ----- | 4 | 6 | " | 9 | -- | 1 | 10 | -- | " | 12 | 6 |
| 1 ----- | 5 | -- | " | 6 | 6 | 2 | 10 | -- | " | 15 | 6 |
| 1 ----- | 5 | -- | " | 7 | -- | 1 | 10 | -- | " | 19 | -- |
| 1 ----- | 5 | -- | " | 8 | 6 | 3 | 10 | -- | " | 19 | 6 |
| 2 ----- | 5 | -- | " | 9 | 4 | 1 | 10 | -- | " | 19 | 11 |
| 11 ----- | 5 | -- | " | 9 | 6 | and \$5,000 fine | | | | | |
| 1 ----- | 5 | -- | " | 9 | 9 | 7 | 10 | -- | " | 20 | -- |
| 25 ----- | 5 | -- | " | 10 | -- | 1 | 10 | 6 | " | 20 | 6 |
| 1 ----- | 5 | -- | " | 15 | 8 | 22 | 20 | -- | " | Life | -- |
| 2 ----- | 5 | 6 | " | 10 | 6 | | | | | | |
| 1 ----- | 5 | 6 | " | 10 | 6 | | | | | | |
| and \$1,000 fine | | | | | Total Indeterminate Sentences--573 | | | | | | |

SHOWING THE AGE WHEN CONVICTED OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917

| Age | Auburn | | Clin- | Great | Sing | Total | |
|----------------|--------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|
| | M | F | ton | M'dow | Sing | M | F |
| 15 years..... | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| 16 years..... | 2 | -- | -- | 2 | 4 | 8 | -- |
| 17 years..... | 3 | -- | 5 | 3 | 5 | 16 | -- |
| 18 years..... | 10 | -- | 5 | 11 | 23 | 49 | -- |
| 19 years..... | 17 | 1 | 17 | 27 | 48 | 109 | 1 |
| 20 years..... | 18 | -- | 16 | 36 | 52 | 122 | -- |
| 21 years..... | 27 | 1 | 22 | 43 | 42 | 134 | 1 |
| 22 years..... | 32 | 1 | 29 | 53 | 71 | 185 | 1 |
| 23 years..... | 37 | 2 | 35 | 57 | 73 | 202 | 2 |
| 24 years..... | 52 | 1 | 26 | 50 | 70 | 198 | 1 |
| 25 years..... | 31 | 4 | 29 | 39 | 61 | 160 | 4 |
| 26 years..... | 42 | 2 | 28 | 39 | 65 | 174 | 2 |
| 27 years..... | 45 | -- | 25 | 32 | 55 | 157 | -- |
| 28 years..... | 41 | 1 | 23 | 39 | 45 | 148 | 1 |
| 29 years..... | 25 | -- | 15 | 20 | 47 | 107 | -- |
| 30 years..... | 26 | -- | 17 | 22 | 35 | 100 | -- |
| 31 years..... | 23 | 1 | 18 | 22 | 43 | 106 | 1 |
| 32 years..... | 22 | 1 | 24 | 18 | 38 | 102 | 1 |
| 33 years..... | 13 | -- | 13 | 12 | 29 | 67 | -- |
| 34 years..... | 15 | -- | 19 | 9 | 28 | 71 | -- |
| 35 years..... | 21 | 1 | 19 | 15 | 27 | 82 | 1 |
| 36 years..... | 23 | 3 | 18 | 13 | 17 | 71 | 3 |
| 37 years..... | 16 | 2 | 14 | 16 | 15 | 61 | 2 |
| 38 years..... | 17 | 2 | 15 | 13 | 21 | 66 | 2 |
| 39 years..... | 12 | -- | 13 | 4 | 15 | 44 | -- |
| 40 years..... | 12 | 2 | 5 | 14 | 15 | 46 | 2 |
| 41 years..... | 7 | 1 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 31 | 1 |
| 42 years..... | 6 | -- | 11 | 5 | 11 | 33 | -- |
| 43 years..... | 8 | -- | 7 | 7 | 9 | 31 | -- |
| 44 years..... | 8 | -- | 5 | 4 | 9 | 26 | -- |
| 45 years..... | 6 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 32 | 1 |
| 46 years..... | 2 | -- | 9 | 5 | 12 | 28 | -- |
| 47 years..... | 4 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 23 | 1 |
| 48 years..... | 5 | -- | 6 | 1 | 5 | 17 | -- |
| 49 years..... | 9 | -- | 4 | 4 | 2 | 19 | -- |
| 50 years..... | 6 | -- | 5 | 5 | 6 | 22 | -- |
| 51 years..... | 1 | -- | 1 | 1 | 7 | 10 | -- |
| 52 years..... | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 14 | 1 |
| 53 years..... | 2 | -- | 3 | 3 | 9 | 17 | -- |
| 54 years..... | 4 | -- | 8 | 3 | 4 | 19 | -- |
| 55 years..... | 4 | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | 7 | -- |
| 56 years..... | 2 | -- | 2 | 2 | 4 | 10 | -- |
| 57 years..... | 2 | -- | 3 | 1 | 3 | 9 | -- |
| 58 years..... | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 3 | 5 | -- |
| 59 years..... | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 3 | -- |
| 60 years..... | -- | -- | 3 | -- | 1 | 4 | -- |
| 61 years..... | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | 4 | -- |
| 62 years..... | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | -- |
| 63 years..... | 2 | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 3 | -- |
| 64 years..... | -- | -- | 2 | 1 | -- | 3 | -- |
| 65 years..... | 2 | -- | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | -- |
| 67 years..... | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | -- |
| 68 years..... | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | 2 | -- |
| 79 years..... | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Not given..... | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | 3 | -- |
| Total..... | 671 | 29 | 559 | 676 | 1,070 | 2,976 | 29 |

SHOWING OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS BEFORE CONVICTION

| Occupation | Auburn | | Clin- ton | Great Sing M'dow Sing | | Total | |
|----------------------------------|--------|----|--------------|--------------------------|----|-------|----|
| | M | F | M | M | M | M | F |
| Accountants ----- | 2 | -- | -- | 1 | 3 | 6 | -- |
| Actors ----- | 1 | -- | -- | 3 | 4 | 8 | -- |
| Artists ----- | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | 4 | 7 | -- |
| Awning makers ----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| Bakers ----- | 9 | -- | 13 | 4 | 8 | 34 | -- |
| Bankers ----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Barbers ----- | 9 | -- | 18 | 17 | 35 | 79 | -- |
| Bartenders ----- | 6 | -- | 2 | 6 | 4 | 18 | -- |
| Bellboy ----- | 1 | -- | -- | 2 | 4 | 7 | -- |
| Blacksmiths ----- | 11 | -- | 6 | 6 | 8 | 31 | -- |
| Boatmen ----- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 2 | 3 | -- |
| Boiler makers ----- | 5 | -- | 3 | 3 | 1 | 12 | -- |
| Bookbinders ----- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 | -- |
| Bookkeepers ----- | 9 | -- | 4 | 11 | 12 | 36 | -- |
| Bootblacks ----- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 1 | 3 | -- |
| Boxmakers ----- | 1 | -- | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 | -- |
| Bricklayers ----- | 7 | -- | 7 | 6 | 21 | 41 | -- |
| Brickmakers ----- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- | 2 | -- |
| Brokers ----- | 2 | -- | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | -- |
| Builders ----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 2 | -- |
| Butchers ----- | 4 | -- | 6 | 6 | 4 | 20 | -- |
| Butlers ----- | 2 | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 4 | -- |
| Cabinet makers ----- | 3 | -- | 3 | 3 | 4 | 13 | -- |
| Canvassers ----- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | 2 | 4 | -- |
| Carpenters ----- | 13 | -- | 17 | 10 | 18 | 58 | -- |
| Cartoonists ----- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Cashiers ----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 3 | -- |
| Caulkers ----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| Chauffeurs ----- | 4 | -- | 6 | 14 | 23 | 47 | -- |
| Chemists ----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| Cigar makers ----- | 1 | -- | -- | 2 | 3 | 6 | -- |
| Clerks ----- | 24 | 1 | 23 | 18 | 61 | 126 | 1 |
| Clothing cleaners, pressers, etc | 1 | 1 | -- | -- | 8 | 9 | 1 |
| Coachmen ----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Collar turners ----- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | 4 | -- |
| Collectors ----- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | -- |
| Compositors ----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | 2 | -- |
| Concrete workers ----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Contractors ----- | 1 | -- | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 | -- |
| Cooks ----- | 11 | 2 | 11 | 14 | 23 | 59 | 2 |
| Coopers ----- | -- | -- | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | -- |
| Coremakers ----- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Cowboys ----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Cutters ----- | 1 | -- | 1 | 3 | 10 | 15 | -- |
| Deckhands ----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| Decorators ----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| Dentists ----- | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Designers ----- | 1 | -- | 1 | 1 | -- | 3 | -- |
| Detectives ----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| Diamond cutter ----- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Draughtsmen ----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 2 | -- |
| Dressmakers ----- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 |
| Drillers ----- | 4 | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | 7 | -- |
| Drivers ----- | 18 | -- | 20 | 46 | 75 | 159 | -- |
| Electricians ----- | 3 | -- | 5 | 9 | 19 | 36 | -- |
| Elevatormen ----- | 2 | -- | 3 | 3 | 10 | 18 | -- |

Showing Previous Occupations, etc. (Continued)

| Occupation | Auburn | | Clin- ton | Great Sing M'dow Sing | | Total | |
|-----------------------|--------|----|--------------|--------------------------|-----|-------|----|
| | M | F | | M | M | M | F |
| Embroiderers ----- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Engineers ----- | 12 | -- | 4 | 5 | 7 | 28 | -- |
| Expressmen ----- | -- | -- | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | -- |
| Farmers ----- | 25 | -- | 24 | 16 | 11 | 76 | -- |
| Finishers ----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Firemen ----- | 22 | -- | 18 | 15 | 20 | 75 | -- |
| Florists ----- | 1 | -- | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | -- |
| Foremen ----- | 1 | -- | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | -- |
| Fruit dealer ----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| Furriers ----- | 1 | -- | -- | 4 | 2 | 7 | -- |
| Gardeners ----- | 2 | -- | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 | -- |
| Glassblowers ----- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Glass cutters ----- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | -- |
| Glaziers ----- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | 4 | -- |
| Glovesmakers ----- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 |
| Harness makers ----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Hatters ----- | 1 | -- | -- | 2 | 1 | 4 | -- |
| Horsemen ----- | 3 | -- | -- | 1 | 2 | 6 | -- |
| Horseshoers ----- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 2 | 3 | -- |
| Hostlers ----- | -- | -- | 6 | 4 | -- | 10 | -- |
| Hotelkeepers ----- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | 3 | 5 | -- |
| Housekeepers ----- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 |
| Houseworkers ----- | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8 |
| Hucksters ----- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Inspectors ----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 2 | -- |
| Inventors ----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 2 | -- |
| Ironworkers ----- | 6 | -- | 4 | 3 | 6 | 19 | -- |
| Janitors ----- | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 13 | 1 |
| Jewelers ----- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 | -- |
| Jockeys ----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| Junkmen ----- | -- | -- | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | -- |
| Knitters ----- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Laborers ----- | 142 | -- | 121 | 134 | 162 | 559 | -- |
| Lathers ----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Laundrymen ----- | 2 | -- | 9 | 1 | 10 | 22 | -- |
| Laundresses ----- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 |
| Lawyers ----- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Leather workers ----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| Liquor dealers ----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Lithographers ----- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | 2 | -- |
| Liverymen ----- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Locksmiths ----- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 3 | 5 | -- |
| Longshoremen ----- | 3 | -- | -- | 5 | 15 | 23 | -- |
| Lumber dealer ----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Lumbermen ----- | 1 | -- | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | -- |
| Lumber shovers ----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Machinists ----- | 25 | -- | 10 | 19 | 26 | 80 | -- |
| Managers ----- | 1 | -- | -- | 4 | 6 | 11 | -- |
| Manufacturers ----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Masons ----- | 5 | -- | 2 | 4 | 5 | 16 | -- |
| Meat cutters ----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Mechanics ----- | 11 | -- | 2 | 3 | 24 | 40 | -- |
| Merchants ----- | 2 | -- | 4 | 1 | 7 | 14 | -- |
| Metal workers ----- | 2 | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 3 | -- |
| Midwives ----- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 |
| Milkmen ----- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Millers ----- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | 2 | -- |

Showing Previous Occupations, etc. (Continued)

| Occupation | Auburn | | Clin- ton | Great M'dow | Sing Sing | Total | |
|--------------------------------|--------|----|--------------|----------------|--------------|-------|----|
| | M | F | M | M | M | M | F |
| Millhands ----- | 4 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 4 | 3 |
| Milliners ----- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Millwrights ----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Miners ----- | 1 | -- | 2 | 2 | -- | 5 | -- |
| Miscellaneous ----- | 2 | -- | -- | 3 | -- | 5 | -- |
| Missionary ----- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Motion picture operator ----- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | 3 | -- |
| Moulders ----- | 6 | -- | 3 | 5 | 2 | 16 | -- |
| Musicians ----- | 2 | -- | -- | 2 | 6 | 10 | -- |
| Newsdealers ----- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- | 2 | -- |
| Newspapermen ----- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- | 2 | -- |
| No occupation ----- | 5 | 1 | -- | 17 | 8 | 30 | 1 |
| Nurses ----- | 6 | -- | 3 | -- | 3 | 12 | -- |
| Office boy ----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| Oilers ----- | 2 | -- | 1 | 3 | 2 | 8 | -- |
| Operators ----- | 2 | -- | -- | 10 | -- | 12 | -- |
| Orderlies ----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | 6 | -- |
| Packers ----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 3 | -- |
| Painters ----- | 22 | -- | 18 | 21 | 30 | 91 | -- |
| Paper cutters ----- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Paper hangers ----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 2 | -- |
| Paper makers ----- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | 2 | 4 | -- |
| Peddlers ----- | 3 | -- | 1 | 8 | 6 | 18 | -- |
| Photographers ----- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Physicians ----- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | 3 | -- |
| Piano makers ----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| Pile drivers ----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Pipe cutters and fitters ----- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | -- |
| Plasterers ----- | 2 | -- | 1 | 3 | 4 | 10 | -- |
| Plumbers ----- | 10 | -- | 12 | 16 | 26 | 64 | -- |
| Policemen ----- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | 2 | -- |
| Polishers ----- | 2 | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 3 | -- |
| Porters ----- | 6 | -- | 7 | 7 | 17 | 37 | -- |
| Potters ----- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Pressers ----- | 1 | -- | -- | 6 | -- | 7 | -- |
| Pressmen ----- | 3 | -- | 1 | 3 | -- | 7 | -- |
| Printers ----- | 3 | -- | 1 | 1 | 12 | 17 | -- |
| Promoter ----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Pugilists ----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 3 | -- |
| Railroad men ----- | 7 | -- | 1 | 3 | -- | 11 | -- |
| Real estate dealers ----- | -- | -- | 2 | 3 | 6 | 11 | -- |
| Restaurant keepers ----- | -- | -- | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | -- |
| Roofers ----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | 4 | -- |
| Sail makers ----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Sailors ----- | 7 | -- | 3 | 4 | 6 | 20 | -- |
| Salesmen ----- | 19 | -- | 5 | 24 | 39 | 87 | -- |
| Saloon keepers ----- | -- | -- | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | -- |
| Seamstresses ----- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 |
| Shipbuilders ----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Shirt ironers ----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Shirtmakers ----- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Shoemakers ----- | 9 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 12 | 34 | 1 |
| Showmen ----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 2 | -- |
| Soldiers ----- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 2 | 4 | -- |
| Spinners ----- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Stablemen ----- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Steamfitters ----- | 6 | -- | 6 | 10 | 12 | 34 | -- |

Showing Previous Occupations, etc. (*Continued*)

| Occupation | Auburn | | Clin- ton | Great M'dow | Sing Sing | Total | |
|--------------------------|--------|----|--------------|----------------|--------------|-------|----|
| | M | F | M | M | M | M | F |
| Steeplejacks ----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Stenographers ----- | 1 | -- | 4 | -- | 2 | 7 | -- |
| Stewards ----- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | 4 | -- |
| Stonecutters ----- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 6 | -- |
| Superintendent ----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Surveyor ----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Tailors ----- | 15 | 1 | 22 | 16 | 47 | 100 | 1 |
| Teamsters ----- | 24 | -- | 18 | 12 | 12 | 66 | -- |
| Telegraphers ----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | 3 | -- |
| Telephone operator ----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Tile makers ----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 2 | -- |
| Tile setters ----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Timekeepers ----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 2 | -- |
| Tinsmiths ----- | 4 | -- | 4 | 1 | 6 | 15 | -- |
| Toolmaker ----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Trimmer ----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Truckmen ----- | 2 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | 5 | -- |
| Undertakers ----- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Upholsterers ----- | 3 | -- | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 | -- |
| Ushers ----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| Veterinaries ----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Waiters ----- | 12 | -- | 12 | 17 | 32 | 73 | -- |
| Watchmaker ----- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Watchmen ----- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Weavers ----- | 2 | -- | 2 | 1 | 4 | 9 | -- |
| Weighers ----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Window trimmer ----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| Wireworkers ----- | 2 | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 3 | -- |
| Woodworkers ----- | 4 | -- | 3 | -- | 1 | 8 | -- |
| Total ----- | 671 | 29 | 559 | 676 | 1,070 | 2,976 | 29 |

**Showing the Number of Times Prisoners Have Been Detained in the Prison to which
They Were Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1917**

| | Auburn | | Clinton Male | Great Meadow Male | Sing Sing Male | Total | |
|------------------------|--------|----|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------|----|
| | M | F | | | | M | F |
| First time..... | 596 | 24 | 510 | 672 | 867 | 2645 | 24 |
| Second time..... | 59 | 4 | 38 | 4 | 152 | 253 | 4 |
| Third time..... | 14 | 1 | 9 | . | 32 | 55 | 1 |
| Fourth time and over.. | 2 | . | 2 | . | 19 | 23 | . |
| Total..... | 671 | 29 | 559 | 676 | 1070 | 2976 | 29 |

**Showing the Number of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1917,
Who Have Previously Been Confined in Other Institutions**

| | Auburn | | Clinton Male | Great Meadow Male | Sing Sing Male | Total | |
|------------------------------------|--------|----|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------|----|
| | M | F | | | | M | F |
| Prisons..... | 157 | 14 | 59 | 54 | 47 | 317 | 14 |
| Penitentiaries..... | 152 | 3 | 125 | 125 | 303 | 705 | 3 |
| Reformatories..... | 183 | 2 | 170 | 122 | 256 | 731 | 2 |
| Refuges..... | 42 | 1 | 27 | 28 | 89 | 186 | 1 |
| Jails..... | 48 | 1 | 31 | 42 | 40 | 161 | 1 |
| Workhouses..... | 77 | 1 | 35 | 37 | 124 | 273 | 1 |
| Miscellaneous institutions..... | . | . | . | 35 | . | 35 | . |
| Total..... | 659 | 22 | 447 | 443 | 859 | 2408 | 22 |

Showing the Total Number of Prisoners in Custody on the First Working Day in Each Month During the Years Ending
June 30, 1916, and June 30th, 1917, and the number Employed on the Same Dates

| MONTH | AUBURN | | | | | | CLINTON | | | | | | GREAT MEADOW | | | | SING SING | | | |
|----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------|-------|
| | 1916 | | | 1917 | | | 1916 | | 1917 | | 1916 | | 1917 | | 1916 | | 1917 | | | |
| | Number in Custody Male | Number in Custody Female | Number employed Male | Number Employed Female | Number in Custody Male | Number in Custody Female | Number in Custody Male | Number Employed Male | Number in Custody Male | Number Employed Male | Number in Custody Male | Number Employed Male | Number in Custody Male | Number Employed Male | Number in Custody Male | Number Employed Male | Number in Custody Male | Number Employed Male | | |
| July..... | 1,475 | 113 | 1,372 | 108 | 1,360 | 117 | 1,284 | 108 | 1,466 | 1,102 | 1,450 | 1,134 | 820 | 815 | 976 | 976 | 1,647 | 1,539 | 1,588 | 1,474 |
| August..... | 1,478 | 115 | 1,394 | 104 | 1,428 | 117 | 1,337 | 109 | 1,471 | 1,089 | 1,453 | 1,115 | 921 | 914 | 891 | 891 | 1,628 | 1,439 | 1,517 | 1,412 |
| September..... | 1,442 | 116 | 1,380 | 99 | 1,389 | 115 | 1,332 | 106 | 1,452 | 1,084 | 1,426 | 1,120 | 952 | 945 | 847 | 847 | 1,500 | 1,402 | 1,458 | 1,336 |
| October..... | 1,429 | 117 | 1,393 | 112 | 1,324 | 105 | 1,284 | 101 | 1,387 | 1,069 | 1,443 | 1,088 | 907 | 896 | 771 | 771 | 1,552 | 1,490 | 1,423 | 1,351 |
| November..... | 1,446 | 118 | 1,386 | 116 | 1,270 | 103 | 1,215 | 96 | 1,387 | 1,086 | 1,388 | 1,092 | 894 | 887 | 792 | 792 | 1,632 | 1,498 | 1,465 | 1,351 |
| December..... | 1,432 | 115 | 1,378 | 103 | 1,306 | 101 | 1,235 | 94 | 1,374 | 1,037 | 1,298 | 1,002 | 906 | 894 | 807 | 807 | 1,643 | 1,507 | 1,501 | 1,411 |
| January..... | 1,492 | 115 | 1,388 | 109 | 1,326 | 102 | 1,237 | 93 | 1,385 | 1,073 | 1,246 | 996 | 908 | 888 | 809 | 809 | 1,622 | 1,596 | 1,524 | 1,422 |
| February..... | 1,454 | 118 | 1,396 | 108 | 1,349 | 101 | 1,264 | 95 | 1,409 | 1,043 | 1,259 | 1,012 | 1,064 | 1,046 | 804 | 804 | 1,645 | 1,594 | 1,469 | 1,384 |
| March..... | 1,449 | 118 | 1,388 | 102 | 1,290 | 99 | 1,219 | 92 | 1,409 | 1,043 | 1,259 | 1,012 | 1,064 | 1,046 | 804 | 804 | 1,601 | 1,565 | 1,467 | 1,372 |
| April..... | 1,539 | 119 | 1,496 | 101 | 1,186 | 94 | 1,133 | 89 | 1,402 | 1,045 | 1,226 | 1,046 | 1,029 | 1,011 | 880 | 880 | 1,626 | 1,580 | 1,571 | 1,283 |
| May..... | 1,541 | 115 | 1,498 | 110 | 1,183 | 92 | 1,133 | 87 | 1,435 | 1,110 | 1,236 | 1,022 | 962 | 929 | 773 | 773 | 1,617 | 1,565 | 1,572 | 1,281 |
| June..... | 1,401 | 115 | 1,373 | 111 | 1,140 | 39 | 1,090 | 82 | 1,466 | 1,142 | 1,221 | 943 | 923 | 907 | 720 | 720 | 1,634 | 1,580 | 1,580 | 1,300 |

**Social Relations of Prisoners Admitted During the Year
Ending June 30, 1917.**

| | Auburn | | Clinton | Great Meadow | Sing Sing | Total | |
|---------------|--------|--------|---------|--------------|-----------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Male | Male | Male | Female |
| Married..... | 286 | 16 | 153 | 237 | 409 | 1,035 | 16 |
| Single..... | 400 | 5 | 389 | 422 | 620 | 1,831 | 5 |
| Widowed..... | 27 | 7 | 15 | 12 | 36 | 90 | 7 |
| Divorced..... | 8 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 20 | 1 |
| Total..... | 671 | 29 | 559 | 676 | 1,070 | 2,976 | 29 |

**Education of Prisoners Admitted During the Year
Ending June 30, 1917.**

| | Auburn | | Clinton | Great Meadow | Sing Sing | Total | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|---------|--------------|-----------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Male | Male | Male | Female |
| Collegiate..... | 10 | .. | 5 | 1 | 13 | 29 | .. |
| Academic..... | 31 | .. | 10 | 1 | .. | 42 | .. |
| Common school..... | 296 | 12 | 446 | 51 | 225 | 1,018 | 12 |
| Can read and write..... | 206 | 10 | .. | 513 | 636 | 1,354 | 10 |
| Cannot read or write..... | 101 | 7 | 98 | 99 | 185 | 483 | 7 |
| Can read only..... | 27 | .. | .. | 11 | 12 | 50 | .. |
| Total..... | 671 | 29 | 559 | 676 | 1,070 | 2,976 | 29 |

**Habits of Life of Prisoners Admitted During the Year
Ending June 30, 1917**

| | Auburn | | Clinton | Great Meadow | Sing Sing | Total | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|---------|--------------|-----------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Male | Male | Male | Female |
| Used liquor freely..... | 39 | 2 | 49 | 70 | 76 | 284 | 2 |
| Used liquor moderately... | 412 | 13 | 349 | 592 | 585 | 1,938 | 13 |
| Did not use liquor..... | 170 | 14 | 161 | 14 | 409 | 754 | 14 |
| Total..... | 671 | 29 | 559 | 676 | 1,076 | 2,976 | 29 |
| Used tobacco..... | 565 | .. | 508 | 657 | 978 | 2,708 | .. |
| Did not use tobacco..... | 106 | .. | 51 | 19 | 92 | 268 | .. |
| Total..... | 671 | .. | 559 | 676 | 1,070 | 2,976 | .. |

**Color of Prisoners Admitted During the Year
Ending June 30, 1917.**

| | Auburn | | Clinton | Great Meadow | Sing Sing | Total | |
|----------------|--------|--------|---------|--------------|-----------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Male | Male | Male | Female |
| White..... | 624 | 21 | 517 | 616 | 981 | 2,738 | 21 |
| Negroes..... | 46 | 8 | 42 | 60 | 88 | 236 | 8 |
| Mongolian..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Red..... | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Total..... | 671 | 29 | 559 | 676 | 1,070 | 2,976 | 29 |

**Religious Instruction of Prisoners Admitted During the Year
Ending June 30, 1917.**

| | Auburn | | Clinton | Great Meadow | Sing Sing | Total | |
|---------------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|--------------|-----------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Male | Male | Male | Female |
| Roman Catholic..... | 331 | 14 | 335 | 366 | 594 | 1,626 | 14 |
| Greek Catholic..... | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 6 | 20 | .. |
| Protestant..... | 294 | 15 | 179 | 194 | 273 | 940 | 15 |
| Hebrew..... | 45 | .. | 35 | 98 | 192 | 370 | .. |
| Pagan..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. |
| No religious beliefs and miscellaneous..... | 1 | .. | 10 | 4 | 4 | 19 | .. |
| Total..... | 671 | 29 | 559 | 676 | 1,070 | 2,976 | 29 |

NATIVITY OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR

ENDING JUNE 30, 1917

UNITED STATES

| | Auburn | | Clin- ton | Great M'dow | Sing Sing | Total | |
|----------------------------|--------|----|--------------|----------------|--------------|-------|----|
| | M | F | M | M | M | M | F |
| Alabama ----- | 1 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Arkansas ----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| California ----- | 2 | -- | 1 | 2 | 8 | 13 | -- |
| Colorado ----- | 1 | -- | 2 | 1 | -- | 4 | -- |
| Connecticut ----- | 7 | -- | 2 | 1 | 5 | 15 | -- |
| Delaware ----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| District of Columbia ----- | -- | -- | 1 | 2 | 6 | 9 | -- |
| Florida ----- | 7 | -- | 1 | 2 | 4 | 14 | -- |
| Georgia ----- | 4 | -- | 4 | 5 | 5 | 18 | -- |
| Illinois ----- | 6 | -- | 4 | 1 | 8 | 19 | -- |
| Indiana ----- | 1 | -- | 3 | 2 | 2 | 8 | -- |
| Iowa ----- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Kansas ----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Kentucky ----- | 2 | -- | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | -- |
| Louisiana ----- | 2 | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | 4 | -- |
| Maine ----- | -- | -- | 3 | 1 | 3 | 7 | -- |
| Maryland ----- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 2 | 4 | -- |
| Massachusetts ----- | 12 | -- | 11 | 15 | 16 | 54 | -- |
| Michigan ----- | 3 | -- | 1 | 2 | 2 | 8 | -- |
| Mississippi ----- | 2 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | 4 | -- |
| Missouri ----- | 2 | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | 5 | -- |
| Montana ----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Nebraska ----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| New Hampshire ----- | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | 4 | -- |
| New Jersey ----- | 3 | -- | 7 | 14 | 16 | 40 | -- |
| New Mexico ----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| New York ----- | 345 | 9 | 347 | 321 | 508 | 1,521 | 9 |
| North Carolina ----- | 2 | 1 | -- | 5 | 8 | 15 | 1 |
| Ohio ----- | 8 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 22 | 1 |
| Oklahoma ----- | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Oregon ----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | 3 | -- |
| Pennsylvania ----- | 40 | 2 | 6 | 14 | 20 | 80 | 2 |
| Rhode Island ----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | 2 | -- |
| South Carolina ----- | -- | 1 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 14 | 1 |
| Tennessee ----- | 1 | -- | 1 | 1 | 5 | 8 | -- |
| Texas ----- | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | 4 | -- |
| Utah ----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Vermont ----- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | -- |
| Virginia ----- | 9 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 17 | 42 | 1 |
| Washington ----- | 1 | -- | 1 | 2 | -- | 4 | -- |
| West Virginia ----- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | 2 | -- |
| Wisconsin ----- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | -- |
| Wyoming ----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Total ----- | 470 | 16 | 433 | 411 | 663 | 1,977 | 16 |

TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

| | Auburn | | Clin- | Great | Sing | Total | |
|------------------|--------|----|-------|-------|------|-------|----|
| | M | F | ton | M'dow | Sing | M | F |
| Porto Rico ----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| Total ----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |

FOREIGN BORN

| | Auburn | | Clin- | Great | Sing | Total | |
|--------------------------|--------|----|-------|-------|------|-------|----|
| | M | F | ton | M'dow | Sing | M | F |
| Africa ----- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Algeria ----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Argentine Republic ----- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Austria ----- | 16 | 1 | 7 | 19 | 49 | 91 | 1 |
| Australia ----- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 3 | -- |
| Barbados ----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 2 | -- |
| Belgium ----- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- | 2 | -- |
| Bohemia ----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| Brazil ----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| British Columbia ----- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Canada ----- | 10 | -- | 4 | 6 | 6 | 26 | -- |
| Cuba ----- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 4 | 5 | -- |
| Denmark ----- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 3 | 4 | -- |
| England ----- | 4 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 20 | 2 |
| Finland ----- | -- | -- | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | -- |
| France ----- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | 4 | 6 | -- |
| Germany ----- | 19 | 1 | 14 | 27 | 46 | 106 | 1 |
| Greece ----- | 3 | -- | 1 | 3 | 4 | 11 | -- |
| Holland ----- | 1 | -- | 2 | 1 | 4 | 8 | -- |
| Hungary ----- | 2 | -- | 1 | 4 | -- | 7 | -- |
| Ireland ----- | 5 | -- | 9 | 5 | 11 | 30 | -- |
| Italy ----- | 89 | 3 | 52 | 107 | 144 | 392 | 3 |
| Mexico ----- | 4 | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | 6 | -- |
| Norway ----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| Not Given ----- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | 4 | -- |
| Nova Scotia ----- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Poland ----- | 7 | -- | -- | 7 | -- | 14 | -- |
| Portugal ----- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Roumania ----- | 2 | -- | -- | 7 | 8 | 17 | -- |
| Russia ----- | 30 | 3 | 25 | 51 | 91 | 197 | 3 |
| Scotland ----- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | -- |
| South America ----- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Sweden ----- | 4 | 2 | -- | -- | 3 | 7 | 2 |
| Switzerland ----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 3 | -- |
| Syria ----- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Turkey ----- | -- | -- | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | -- |
| Wales ----- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| West Indies ----- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | 6 | 10 | -- |
| Total ----- | 201 | 13 | 126 | 265 | 406 | 998 | 13 |

NATIVITY—RECAPITULATION

| | Auburn | | Clin- | Great | Sing | Total | |
|---------------------------------|--------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|
| | M | F | ton | M'dow | Sing | M | F |
| United States ----- | 470 | 16 | 433 | 411 | 663 | 1,977 | 16 |
| Territories and possessions --- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- |
| Foreign born ----- | 201 | 13 | 126 | 265 | 406 | 998 | 13 |
| Grand Total ----- | 671 | 29 | 559 | 676 | 1,070 | 2,976 | 29 |

**Number of Cases of Insanity Occurring During Each of the Months in the Year
Ending June 30, 1916, and June 30, 1917.**

| MONTH | AUBURN | | | | CLINTON | | GREAT MEADOW | | SING SING | | TOTAL | | | |
|-----------------|--------|----|------|----|---------|------|--------------|------|-----------|------|-------|----|------|----|
| | 1916 | | 1917 | | 1916 | 1917 | 1916 | 1917 | 1916 | 1917 | 1916 | | 1917 | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | F | M | F |
| July | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | 2 | .. |
| August | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 3 | 5 | .. | 4 | .. |
| September | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| October | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 3 | 7 | .. | 4 | .. |
| November | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | 2 | .. |
| December | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| January | 3 | .. | 4 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 5 | .. | 9 | 1 |
| February | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 2 | .. | 8 | .. |
| March | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | .. | 2 | 8 | 4 | .. | .. |
| April | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 |
| May | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 5 | 2 | 9 | 9 | .. | .. |
| June | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | .. | 6 | .. |
| Total | 11 | .. | 6 | 2 | 13 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 19 | 26 | 48 | .. | 45 | 2 |

**Showing the Number of Actual Commitments During the Ten Years
Ending June 30, 1917.**

| YEAR | Auburn | | Clinton | Great Meadow | Sing Sing | Total | |
|-------------|--------|--------|---------|--------------|-----------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Male | Male | Male | Female |
| 1908 | 373 | 46 | 163 | .. | 1 097 | 1,633 | 46 |
| 1909 | 342 | 66 | 192 | .. | 1,093 | 1,627 | 66 |
| 1910 | 335 | 50 | 155 | .. | 1,022 | 1,512 | 50 |
| 1911 | 315 | 50 | 139 | .. | 914 | 1,368 | 50 |
| 1912 | 385 | 39 | 160 | .. | 1,133 | 1,678 | 39 |
| 1913 | 374 | 35 | 171 | .. | 1,049 | 1,594 | 35 |
| 1914 | 366 | 37 | 146 | .. | 1,293 | 1,805 | 37 |
| 1915 | 365 | 56 | 200 | .. | 1,473 | 2,038 | 56 |
| 1916 | 335 | 26 | 137 | .. | 839 | 1,311 | 26 |
| 1917 | 369 | 27 | 126 | .. | 912 | 1,407 | 27 |
| Total | | | | | | | |

SHOWING THE COUNTIES IN WHICH THE PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917, WERE CONVICTED

| | Auburn | | Cln- ton | Great M'dow | | Sing M | Total | |
|--------------------|--------|----|-------------|----------------|-----|-----------|-------|----|
| | M | F | | M | M | | M | F |
| Albany | -- | 1 | 35 | 25 | 4 | | 64 | 1 |
| Allegany | 9 | -- | -- | 2 | -- | | 11 | -- |
| Bronx | 17 | 1 | 29 | 47 | 84 | | 177 | 1 |
| Broome | 14 | -- | 3 | 4 | 1 | | 22 | -- |
| Cattaraugus | 5 | -- | -- | 4 | -- | | 9 | -- |
| Cayuga | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | -- | | 10 | 1 |
| Chautauqua | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | | 5 | -- |
| Chemung | 14 | 1 | 2 | 3 | -- | | 19 | 1 |
| Chenango | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | | 4 | -- |
| Clinton | 3 | -- | 8 | 3 | 2 | | 16 | -- |
| Columbia | 1 | -- | 3 | 3 | -- | | 7 | -- |
| Cortland | 7 | -- | -- | 1 | -- | | 8 | -- |
| Delaware | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- | | 2 | -- |
| Dutchess | 3 | -- | 1 | 5 | 15 | | 24 | -- |
| Erie | 89 | -- | 6 | 22 | -- | | 117 | -- |
| Essex | -- | -- | 2 | 3 | 2 | | 7 | -- |
| Franklin | -- | -- | 6 | -- | -- | | 6 | -- |
| Fulton | -- | 1 | 5 | 2 | -- | | 7 | 1 |
| Genesee | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | | 2 | -- |
| Greene | -- | -- | 1 | 2 | -- | | 3 | -- |
| Herkimer | 17 | 2 | -- | 2 | 1 | | 20 | 2 |
| Jefferson | 20 | -- | 4 | 9 | -- | | 33 | -- |
| Kings | 42 | 3 | 105 | 84 | 207 | | 438 | 3 |
| Lewis | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | | 1 | -- |
| Livingston | 17 | -- | 2 | 2 | 1 | | 22 | -- |
| Madison | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | | 5 | -- |
| Monroe | 37 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 1 | | 50 | 1 |
| Montgomery | -- | -- | 7 | 4 | 1 | | 12 | -- |
| Nassau | 3 | -- | 1 | 7 | 14 | | 25 | -- |
| New York | 135 | 14 | 217 | 324 | 619 | | 1,295 | 14 |
| Niagara | 19 | -- | -- | 2 | 1 | | 22 | -- |
| Oneida | 30 | -- | 6 | 7 | -- | | 43 | -- |
| Onondaga | 40 | 2 | 7 | 5 | -- | | 52 | 2 |
| Ontario | 9 | -- | 1 | 5 | -- | | 15 | -- |
| Orange | 4 | -- | 9 | 9 | 19 | | 41 | -- |
| Orleans | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | | 4 | -- |
| Oswego | 11 | -- | -- | 3 | -- | | 14 | -- |
| Otsego | 9 | -- | -- | 2 | -- | | 11 | -- |
| Putnam | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | | 3 | -- |
| Queens | 15 | -- | 16 | 12 | 34 | | 77 | -- |
| Rensselaer | -- | -- | 18 | 9 | 1 | | 28 | -- |
| Richmond | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | | 8 | 1 |
| Rockland | 1 | -- | -- | 2 | 13 | | 16 | -- |
| St. Lawrence | -- | -- | 12 | 1 | -- | | 13 | -- |
| Saratoga | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 | -- | | 10 | 1 |
| Schenectady | -- | -- | 4 | 5 | -- | | 9 | -- |
| Schoharie | -- | -- | 7 | 3 | -- | | 10 | -- |
| Schuyler | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | | 3 | -- |
| Seneca | 32 | -- | -- | 3 | -- | | 35 | -- |
| Stenben | 6 | -- | 1 | 1 | -- | | 8 | -- |
| Suffolk | 4 | -- | 2 | 2 | 8 | | 16 | -- |
| Sullivan | -- | -- | 5 | 3 | 1 | | 9 | -- |
| Tioga | 2 | -- | 1 | 2 | -- | | 5 | -- |
| Tompkins | 5 | -- | -- | 3 | -- | | 8 | -- |
| Ulster | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | | 4 | -- |
| Warren | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | | 3 | -- |

Showing the Counties, etc. (*Continued*)

| | Auburn | | Clin- ton | Great M'dow | Sing Sing | Total | |
|-------------------|--------|----|--------------|----------------|--------------|-------|----|
| | M | F | M | M | M | M | F |
| Washington ----- | -- | -- | 7 | 2 | 1 | 10 | -- |
| Wayne | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Westchester | 10 | -- | 12 | 15 | 36 | 73 | -- |
| Wyoming | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | -- |
| Yates ----- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Total..... | 671 | 29 | 559 | 676 | 1,070 | 2,976 | 29 |

STATE FARM FOR WOMEN

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Number of prisoners in custody June 30, 1917..... | 87 |
| Number of prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1917 | 44 |
| Number of prisoners discharged during the year ending June 30, 1917 | 32 |
| Number of prisoners paroled during the year ending June 30, 1917 | 26 |
| Number of prisoners on parole, but not discharged on June 30, 1917.. | 11 |
| Number of prisoners transferred to State Hospitals during the year ending June 30, 1917..... | 2 |
| Number of prisoners who died during the year ending June 30, 1917 | 1 |
| Greatest number of prisoners in custody at any one time during the year ending June 30, 1917..... | 86 |
| Least number of prisoners in custody at any one time during the year ending June 30, 1917..... | 72 |
| Average number of prisoners in custody during the year ending June 30, 1917 | 81 |
| Capacity of institution (rooms)..... | 52 |

SHOWING THE CRIMES FOR WHICH THE PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917, WERE CONVICTED

| | |
|---------------------------|----|
| Petit larceny | 1 |
| Public intoxication | 25 |
| Total..... | 26 |

SHOWING THE AGES OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1917

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| Thirty years | 1 |
| Thirty-one years | 1 |
| Thirty-three years | 1 |
| Thirty-five years | 3 |
| Thirty-seven years | 2 |
| Thirty-eight years | 5 |
| Thirty-nine years | 1 |
| Forty years | 2 |
| Forty-one years | 3 |
| Forty-two years | 1 |
| Forty-five years | 2 |
| Forty-seven years | 2 |
| Fifty-seven years | 1 |
| Sixty years | 1 |
| Total..... | 26 |

SHOWING THE PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS OF THE PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING
THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| Cooks | 2 |
| Domestics | 15 |
| Dressmakers | 1 |
| Glovmakers | 1 |
| Houseworkers | 4 |
| Newspaperwoman | 1 |
| Waitress | 1 |
| Total | 26 |

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO HAVE BEEN PREVIOUSLY
CONFINED IN OTHER INSTITUTIONS

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| Reformatories | 2 |
| Penitentiaries | 5 |
| Refuges | 7 |
| Jails | 6 |
| Total..... | 26 |

TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN CUSTODY AND EMPLOYED ON THE FIRST WORK-
ING DAY IN EACH MONTH DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1916,
AND JUNE 30, 1917

| MONTH | 1916 | | 1917 | |
|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | Number in Custody | Number Employed | Number in Custody | Number Employed |
| July | 65 | 65 | 72 | 72 |
| August | 71 | 71 | 84 | 84 |
| September | 66 | 66 | 80 | 80 |
| October | 72 | 72 | 83 | 83 |
| November | 71 | 71 | 80 | 80 |
| December | 65 | 65 | 80 | 80 |
| January | 63 | 63 | 78 | 78 |
| February | 60 | 60 | 73 | 73 |
| March | 63 | 63 | 73 | 73 |
| April | 77 | 77 | 79 | 79 |
| May | 89 | 89 | 82 | 82 |
| June | 75 | 75 | 88 | 88 |

SOCIAL RELATIONS OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1917

| | |
|---------------|----|
| Married | 16 |
| Single | 2 |
| Widowed | 8 |
| Total..... | 26 |

EDUCATION OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR

ENDING JUNE 30, 1917

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| Can read and write..... | 23 |
| Can read only | 3 |
| Total..... | 26 |

HABITS OF LIFE OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR

ENDING JUNE 30, 1917

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| Used liquor freely..... | 26 |
| Used tobacco | 26 |

COLOR OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR

ENDING JUNE 30, 1917

| | |
|-------------|----|
| White | 25 |
| Negro | 1 |
| Total..... | 26 |

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR

ENDING JUNE 30, 1917

| | |
|-----------------------|----|
| Roman Catholics | 15 |
| Greek Catholics | 1 |
| Protestants | 10 |
| Total..... | 26 |

NATIVITY OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR

ENDING JUNE 30, 1917

United States

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| Massachusetts | 1 |
| New York | 12 |
| Pennsylvania | 2 |
| Tennessee | 1 |
| Wisconsin | 1 |
| Total | 17 |

Foreign Born

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Canada | 1 |
| England | 1 |
| Germany | 1 |
| Hungary | 2 |
| Russia | 1 |
| Scotland | 3 |
| Total | 9 |

RECAPITULATION

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| United States | 17 |
| Foreign Born | 9 |
| Total | 26 |

SHOWING THE COUNTIES IN WHICH THE PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE
THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917, WERE CONVICTED

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| Albany | 5 |
| Erie | 3 |
| Fulton | 1 |
| Monroe | 5 |
| New York | 1 |
| Oneida | 2 |
| Onondaga | 1 |
| Ontario | 1 |
| Schenectady | 4 |
| Westchester | 3 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total | 26 |

REFORMATORIES

Number of Prisoners in Custody June 30, 1916 and June 30, 1917

| | 1916 | 1917 |
|------------------------|-------|------|
| Eastern New York | 328 | 193 |
| New York State | 988 | 741 |
| Total | 1,316 | 934 |

Number of Prisoners Received During the Year Ending June 30, 1917

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| Eastern New York | 213 |
| New York State | 715 |
| Total | 928 |

Number of Prisoners Discharged During the Year Ending June 30, 1917

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Eastern New York | 348 |
| New York State | 962 |
| Total | 1,310 |

Number of Prisoners Paroled During the Year Ending June 30, 1917

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Eastern New York | 322 |
| New York State | 780 |
| Total | 1,102 |

Number of Prisoners Returned for Violation of Parole During the Year Ending June 30, 1917

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| Eastern New York | 61 |
| New York State | 99 |
| Total | 160 |

Number of Prisoners on Parole but Not Discharged on June 30, 1917

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| Eastern New York | 142 |
| New York State | 471 |
| Total | 613 |

**Number of Prisoners Transferred to State Hospitals During the
Year Ending June 30, 1917.**

| | |
|------------------------|----|
| Eastern New York | 8 |
| New York State | 5 |
| Total | 13 |

**Number of Prisoners Who Died During the Year Ending
June 30, 1917**

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Eastern New York | 1 |
| New York State | — |
| Total | 1 |

**Greatest Number of Prisoners in Custody at Any One Time During the
Year Ending June 30, 1917.**

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Eastern New York..... | 339 |
| New York State..... | 991 |
| Total..... | 1,330 |

**Least Number of Prisoners in Custody at any one Time During the Year
Ending June 30, 1917.**

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Eastern New York..... | 193 |
| New York State..... | 700 |
| Total..... | 893 |

**Average Daily Number of Prisoners in Custody During the Year
Ending June 30, 1917.**

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Eastern New York..... | 282 |
| New York State..... | 802 |
| Total | 1,084 |

Statistics Relative to Federal Prisoners

| | No. received during the year | No. discharged during the year | No. in custody June 30, 1917 |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Eastern New York .. | .. | .. | .. |
| New York State | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| Total | 2 | 5 | 3 |

Capacity of Institutions—Number of Cells

| | Single | Double | Triple | Total |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Eastern New York..... | 496 | .. | .. | 496 |
| New York State | 1,272 | 136 | 32 | 1,440 |
| Total | 1,768 | 136 | 32 | 1,936 |

SHOWING THE CRIMES FOR WHICH THE PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING
THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917, WERE CONVICTED

| | Eastern New York | New York State | Total |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------|
| Abandonment | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Abduction | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Arson, first degree..... | -- | 1 | 1 |
| Arson, third degree..... | -- | 1 | 1 |
| Assault, first degree..... | 2 | 7 | 9 |
| Assault, second degree..... | 11 | 66 | 77 |
| Assault, third degree..... | -- | 1 | 1 |
| Attempt abduction | 1 | -- | 1 |
| Attempt Arson, 3rd degree..... | 1 | -- | 1 |
| Attempt assault, first degree..... | -- | 1 | 1 |
| Attempt assault, second degree..... | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Attempt blackmail | -- | 1 | 1 |
| Attempt burglary, first degree..... | -- | 1 | 1 |
| Attempt burglary, second degree..... | -- | 5 | 5 |
| Attempt burglary, third degree..... | 13 | 30 | 43 |
| Attempt compulsory prostitution..... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Attempt forgery, second degree..... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Attempt grand larceny, first degree..... | -- | 6 | 6 |
| Attempt grand larceny, second degree..... | 6 | 20 | 26 |
| Attempt perjury | -- | 1 | 1 |
| Attempt rape, first degree..... | -- | 3 | 3 |
| Attempt rape, first degree and assault, 2nd degree | -- | 2 | 2 |
| Attempt rape, second degree..... | -- | 5 | 5 |
| Attempt robbery, first degree..... | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Attempt robbery, first degree, grand larceny first degree and assault, second degree | -- | 1 | 1 |
| Attempt robbery, second degree..... | -- | 3 | 3 |
| Attempt robbery, third degree..... | 2 | -- | 2 |
| Attempt sodomy | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Bigamy | -- | 1 | 1 |
| Blackmail | 1 | -- | 1 |
| Burglary, second degree..... | 3 | -- | 3 |
| Burglary, third degree..... | 68 | 132 | 200 |
| Burglary, second degree and grand larceny first degree | -- | 1 | 1 |
| Burglary, second degree and grand larceny second degree | -- | 1 | 1 |
| Burglary, third degree and grand larceny, second degree and receiving stolen property | -- | 6 | 6 |
| Burglary, third degree, grand larceny first degree and receiving stolen property... | -- | 2 | 2 |
| Burglary, third degree and petit larceny.. | -- | 28 | 28 |
| Burglary, third degree and grand larceny second degree | -- | 21 | 21 |
| Burglary, third degree, petit larceny and receiving stolen property..... | -- | 1 | 1 |
| Carrying concealed weapons..... | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Compulsory prostitution | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Escaping from prison and jail..... | -- | 1 | 1 |
| Forgery, second degree..... | 12 | 19 | 31 |
| Grand larceny, first degree..... | 10 | 18 | 28 |
| Grand larceny, second degree..... | 35 | 120 | 155 |
| Grand larceny, second degree and receiv- ing stolen property | -- | 3 | 3 |
| Incest | 1 | -- | 1 |

Showing the Crimes, etc. (*Continued*)

| | Eastern New York | New York State | Total |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Manslaughter, first degree..... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Manslaughter, second degree..... | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Perjury | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Possessing burglars' tools..... | 1 | -- | 1 |
| Possessing narcotics | 1 | -- | 1 |
| Rape, first degree | -- | 1 | 1 |
| Rape, second degree..... | 4 | 22 | 26 |
| Receiving stolen property..... | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| Robbery, first degree..... | 10 | 11 | 21 |
| Robbery, first degree, grand larceny first degree and assault, second degree.... | -- | 1 | 1 |
| Robbery, second degree..... | -- | 8 | 8 |
| Robbery, third degree..... | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| Seduction | -- | 1 | 1 |
| Selling cocaine | -- | 1 | 1 |
| Sodomy | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Violation Penal Law | -- | 5 | 5 |
| Violation U. S. Statutes..... | -- | 2 | 2 |
| Total..... | 213 | 605 | 818 |

**Showing the Determinate Sentences of Prisoners Admitted to the New York
State Reformatory During the Year Ending June 30, 1917**

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| One year and three months..... | 1 |
| One year and four months | <u>1</u> |
| Total | 2 |

**Maximum Terms of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending
June 30, 1917, Under Indeterminate Sentences.**

| | Eastern New York | New York State | Total |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------|
| One year..... | .. | .. | 8 |
| Two years | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Two years and six months | 18 | 55 | 73 |
| Five years | 137 | 397 | 534 |
| Seven years | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| Seven years and six months..... | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Ten years | 36 | 100 | 136 |
| Fifteen years | 1 | 12 | 13 |
| Twenty years..... | 11 | 22 | 33 |
| Forty years..... | <u>..</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>1</u> |
| Total | 213 | 403 | 616 |

SHOWING THE AGE WHEN CONVICTED OF THE PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING
THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917

| | Eastern New York | New York State | Total |
|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------|
| 16 years..... | -- | 32 | 32 |
| 17 years..... | 2 | 48 | 50 |
| 18 years..... | 7 | 84 | 91 |
| 19 years..... | 12 | 91 | 103 |
| 20 years..... | 18 | 63 | 81 |
| 21 years..... | 17 | 61 | 78 |
| 22 years..... | 28 | 61 | 89 |
| 23 years..... | 11 | 34 | 45 |
| 24 years..... | 9 | 19 | 28 |
| 25 years..... | 18 | 19 | 37 |
| 26 years..... | 23 | 33 | 56 |
| 27 years..... | 22 | 30 | 52 |
| 28 years..... | 17 | 14 | 31 |
| 29 years..... | 20 | 13 | 33 |
| 30 years..... | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| 32 years..... | 3 | -- | 3 |
| 40 years..... | 1 | -- | 1 |
| Total..... | 213 | 605 | 818 |

SHOWING THE PREVIOUS OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1917

| | Eastern New York | New York State | Total |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------|
| Accountants | 1 | -- | 1 |
| Actors | 2 | -- | 2 |
| Bakers | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| Barbers | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| Bartenders | -- | 2 | 2 |
| Bellboys | 2 | -- | 2 |
| Blacksmiths | 1 | -- | 1 |
| Bookbinder | -- | 1 | 1 |
| Bookkeepers | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Bootblack | 1 | -- | 1 |
| Bricklayers | -- | 5 | 5 |
| Butchers | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Carpenters | 4 | 10 | 14 |
| Cement workers | 1 | -- | 1 |
| Chauffeurs | 8 | 30 | 38 |
| Clerks | 14 | 56 | 70 |
| Clothing cleaners, pressers, etc..... | 3 | -- | 3 |
| Cooks | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| Coremakers | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Diamond setter | 1 | -- | 1 |
| Drivers | 18 | 51 | 69 |
| Electricians | 3 | 8 | 11 |
| Elevatormen | 3 | -- | 3 |
| Engineer | 1 | -- | 1 |
| Errand boys | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Farmers | 8 | 25 | 33 |
| Firemen | 6 | 28 | 34 |
| Glassblower | 1 | -- | 1 |
| Glassworkers | -- | 2 | 2 |
| Ironworkers | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Jewelers | -- | 2 | 2 |
| Jockey | -- | 1 | 1 |
| Kitchen man | 1 | -- | 1 |
| Laborers | 51 | 205 | 256 |
| Lather | 1 | -- | 1 |
| Locksmith | 1 | -- | 1 |
| Longshoreman | -- | 1 | 1 |
| Machinists | 6 | -- | 6 |
| Manager | 1 | -- | 1 |
| Marble workers | -- | 2 | 2 |
| Mechanics | 3 | 26 | 29 |
| Messengers | -- | 3 | 3 |
| Miscellaneous | -- | 2 | 2 |
| Motion picture operator..... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Motorman | 1 | -- | 1 |
| Moulders | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Musicians | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Newsboys | -- | 2 | 2 |
| No occupation | 2 | 7 | 9 |
| Nurses | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Office boys | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Painters | 8 | 16 | 24 |
| Papermaker | 1 | -- | 1 |
| Pattern maker | 1 | -- | 1 |
| Photographers | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Plumbers | 4 | 11 | 15 |
| Porters | 2 | 3 | 5 |

PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS, (*Continued*)

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Pressman | 1 | -- | 1 |
| Printers | 3 | 12 | 15 |
| Pugilist | 1 | -- | 1 |
| Railroad men | -- | 3 | 3 |
| Rigger | 1 | -- | 1 |
| Roofer | 1 | -- | 1 |
| Salesmen | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Shoemakers | 2 | 10 | 12 |
| Stableman | 1 | -- | 1 |
| Steamfitters | 2 | -- | 2 |
| Storekeepers | 2 | -- | 2 |
| Students | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Tailors | -- | 6 | 6 |
| Tinsmith | 1 | -- | 1 |
| Truckmen | -- | 2 | 2 |
| Upholsterers | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Waiters | 3 | 11 | 14 |
| Woodworker | 1 | -- | 1 |
| Total..... | 213 | 605 | 818 |

**Showing the Number of Times Prisoners Have Been Detained in the
Institution to Which They Were Admitted During the
Year Ending June 30, 1917**

| | Eastern N. Y. | N. Y. State | Total |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|-------|
| First time..... | 213 | 605 | 818 |
| Second time..... | .. | .. | .. |
| Third time..... | .. | .. | .. |
| Total..... | 213 | 605 | 818 |

**Showing the Number of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending
June 30, 1917, Who Have Previously Been Confined in
Other Institutions**

| | Eastern N. Y. | N. Y. State | Total |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------|-------|
| Prisons..... | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Penitentiaries..... | 57 | 68 | 125 |
| Reformatories..... | 26 | 40 | 66 |
| Refuges..... | 27 | 125 | 152 |
| Jails..... | 23 | 37 | 60 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 7 | .. | 7 |
| Total..... | 143 | 272 | 415 |

Showing the Number of Prisoners in Custody on the First Day in Each Month During the Year Ending June 30,
1916, and June 30, 1917, and the Number Employed on the Same Dates

| MONTH | EASTERN NEW YORK | | | | NEW YORK STATE | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|------|-----------------|------|-------------------|------|-----------------|------|
| | NUMBER IN CUSTODY | | NUMBER EMPLOYED | | NUMBER IN CUSTODY | | NUMBER EMPLOYED | |
| | 1916 | 1917 | 1916 | 1917 | 1916 | 1917 | 1916 | 1917 |
| July..... | 478 | 328 | 468 | 309 | 1334 | 988 | 1290 | 940 |
| August..... | 447 | 338 | 436 | 321 | 1322 | 881 | 1279 | 846 |
| September..... | 409 | 320 | 399 | 305 | 1287 | 823 | 1239 | 789 |
| October..... | 376 | 309 | 359 | 291 | 1280 | 789 | 1221 | 761 |
| November..... | 407 | 300 | 390 | 290 | 1260 | 813 | 1215 | 788 |
| December..... | 429 | 302 | 406 | 292 | 1218 | 788 | 1152 | 758 |
| January..... | 402 | 269 | 377 | 260 | 1216 | 805 | 1163 | 769 |
| February..... | 359 | 275 | 334 | 261 | 1115 | 763 | 1062 | 727 |
| March..... | 384 | 255 | 359 | 251 | 1106 | 777 | 1052 | 736 |
| April..... | 355 | 234 | 335 | 225 | 1087 | 794 | 1041 | 759 |
| May..... | 324 | 258 | 306 | 243 | 1090 | 753 | 1030 | 718 |
| June..... | 350 | 229 | 329 | 224 | 991 | 733 | 940 | 704 |

Social Relations of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1917

| | Eastern N. Y. | N. Y. State | Total |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|-------|
| Married | 44 | 64 | 108 |
| Single | 169 | 541 | 710 |
| Total | 213 | 605 | 818 |

Education of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1917

| | Eastern N. Y. | N. Y. State | Total |
|----------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------|
| Academic | .. | 29 | 29 |
| Common school | .. | 375 | 375 |
| Can read and write | 194 | 167 | 361 |
| Can read only | 18 | 29 | 47 |
| Cannot read or write | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Total | 213 | 605 | 818 |

Habits of Life of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1917

| | Eastern N. Y. | N. Y. State | Total |
|------------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------|
| Used liquor freely | 54 | 334 | 388 |
| Used liquor moderately | 103 | .. | 103 |
| Did not use liquor | 56 | 271 | 327 |
| Total | 213 | 605 | 818 |
| Used tobacco | 190 | 553 | 743 |
| Did not use tobacco | 23 | 52 | 75 |
| Total | 213 | 605 | 818 |

Color of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1917

| | Eastern N. Y. | N. Y. State | Total |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|-------|
| White | 196 | 574 | 770 |
| Negroes | 17 | 31 | 48 |
| Mongolians | .. | .. | .. |
| Red | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 213 | 605 | 818 |

Religious Instruction of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1917

| | Eastern N. Y. | N. Y. State | Total |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------|
| Roman Catholic | 112 | 339 | 421 |
| Protestant | 84 | 198 | 282 |
| Hebrew | 16 | 67 | 83 |
| Pagan | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Miscellaneous or none | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 213 | 605 | 818 |

**Showing the Nativity of the Prisoners Admitted During the Year
Ending June 30, 1917**

UNITED STATES

| | Eastern New York | New York State | Total |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Connecticut | .. | 8 | 8 |
| District of Columbia..... | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Florida | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Illinois | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Indiana | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Iowa | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Kentucky | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Maryland | 3 | .. | 3 |
| Massachusetts | .. | 12 | 12 |
| Michigan | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Minnesota | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Missouri | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Montana | 1 | .. | 1 |
| New Jersey | .. | 5 | 5 |
| New York | 134 | 386 | 520 |
| North Carolina..... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| North Dakota | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Ohio | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Oklahoma | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 5 | 17 | 22 |
| Rhode Island..... | .. | 2 | 2 |
| South Carolina..... | .. | 6 | 6 |
| Texas | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Vermont | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Virginia | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Washington..... | .. | 2 | 2 |
| West Virginia..... | .. | 2 | 2 |
| Wisconsin | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Total | 161 | 466 | 627 |

FOREIGN BORN

| | Eastern New York | New York State | Total |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Austria..... | 4 | 14 | 18 |
| Brazil..... | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Canada | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| England..... | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Finland..... | .. | 1 | 1 |
| France | .. | 2 | 2 |
| Germany..... | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| Greece | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Holland | 2 | .. | 2 |
| Hungary | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Ireland..... | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Italy..... | 22 | 51 | 72 |
| Norway | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Poland | .. | 6 | 6 |
| Russia..... | 6 | 27 | 33 |
| Scotland..... | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Spain | .. | 2 | 2 |
| Sweden..... | .. | 2 | 2 |
| Turkey..... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| West Indies..... | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Total | 52 | 139 | 191 |

RECAPITULATION

| | Eastern New York | New York State | Total |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------|
| United States..... | 161 | 466 | 627 |
| Foreign Born..... | 52 | 139 | 191 |
| Grand Total..... | 213 | 605 | 818 |

**Number of Cases of Insanity Occurring During Each Month in the Years Ending
June 30, 1916, and June 30, 1917**

| MONTH | Eastern New York | | New York State | | Total | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------|----------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1916 | 1917 | 1916 | 1917 | 1916 | 1917 |
| July..... | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| August..... | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 |
| September..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| October..... | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| November..... | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| December..... | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 |
| January..... | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. | 4 | 1 |
| February..... | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| March..... | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| April..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| May..... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| June..... | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 2 | 1 |
| Total..... | 7 | 8 | 11 | 5 | 18 | 13 |

**Showing the Counties in which the Prisoners Admitted During the Year
Ending June 30, 1917, Were Convicted**

| County | Eastern N. Y. | N. Y. State | Total |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| Albany | 3 | 20 | 23 |
| Allegany | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Bronx | 8 | 26 | 34 |
| Broome | 4 | 16 | 20 |
| Cattaraugus | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Cayuga | .. | 7 | 7 |
| Chautauqua | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Chemung | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| Chenango | .. | 3 | 3 |
| Clinton | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Columbia | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Cortland | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Delaware | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Dutchess | 6 | 11 | 16 |
| Erie | 20 | 32 | 52 |
| Essex | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Franklin | .. | 2 | 2 |
| Fulton | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Genesee | 1 | 10 | 11 |
| Greene | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Hamilton | .. | .. | .. |
| Herkimer | 1 | 9 | 10 |
| Jefferson | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Kings | 21 | 77 | 98 |
| Lewis | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Livingston | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Madison | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Monroe | 9 | 24 | 33 |
| Montgomery | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Nassau | .. | 5 | 5 |
| New York | 75 | 164 | 239 |
| Niagara | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Oneida | 5 | 15 | 20 |
| Onondaga | 9 | 25 | 34 |
| Ontario | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Orange | 4 | 14 | 18 |
| Orleans | .. | 2 | 2 |
| Oswego | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Otsego | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Putnam | .. | .. | .. |
| Queens | 3 | 30 | 33 |
| Rensselaer | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Richmond | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Rockland | .. | 2 | 2 |
| St. Lawrence | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Saratoga | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Schenectady | .. | 2 | 2 |
| Schoharie | .. | .. | .. |
| Schuyler | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Seneca | .. | .. | .. |
| Steuben | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| Suffolk | 2 | 9 | 11 |
| Sullivan | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Tioga | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Tompkins | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Ulster | .. | .. | .. |
| Warren | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Washington | .. | .. | .. |
| Wayne | .. | 2 | 2 |
| Westchester | 4 | 16 | 20 |
| Wyoming | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Yates | .. | 1 | 1 |
| U. S. Prisoners | .. | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 213 | 605 | 818 |

PENITENTIARIES

| COUNTY | Total Number of Prisoners in Custody June 30, 1916 | | | Total Number of Prisoners in Custody June 30, 1917 | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|----------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Albany | 158 | 8 | 166 | 165 | 7 | 172 |
| Erie | 746 | 24 | 770 | 863 | 40 | 903 |
| Monroe | 252 | 21 | 273 | 303 | 26 | 329 |
| Onondaga | 309 | 30 | 339 | 362 | 30 | 392 |
| Westchester | .. | .. | .. | 124 | .. | 124 |
| Total | 1,465 | 83 | 1,548 | 1,817 | 103 | 1,920 |

| COUNTY | Number of Prisoners Received During the year ending June 30, 1917 | | | Number of Prisoners Discharged During the year ending June 30, 1917 | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Albany | 831 | 20 | 851 | 824 | 21 | 845 |
| Erie | 10,149 | 214 | 10,363 | 10,032 | 198 | 10,230 |
| Monroe | 2,042 | 93 | 2,135 | 1,991 | 88 | 2,079 |
| Onondaga | 1,787 | 107 | 1,894 | 1,734 | 107 | 1,841 |
| Westchester | 232 | .. | 232 | 108 | .. | 108 |
| Total | 15,041 | 434 | 15,475 | 14,689 | 414 | 15,103 |

Total Number of Prisoners Transferred to State Hospitals During the Year ending June 30, 1917

| COUNTY | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
|-------------------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|
| | | | | | | |
| Albany | 3 | .. | 3 | | | |
| Erie | 9 | 1 | 10 | | | |
| Monroe | 2 | .. | 2 | | | |
| Onondaga | 4 | .. | 4 | | | |
| Westchester | 3 | .. | 3 | | | |
| Total | 21 | 1 | 22 | | | |

Number of Prisoners Who Died During the Year ending June 30, 1917

| COUNTY | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
|-------------------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|
| | | | | | | |
| Albany | 2 | .. | 2 | | | |
| Erie | 22 | 1 | 23 | | | |
| Monroe | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| Onondaga | 8 | .. | 8 | | | |
| Westchester | 1 | .. | 1 | | | |
| Total | 33 | 1 | 34 | | | |

**Greatest Number of Prisoners in Custody at any One Time During the
Year ending June 30, 1917**

| COUNTY | Male | Female | Total |
|-------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| Albany | 355 | 9 | 364 |
| Erie | 914 | 36 | 950 |
| Monroe | 385 | 14 | 399 |
| Onondaga | 394 | 34 | 428 |
| Westchester | 124 | .. | 124 |
| Total | 2,172 | 93 | 2,265 |

**Least Number of Prisoners in Custody at Any One Time During the
Year ending June 30, 1917**

| COUNTY | Male | Female | Total |
|-------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| Albany | 137 | 2 | 139 |
| Erie | 606 | 18 | 624 |
| Monroe | 235 | 25 | 260 |
| Onondaga | 264 | 19 | 283 |
| Westchester | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 1,242 | 64 | 1,306 |

**Average Daily Number of Prisoners in Custody During the
Year ending June 30, 1917**

| COUNTY | Male | Female | Total |
|-------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| Albany | 246 | 6 | 252 |
| Erie | 755 | 24 | 779 |
| Monroe | 300 | 20 | 320 |
| Onondaga | 327 | 26 | 353 |
| Westchester | 81 | .. | 81 |
| Total | 1,709 | 76 | 1,785 |

Cell Capacity of Institutions — Number of Cells

| COUNTY | Single | Double | Total |
|-------------------|--------|--------|-------|
| Albany | 364 | -- | 364 |
| Erie | 693 | .. | 693 |
| Monroe | 514 | .. | 514 |
| Onondaga | 4 | 306 | 310 |
| Westchester | * 262 | .. | 262 |
| Total | 1,837 | 306 | 2,143 |

* 4 men's dormitories—16 each.

Showing the Crimes for Which the Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1917, Were Convicted

| | ALBANY | | ERIE | | MONROE | | ONONDAGA | | WEST-CHESTER | | TOTAL | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Abandoning child..... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 14 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 22 | ... |
| Abandonment..... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Adultery..... | 2 | 1 | 9 | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | 22 | 7 |
| Annoying people..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... |
| Arson..... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Assault and battery..... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Assault, second degree..... | 5 | ... | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... |
| Assault, third degree..... | 56 | 1 | 189 | 4 | 58 | ... | 67 | 2 | 7 | ... | 46 | ... |
| Assault on board vessel..... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 | ... | 395 | 7 |
| Attempt assault third degree..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Attempt petit larceny..... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| Bastardy..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... |
| Begging..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... |
| Bigamy..... | ... | ... | 110 | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 118 | 1 |
| Blackmail..... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Breach of peace..... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Burglary, first degree, grand larceny, second degree and receiving stolen property..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 67 | 7 | ... | ... | 70 | 7 |
| Bribery..... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| Burglary, second degree..... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Burglary, third degree..... | 3 | ... | 19 | ... | 12 | ... | 7 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... |
| Burglary, third deg. larceny second deg. and receiving stolen property..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 43 | ... |
| Burglary, third degree and grand larceny second degree..... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... |
| Burglary, third degree and petit larceny..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Carrying burglars' tools..... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Carrying concealed weapons..... | 6 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... |
| Carrying dangerous weapons..... | ... | ... | 83 | ... | 27 | ... | 41 | ... | 7 | ... | 188 | ... |
| Contempt of court..... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Contributing to support of house of prostitution..... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Creating a disturbance..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Cruelty to animals..... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 16 | ... |
| Cruelty to children..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Defrauding boardinghouse keeper..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... |
| Defrauding hotel keeper..... | 1 | ... | 10 | ... | 1 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 17 | ... |

Showing the Crimes for Which the Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1917, Were Convicted—(Continued)

| | ALBANY | | ERIE | | MONROE | | ONONDAGA | | WEST-CHESTER | | TOTAL | |
|----------------------------------------------|--------|--------|------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Deserter from N. Y. National Guard..... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Destroying property..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... |
| Disorderly acts and language..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 15 |
| Disorderly conduct..... | 17 | ... | 892 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 918 | 28 |
| Disorderly conduct on public conveyance..... | 7 | 4 | 11 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 33 | 1 |
| Disorderly persons..... | 8 | ... | 11 | ... | 8 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 4 |
| Disorderly conduct..... | 7 | ... | 19 | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 37 | 6 |
| Drunk and disorderly..... | 6 | ... | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 2 | ... | 17 | 2 |
| Endangering child's life..... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 5 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... |
| Endangering child's morals..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Escaping from officer..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Escaping from prison or jail..... | 1 | ... | 24 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | ... |
| Forgery, second degree..... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... |
| Forgery, third degree..... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Fraud..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Gambling..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand larceny, second degree..... | 1 | ... | 11 | ... | 14 | ... | 8 | ... | 5 | ... | 39 | ... |
| Habitual drunkard..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... |
| Indecent exposure..... | 2 | ... | 11 | ... | 7 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 22 | ... |
| Injuring property..... | 1 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... |
| Injuring railroad property..... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Inmates of disorderly house..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Importing women for immoral purposes..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Intoxication..... | 166 | 7 | 6579 | 101 | 958 | 26 | 807 | 70 | 58 | ... | 8568 | 204 |
| Intoxication and petit larceny..... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Intoxication, and assault, third degree..... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Keeping disorderly house..... | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 5 | ... | ... | 11 | 10 |
| Keeping house of ill fame..... | ... | ... | 2 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 11 |
| Kidnapping..... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Lounging..... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Malicious mischief..... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... |
| Misdemeanor..... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 9 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... |
| Miscellaneous..... | ... | ... | 114 | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | 139 | ... |
| Non-support..... | ... | ... | 3 | 6 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 6 | ... |
| Omitting to provide for child..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Operating automobile while intoxicated..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... |

Showing the Crimes for Which the Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1917, Were Convicted—(Continued)

| | ALBANY | | ERIE | | MONROE | | ONONDAGA | | WEST-CHESTER | | TOTAL | |
|----------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Peddling without license..... | ... | ... | 8 | 9 | ... | 5 | ... | 8 | 34 | ... | 8 | ... |
| Petit larceny..... | 107 | ... | 485 | ... | 190 | ... | 172 | ... | ... | ... | 988 | 22 |
| Petit larceny, and assault third degree..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... |
| Possessing narcotics..... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 11 | 1 |
| Prostitution..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Public nuisance..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... |
| Rape, second degree..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... |
| Receiving stolen property..... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | 4 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 24 | ... |
| Residing in house of prostitution..... | ... | ... | 2 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 6 |
| Resisting an officer..... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 12 | ... |
| Riding on railroad trains illegally..... | 35 | ... | 213 | ... | 127 | ... | 65 | ... | ... | ... | 449 | ... |
| Rioting..... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... |
| Robbery, first degree..... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 5 | ... |
| Robbery, third degree..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| Selling cocaine..... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... |
| Sending threatening letter..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... |
| Sodomy..... | ... | ... | 2 | 15 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... |
| Soliciting for prostitution..... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... |
| Tramps..... | 324 | 1 | 612 | 1 | 177 | ... | 832 | ... | 10 | ... | 1455 | 15 |
| Trespassing..... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 36 | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 2 |
| Unlawful assembly..... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... |
| Unlawful entry..... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... |
| Unlawful intrusion..... | ... | ... | 87 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 87 | ... |
| Vagrancy..... | 51 | 4 | 369 | 17 | 255 | 35 | 29 | 5 | 22 | ... | 726 | 61 |
| Violation city ordinance..... | ... | ... | 11 | 2 | ... | ... | 22 | 2 | ... | ... | 33 | 4 |
| Violation of conservation law..... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... |
| Violation of excise law..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 15 | ... | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | 23 | 2 |
| Violation of health law..... | ... | ... | 12 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 13 | 5 |
| Violation of motor vehicle law..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Violation of parole law..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Violation of penal law..... | 8 | ... | 63 | 5 | 13 | ... | 28 | 3 | 8 | ... | 120 | 8 |
| Violation of probation law..... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... |
| Violation of U. S. Statutes..... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 1 |
| Walking on railroad tracks..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 | ... |
| Wife desertion..... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Total..... | 881 | 20 | 10,149 | 214 | 2042 | 98 | 1787 | 107 | 232 | ... | 15,041 | 434 |

SHOWING TERMS OF SENTENCES OF PRISONERS

ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917

| | Albany | | Erie | | Monroe | | Onondaga | | Westchester | | Total | |
|-----------------------------|--------|----|--------|-----|--------|----|----------|-----|-------------|----|--------|-----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Under 6 months..... | 725 | 17 | 9,474 | 176 | 1,871 | 74 | 1,601 | 88 | 157 | -- | 13,828 | 355 |
| 6 months and under 1 year | 90 | 2 | 613 | 35 | 156 | 19 | 163 | 18 | 51 | -- | 1,073 | 74 |
| 1 year and under 2 years.. | 10 | 1 | 62 | 3 | 15 | -- | 23 | 1 | 23 | -- | 133 | 5 |
| 2 years and under 3 years.. | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- |
| Indeterminate | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Total..... | 831 | 20 | 10,149 | 214 | 2,042 | 93 | 1,787 | 107 | 232 | -- | 15,041 | 434 |

SHOWING THE AGES OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR

ENDING JUNE 30, 1917

| | Albany | | Erie | | Monroe | | Onondaga | | Westchester | | Total | |
|------------|--------|----|------|----|--------|----|----------|----|-------------|----|-------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 16 years.. | -- | -- | 34 | -- | 8 | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | -- | 45 | -- |
| 17 years.. | -- | -- | 57 | -- | 13 | -- | 17 | -- | 6 | -- | 93 | -- |
| 18 years.. | -- | 1 | 119 | -- | 32 | -- | 29 | -- | 7 | -- | 187 | 1 |
| 19 years.. | 3 | -- | 133 | 2 | 41 | 2 | 43 | -- | 5 | -- | 225 | 4 |
| 20 years.. | 7 | 1 | 179 | -- | 26 | 1 | 27 | -- | 4 | -- | 243 | 2 |
| 21 years.. | 50 | -- | 212 | 1 | 50 | -- | 48 | 1 | 12 | -- | 372 | 2 |
| 22 years.. | 24 | -- | 260 | 2 | 64 | 3 | 45 | 2 | 8 | -- | 401 | 7 |
| 23 years.. | 16 | 2 | 280 | 1 | 54 | 1 | 54 | 2 | 3 | -- | 407 | 6 |
| 24 years.. | 17 | -- | 308 | 4 | 59 | 1 | 54 | 2 | 6 | -- | 444 | 7 |
| 25 years.. | 12 | 1 | 270 | 9 | 33 | 3 | 34 | 1 | 7 | -- | 356 | 14 |
| 26 years.. | 11 | 1 | 300 | 6 | 38 | 2 | 41 | 1 | 7 | -- | 397 | 10 |
| 27 years.. | 15 | -- | 285 | 6 | 45 | 5 | 27 | 3 | 6 | -- | 378 | 14 |
| 28 years.. | 22 | 2 | 340 | 3 | 60 | 7 | 64 | 3 | 3 | -- | 489 | 15 |
| 29 years.. | 20 | -- | 302 | 6 | 53 | 3 | 47 | 5 | 4 | -- | 426 | 14 |
| 30 years.. | 13 | 2 | 332 | 16 | 52 | 2 | 46 | 2 | 7 | -- | 450 | 22 |
| 31 years.. | 13 | 1 | 273 | 9 | 54 | 5 | 39 | 3 | 4 | -- | 383 | 18 |
| 32 years.. | 21 | 1 | 322 | 17 | 62 | 2 | 46 | 6 | 2 | -- | 453 | 26 |
| 33 years.. | 14 | 1 | 346 | 7 | 31 | 3 | 41 | 3 | 3 | -- | 435 | 14 |
| 34 years.. | 16 | -- | 347 | 26 | 40 | 2 | 52 | 7 | 4 | -- | 459 | 35 |
| 35 years.. | 28 | -- | 325 | 9 | 69 | 2 | 56 | 5 | 8 | -- | 486 | 16 |
| 36 years.. | 23 | -- | 325 | 7 | 54 | 2 | 45 | 3 | 4 | -- | 451 | 12 |
| 37 years.. | 12 | 2 | 302 | 7 | 52 | 2 | 40 | 7 | 6 | -- | 412 | 18 |
| 38 years.. | 22 | -- | 250 | 9 | 69 | 4 | 63 | 6 | 3 | -- | 407 | 19 |
| 39 years.. | 23 | -- | 229 | 9 | 47 | 2 | 45 | 3 | 1 | -- | 345 | 14 |
| 40 years.. | 13 | 2 | 259 | 7 | 65 | 2 | 69 | 3 | 7 | -- | 413 | 14 |
| 41 years.. | 13 | 1 | 229 | 1 | 42 | 1 | 33 | 2 | 3 | -- | 320 | 5 |
| 42 years.. | 34 | -- | 251 | 6 | 60 | 1 | 50 | 3 | 8 | -- | 403 | 10 |
| 43 years.. | 15 | -- | 193 | 2 | 46 | 1 | 52 | 6 | 12 | -- | 318 | 9 |
| 44 years.. | 16 | -- | 202 | 4 | 43 | 2 | 35 | 1 | 4 | -- | 300 | 7 |
| 45 years.. | 21 | -- | 215 | 3 | 59 | 2 | 43 | 5 | 8 | -- | 346 | 10 |
| 46 years.. | 17 | -- | 198 | 4 | 63 | 4 | 45 | 3 | 3 | -- | 326 | 11 |
| 47 years.. | 13 | -- | 223 | 2 | 45 | 4 | 36 | -- | 7 | -- | 324 | 6 |
| 48 years.. | 22 | -- | 185 | 2 | 51 | 2 | 41 | 1 | 3 | -- | 302 | 5 |
| 49 years.. | 16 | 1 | 162 | 1 | 32 | 1 | 38 | -- | 1 | -- | 249 | 3 |
| 50 years.. | 20 | -- | 192 | 4 | 35 | 3 | 40 | 1 | 3 | -- | 290 | 8 |
| 51 years.. | 11 | -- | 157 | 2 | 24 | -- | 22 | 2 | 4 | -- | 218 | 4 |
| 52 years.. | 22 | -- | 160 | 2 | 35 | 3 | 33 | 4 | 3 | -- | 253 | 9 |
| 53 years.. | 20 | -- | 124 | 2 | 17 | 3 | 38 | 2 | 2 | -- | 201 | 7 |
| 54 years.. | 16 | -- | 139 | 2 | 30 | 3 | 23 | 1 | 5 | -- | 213 | 6 |
| 55 years.. | 20 | -- | 103 | 2 | 39 | -- | 16 | -- | 4 | -- | 182 | 2 |
| 56 years.. | 10 | 1 | 134 | 2 | 27 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 2 | -- | 187 | 6 |
| 57 years.. | 21 | -- | 118 | 2 | 22 | 2 | 14 | -- | 8 | -- | 183 | 4 |
| 58 years.. | 16 | -- | 105 | 4 | 17 | -- | 12 | 1 | 3 | -- | 153 | 5 |
| 59 years.. | 14 | -- | 83 | -- | 23 | -- | 16 | -- | 1 | -- | 137 | -- |
| 60 years.. | 12 | -- | 81 | -- | 24 | 3 | 16 | 2 | 1 | -- | 134 | 5 |
| 61 years.. | 12 | -- | 58 | -- | 16 | -- | 14 | -- | 1 | -- | 101 | -- |
| 62 years.. | 5 | -- | 60 | -- | 20 | -- | 27 | -- | 2 | -- | 114 | -- |
| 63 years.. | 8 | -- | 43 | -- | 14 | -- | 10 | 1 | 2 | -- | 77 | 1 |
| 64 years.. | 3 | -- | 48 | -- | 11 | -- | 5 | 1 | 2 | -- | 69 | 1 |
| 65 years.. | 5 | -- | 45 | -- | 13 | -- | 13 | 1 | -- | -- | 76 | 1 |
| 66 years.. | 10 | -- | 41 | 1 | 9 | -- | 2 | -- | 2 | -- | 64 | 1 |
| 67 years.. | 12 | -- | 31 | -- | 4 | -- | 5 | 1 | 2 | -- | 54 | 1 |
| 68 years.. | 4 | -- | 38 | -- | 2 | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | 47 | -- |
| 69 years.. | 5 | -- | 32 | -- | 7 | -- | 5 | -- | 2 | -- | 51 | -- |
| 70 years.. | 5 | -- | 21 | -- | 7 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 36 | -- |
| 71 years.. | -- | -- | 14 | -- | 5 | -- | 2 | -- | 2 | -- | 23 | -- |

Showing the Age, etc. (*Continued*)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----|----|--------|-----|-------|----|-------|-----|-----|----|--------|-----|
| 72 years.. | 6 | -- | 9 | -- | 6 | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | 25 | -- |
| 73 years.. | -- | -- | 12 | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19 | -- |
| 74 years.. | 4 | -- | 8 | -- | 7 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 21 | -- |
| 75 years.. | 1 | -- | 11 | 2 | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14 | 2 |
| 76 years.. | 5 | -- | 7 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 14 | -- |
| 77 years.. | 1 | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- |
| 78 years.. | -- | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8 | -- |
| 79 years.. | 1 | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 8 | -- |
| 80 years.. | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 4 | -- |
| 81 years.. | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- |
| 82 years.. | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| 84 years.. | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| 85 years.. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| 86 years.. | -- | -- | 2 | 1 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 1 |
| 88 years.. | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Total | 831 | 20 | 10,149 | 214 | 2,042 | 93 | 1,787 | 107 | 232 | -- | 15,041 | 434 |

Showing Occupation, etc. (Continued)

| | Albany | | Erie | | Monroe | | Onondaga | | Westchester | | Total | |
|--------------------------|--------|----|-------|----|--------|----|----------|----|-------------|----|-------|-----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Coremakers | -- | -- | 43 | -- | 4 | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | 52 | -- |
| Cranemen | -- | -- | 31 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 31 | -- |
| Curriers | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Deckhands | 2 | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- |
| Decorators | -- | -- | 14 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14 | -- |
| Dentists | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Dishwashers | -- | -- | 45 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 45 | -- |
| Domestics | -- | 2 | -- | 58 | -- | 22 | -- | 96 | -- | -- | -- | 178 |
| Dredgeman | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Dressmakers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 5 |
| Drillers | -- | -- | 33 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33 | -- |
| Drivers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11 | -- | 11 | -- |
| Druggists | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Dyers | -- | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 8 | -- |
| Electricians | 5 | -- | 72 | -- | 4 | -- | 9 | -- | 3 | -- | 93 | -- |
| Elevatormen | -- | -- | 11 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11 | -- |
| Engineers | 1 | -- | 68 | -- | 13 | -- | 9 | -- | 1 | -- | 92 | -- |
| Engravers | -- | -- | 11 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12 | -- |
| Expressmen | -- | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 8 | -- |
| Farmers | 35 | -- | 90 | -- | 116 | -- | 4 | -- | 3 | -- | 248 | -- |
| Finishers | -- | -- | 39 | -- | 6 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 48 | -- |
| Firemen | 35 | -- | 315 | -- | 40 | -- | 41 | -- | 3 | -- | 434 | -- |
| Fishermen | -- | -- | 6 | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10 | -- |
| Florists | 1 | -- | 6 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8 | -- |
| Foremen | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Furrier | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Gardeners | 4 | -- | 16 | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | 30 | -- |
| Gasfitters | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- |
| Glassblowers | -- | -- | 38 | -- | 5 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 45 | -- |
| Glass cutters | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7 | -- |
| Glassworkers | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Glaziers | -- | -- | 9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9 | -- |
| Glovemaker | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Grocers | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Guide | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Gunsmith | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Hackmen | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Harness makers | -- | -- | 27 | -- | 2 | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | 34 | -- |
| Hatters | 6 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 4 | -- | 12 | -- |
| Horsemen | -- | -- | 19 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19 | -- |
| Horseshoers | -- | -- | 50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50 | -- |
| Hospital orderlies | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Hostlers | 4 | -- | 28 | -- | 15 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 50 | -- |
| Hotel clerk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Hotel keepers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 10 | -- |
| Hotel runner | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Housekeepers | -- | -- | -- | 12 | -- | 45 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 57 |
| Houseworkers | -- | 9 | -- | 67 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 76 |
| Hucksters | -- | -- | 24 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27 | -- |
| Iceemen | -- | -- | 12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12 | -- |
| Ironworkers | 14 | -- | 221 | -- | 19 | -- | 18 | -- | 1 | -- | 273 | -- |
| Janitors | -- | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8 | -- |
| Jewelers | -- | -- | 3 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- |
| Jockeys | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Junkmen | -- | -- | 22 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22 | -- |
| Kitchen men | -- | -- | 40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40 | -- |
| Knitters | -- | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7 | -- |
| Laborers | 449 | -- | 3,874 | -- | 1,015 | -- | 31,071 | -- | 99 | -- | 6,508 | 3 |

Showing Occupation, etc. (Continued)

| | Albany | | Erie | | Monroe | | Onondaga | | Westchester | | Total | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|----|------|----|--------|----|----------|----|-------------|----|-------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Lacemakers | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- |
| Lathers | 2 | -- | 32 | -- | 4 | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | 40 | -- |
| Laundrymen | 2 | -- | 12 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 17 | -- |
| Laundresses | -- | 3 | -- | 5 | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12 |
| Lawyer | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Leather workers.. | 4 | -- | 13 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 20 | -- |
| Linemen | 5 | -- | 69 | -- | 6 | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | 84 | -- |
| Lithographer | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Longshoremen .. | -- | -- | 58 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 58 | -- |
| Lumber shovers.. | -- | -- | 85 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 85 | -- |
| Lunchmen | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Malster | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Masons | 6 | -- | 40 | -- | 18 | -- | 23 | -- | 2 | -- | 89 | -- |
| Meat Cutters ... | -- | -- | 33 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33 | -- |
| Mechanical en- gineer | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Mechanics | -- | -- | 233 | -- | 78 | -- | 36 | -- | 10 | -- | 357 | -- |
| Merchants | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Messenger | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Metal workers .. | -- | -- | 23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 23 | -- |
| Millers | -- | -- | 4 | -- | 1 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 8 | -- |
| Millhands | -- | 4 | 25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25 | 4 |
| Millwrights | -- | -- | 11 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14 | -- |
| Miners | -- | -- | 41 | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 47 | -- |
| Miscellaneous ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 3 | -- |
| Motormen | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | -- |
| Moulders | 12 | -- | 125 | -- | 16 | -- | 14 | -- | 1 | -- | 168 | -- |
| Movers | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Musicians | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 5 | -- |
| Newsboys | -- | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8 | -- |
| Newspapermen .. | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- |
| No occupation .. | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Nurserymen | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Nurses | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 2 | -- | -- | 3 | 2 |
| Office boy | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Oilers | -- | -- | 39 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 39 | -- |
| Operators | -- | -- | 18 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18 | -- |
| Optician | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Orderlies | -- | -- | 14 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16 | -- |
| Packers | -- | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8 | -- |
| Painters | 25 | -- | 185 | -- | 66 | -- | 52 | -- | 11 | -- | 339 | -- |
| Paperhangers ... | -- | -- | 56 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 56 | -- |
| Papermakers ... | 10 | -- | 11 | -- | 2 | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- | 31 | -- |
| Pattern makers... | -- | -- | 13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13 | -- |
| Pavers | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- |
| Peddlers | 5 | -- | 13 | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 26 | -- |
| Photographer ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Pipe cutters and fitters | -- | -- | 4 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7 | -- |
| Plasterers | -- | -- | 39 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 39 | -- |
| Platers | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Plumbers | 3 | -- | 37 | -- | 8 | -- | 20 | -- | -- | -- | 68 | -- |
| Polishers | -- | -- | 44 | -- | 13 | -- | 10 | -- | -- | -- | 67 | -- |
| Porters | 2 | -- | 54 | -- | 9 | -- | 7 | -- | 1 | -- | 73 | -- |
| Potters | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- |
| Pressers | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Pressmen | -- | -- | 16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 18 | -- |
| Printers | 12 | -- | 37 | -- | 19 | -- | 8 | -- | 7 | -- | 83 | -- |

Showing Occupation, etc. (Continued)

| | Albany | | Erie | | Monroe | | Onondaga | | Westchester | | Total | |
|---------------------|--------|----|--------|-----|--------|----|----------|-----|-------------|----|--------|-----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Puddlers | -- | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7 | -- |
| Quarrymen | -- | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8 | -- |
| Railroad men... | 10 | -- | 218 | -- | 12 | -- | 5 | -- | 1 | -- | 246 | -- |
| Real estate dealers | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Riggers | -- | -- | 24 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 25 | -- |
| Riveters | -- | -- | 18 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18 | -- |
| Roofers | -- | -- | 38 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 41 | -- |
| Rubber workers.. | -- | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 9 | -- |
| Sailors | 10 | -- | 409 | -- | 23 | -- | 6 | -- | 2 | -- | 450 | -- |
| Salesmen | 4 | -- | 73 | -- | 14 | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- | 99 | -- |
| Saleswomen | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 |
| Saloon keepers .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Seamstresses ... | -- | -- | -- | 10 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 11 |
| Shipbuilders | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 6 | -- |
| Shirtmakers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 31 | -- | -- | -- | 31 | -- |
| Shoemakers | 3 | -- | 52 | -- | 36 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 92 | -- |
| Showmen | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Slaters | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Soldiers | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Solicitors | -- | -- | 14 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14 | -- |
| Spinners | 4 | -- | 3 | -- | 3 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 12 | -- |
| Stablemen | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 6 | -- |
| Stage hands | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Steamfitters | 4 | -- | 61 | -- | 10 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 77 | -- |
| Steeple jacks ... | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Stewards | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Stokers | -- | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7 | -- |
| Stonecutters | 6 | -- | 19 | -- | 3 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 29 | -- |
| Stone masons ... | -- | -- | 12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12 | -- |
| Storekeepers | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Students | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- |
| Tailors | 5 | -- | 97 | -- | 27 | 2 | 17 | -- | 3 | -- | 149 | 2 |
| Tanners | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | 4 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 7 | -- |
| Teacher | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Teamsters | 19 | -- | 360 | -- | 99 | -- | 84 | -- | 4 | -- | 566 | -- |
| Telegraphers ... | -- | -- | 13 | -- | 5 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 20 | -- |
| Tile makers | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Tile setters | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Tinsmiths | 5 | -- | 42 | -- | 15 | -- | 10 | -- | -- | -- | 72 | -- |
| Tool makers | -- | -- | 42 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 42 | -- |
| Umbrella menders | -- | -- | 20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 21 | -- |
| Upholsterers ... | 2 | -- | 19 | -- | 4 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 27 | -- |
| Ushers | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- |
| Varnishers | -- | -- | 14 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14 | -- |
| Veterinary | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Waiters | 10 | -- | 138 | -- | 24 | 1 | 23 | -- | 1 | -- | 196 | 1 |
| Watchmaker | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Watchmen | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Weavers | 4 | -- | 7 | -- | 9 | 2 | 4 | -- | 3 | -- | 27 | 2 |
| Wheelwright ... | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Whitewashers .. | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Window trimmers | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- |
| Wireworkers | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 5 | -- |
| Woodsman | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Woodworkers ... | -- | -- | 35 | -- | 13 | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | 52 | -- |
| Total—Males.. | 831 | | 10,149 | | 2,042 | | 1,787 | | 232 | | 15,041 | |
| Total—Females | | 20 | | 214 | | 93 | | 107 | | -- | | 434 |

Showing the number of Times the Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1917, Were Detained in the Institution in Which They were Confined.

| | ALBANY | | ERIE | | MONROE | | ONONDAGA | | W'CHESTER | | TOTAL | |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| First time..... | 439 | 15 | 5,195 | 125 | 1,048 | 65 | 931 | 55 | 227 | .. | 7,840 | 260 |
| Second time..... | 115 | 2 | 1,597 | 39 | 350 | 2 | 309 | 20 | 4 | .. | 2,375 | 63 |
| Third time..... | 52 | 1 | 1,030 | 10 | 147 | .. | 141 | 8 | 1 | .. | 1,371 | 19 |
| Fourth time..... | 225 | 2 | 2,327 | 40 | 497 | 26 | 406 | 24 | .. | .. | 3,455 | 92 |
| Total..... | 881 | 20 | 10,149 | 214 | 2,042 | 93 | 1,787 | 107 | 232 | .. | 10,541 | 434 |

| | ALBANY | | ERIE | | MONROE | | ONONDAGA | | W'CHESTER | | TOTAL | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Number of prisoners in custody June 30th, 1917, sentenced for six months and under from the courts of this State..... | 140 | 6 | 795 | 38 | 278 | 22 | 320 | 29 | 96 | .. | 1,629 | 95 |
| Number of prisoners in custody June 30th, 1917, sentenced for terms of more than six months to one year from the courts of this State..... | 12 | .. | 60 | 2 | 25 | 4 | 22 | .. | 28 | .. | 147 | 6 |
| Number of prisoners in custody June 30th, 1917, sentenced for terms of more than one year from the courts of this State..... | 13 | 1 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 1 | .. | .. | 28 | 2 |
| Number of prisoners in custody June 30th, 1917, sentenced by Federal courts sitting in this State..... | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. |
| Total..... | 165 | 7 | 863 | 40 | 303 | 26 | 362 | 30 | 124 | .. | 1,817 | 103 |

| | ALBANY | | ERIE | | MONROE | | ONONDAGA | | W'CHESTER | | TOTAL | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Number of prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1917, sentenced for six months or under from the courts of this State..... | 809 | 18 | 9,850 | 210 | 2,010 | 93 | 1,734 | 101 | 204 | .. | 14,607 | 422 |
| Number of prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1917, sentenced for more than six months from the courts of this State..... | 15 | 1 | 282 | 2 | 30 | .. | 19 | 5 | 27 | .. | 373 | 10 |
| Number of prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1917, sentenced for more than one year from the courts of this State..... | 7 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | .. | 24 | 1 | .. | .. | 39 | 2 |
| Number of prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1917, sentenced by Federal courts sitting in this State..... | .. | .. | 11 | 1 | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 21 | .. |
| Indeterminate sentences..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Total..... | 831 | 20 | 10,149 | 214 | 2,042 | 93 | 1,787 | 107 | 232 | .. | 15,041 | 434 |

| | ALBANY | | ERIE | | MONROE | | ONONDAGA | | W'CHESTER | | TOTAL | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|----------|---------|-----------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Number of prisoners idle June 30, 1917..... | 17 | .. | 28 | 3 | 16 | .. | 4 | .. | 2 | .. | 67 | 3 |
| Number of prisoners idle from other causes than lack of work on June 30, 1917..... | 2 | .. | 13 | 1 | 16 | .. | 4 | .. | 2 | .. | 37 | 1 |
| Average term of sentence of prisoners admitted during the year ending June 30, 1917..... | 85 dys | 100 dys | 32½ dys | 57 dys | 60 days | .. | 70 dys | 111 dys | 124 days | .. | ..... | ..... |
| Number of prisoners in custody June 30, 1917, sentenced from the county in which the institution is located..... | 56 | 2 | 769 | 39 | 207 | 10 | 226 | 25 | 124 | .. | 1,382 | 76 |
| Number of prisoners in custody June 30, 1917, sentenced from other counties..... | 109 | 5 | 94 | 1 | 96 | 16 | 136 | 5 | .. | .. | 435 | 27 |
| Number of prisoners for whom the State paid or is indebted for board for the year ending June 30, 1917..... | 385 | 1 | 131 | .. | 279 | .. | 431 | .. | 12 | .. | 1,238 | 1 |
| Contract price per week for board of United States prisoners | \$2.75 | | \$2.80 | | \$3.15 | | \$3.15 |  | ..... |  | ..... | ..... |
| Contract price per week for board of prisoners from other counties..... | \$3.00 | | \$3.50 | | \$3.15 | | \$3.00 |  | ..... |  | ..... | ..... |

RECEIPTS

| | ALBANY | ERIE | MONROE | ONONDAGA | W'CHESTER | TOTAL |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|
| Amount received or due from the State for board of prisoners for the year ending June 30, 1917 | \$ 13,792 20 | \$ 11,682 09 | \$ 9,321 93 | \$ 10,500 15 | \$ 141 75 | \$ 45,438 12 |
| Amount received or due from other counties for board of prisoners for the year ending June 30, 1917 | 12,100 71 | 16,261 25 | 15,965 27 | 12,825 42 | ..... | 57,152 66 |
| Amount received or due for board of Federal prisoners for the year ending June 30, 1917 ..... | ..... | 922 38 | ..... | 327 70 | ..... | 1,250 08 |
| Amount received or due for labor of prisoners in productive industries for the year ending June 30, 1917 ..... | ..... | 4,708 48 | ..... | 5,981 47 | ..... | 10,689 95 |
| Amount received or due from the county in which the institution is located, for board of prisoners during the year ending June 30, 1917 | 45,000 00 | 10,177 69 | 13,880 66 | ..... | ..... | 74,058 35 |
| Income from all other sources | 604 88 | 11,903 00 | 13,798 88 | 5,847 54 | 10 00 | \$2,164 30 |
| Total | \$ 71,497 79 | \$ 55,654 90 | \$ 57,965 74 | \$ 35,482 28 | \$ 151 75 | \$ 220,753 46 |

EXPENDITURES

| | ALBANY | ERIE | MONROE | ONONDAGA | W'CHESTER | TOTAL |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| For provisions and supplies | \$ 30,726 49 | \$123,550 40 | \$ 21,784 15 | \$ 37,289 95 | \$ 3,539 25 | \$ 216,890 14 |
| For salaries | 24,065 00 | 55,398 60 | 15,540 00 | 30,960 01 | 4,608 43 | 130,590 04 |
| For other expenditures for maintenance | 25,818 51 | 9,082 27 | 5,736 35 | ..... | 606 53 | 41,242 66 |
| Expenditures for all other purposes ..... | ..... | 2,500 00 | 11,960 54 | 32,972 08 | 485 53 | 47,218 35 |
| Total | \$ 80,630 00 | \$190,531 27 | \$ 54,421 14 | \$ 101,121 94 | \$ 9,296 84 | \$ 435,941 19 |

Showing the Total Number in Custody and the Number Employed on the First Working Day in Each Month During the Years Ending June 30, 1916, and 1917

| MONTH | ALBANY COUNTY | | | | | | ERIE COUNTY | | | | | | MONROE COUNTY | | | | | |
|-------|-------------------|------|--------|-----------------|------|--------|-------------------|------|--------|-----------------|------|--------|-------------------|------|--------|-----------------|------|--------|
| | Number in Custody | | | Number Employed | | | Number in Custody | | | Number Employed | | | Number in Custody | | | Number Employed | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1916 | Male | Female | 1917 | Male | Female | 1916 | Male | Female | 1917 | Male | Female | 1916 | Male | Female | 1917 | Male | Female |
| July | 193 | 156 | 3 | | 133 | 8 | 593 | 20 | 24 | 19 | 451 | 24 | 344 | 31 | 256 | 21 | 240 | 21 |
| Aug. | 206 | 161 | 4 | | 137 | 9 | 537 | 40 | 622 | 40 | 439 | 20 | 340 | 28 | 286 | 25 | 240 | 25 |
| Sept. | 185 | 166 | 7 | | 137 | 6 | 612 | 29 | 699 | 22 | 523 | 19 | 335 | 35 | 250 | 21 | 220 | 21 |
| Oct. | 182 | 157 | 7 | | 137 | 7 | 721 | 30 | 735 | 20 | 372 | 18 | 313 | 25 | 282 | 23 | 225 | 23 |
| Nov. | 176 | 186 | 8 | | 163 | 8 | 781 | 21 | 634 | 20 | 380 | 19 | 363 | 23 | 286 | 14 | 200 | 14 |
| Dec. | 225 | 249 | 3 | | 175 | 3 | 742 | 21 | 790 | 19 | 367 | 18 | 359 | 21 | 284 | 14 | 180 | 15 |
| Jan. | 323 | 301 | 3 | | 236 | 3 | 795 | 27 | 785 | 23 | 383 | 351 | 383 | 15 | 307 | 15 | 150 | 14 |
| Feb. | 329 | 337 | 3 | | 238 | 4 | 790 | 33 | 896 | 23 | 376 | 30 | 370 | 14 | 343 | 13 | 150 | 13 |
| Mar. | 303 | 311 | 4 | | 238 | 4 | 683 | 24 | 777 | 21 | 369 | 17 | 348 | 17 | 356 | 12 | 190 | 12 |
| April | 223 | 240 | 5 | | 218 | 5 | 689 | 35 | 806 | 19 | 374 | 18 | 303 | 18 | 337 | 15 | 300 | 15 |
| May | 183 | 187 | 6 | | 157 | 7 | 639 | 37 | 644 | 22 | 371 | 30 | 233 | 22 | 311 | 19 | 290 | 19 |
| June | 158 | 156 | 9 | | 148 | 3 | 706 | 35 | 753 | 37 | 368 | 20 | 237 | 17 | 319 | 23 | 300 | 23 |

Number in Custody and Employed

| MONTH | ONONDAGA COUNTY | | | | | | | | WESTCHESTER COUNTY | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------|------|--------|-----------------|--------|------|--------|--------------------|--------|------|--------|-----------------|--------|------|--------|
| | Number in Custody | | | | Number Employed | | | | Number in Custody | | | | Number Employed | | | |
| | 1916 | | 1917 | | 1916 | | 1917 | | 1916 | | 1917 | | 1916 | | 1917 | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| July..... | 344 | 19 | 304 | 22 | 342 | 19 | 318 | 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| August..... | 365 | 14 | 332 | 19 | 354 | 14 | 296 | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| September..... | 376 | 23 | 328 | 18 | 373 | 23 | 269 | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| October..... | 358 | 21 | 318 | 20 | 355 | 21 | 306 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| November..... | 375 | 25 | 300 | 27 | 371 | 25 | 380 | 27 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| December..... | 411 | 19 | 269 | 31 | 409 | 18 | 387 | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| January..... | 408 | 17 | 308 | 31 | 402 | 17 | 323 | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| February..... | 415 | 17 | 384 | 28 | 412 | 16 | 304 | 28 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| March..... | 407 | 18 | 391 | 28 | 401 | 18 | 320 | 28 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| April..... | 341 | 25 | 323 | 30 | 340 | 25 | 299 | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| May..... | 292 | 24 | 305 | 34 | 288 | 23 | 327 | 34 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| June..... | 289 | 26 | 320 | 24 | 286 | 26 | 326 | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | | | | | | | 117 | 50 | .. | .. | 114 | 49 | .. | .. |

Social Relation of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1917

| | ALBANY | | ERIE | | MONROE | | ONONDAGA | | W'CHESTER | | TOTAL | |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Married..... | 96 | 13 | 2,250 | 129 | 444 | 45 | 519 | 67 | 89 | .... | 3,398 | 254 |
| Single..... | 675 | 7 | 6,754 | 46 | 1,500 | 42 | 1,268 | 27 | 143 | .... | 10,340 | 122 |
| Widowed..... | 60 | .... | 1,133 | 36 | 96 | 3 | .... | 13 | .... | .... | 1,289 | 52 |
| Divorced..... | .... | .... | 12 | 3 | 2 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 14 | 6 |
| Total..... | 831 | 20 | 10,149 | 214 | 2,042 | 93 | 1,787 | 107 | 232 | .... | 15,041 | 434 |

Education of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1917

| | ALBANY | | ERIE | | MONROE | | ONONDAGA | | W'CHESTER | | TOTAL | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Can read and write..... | 748 | 19 | 9,805 | 194 | 1,877 | 69 | 1,648 | 100 | 200 | .... | 14,278 | 382 |
| Cannot read or write..... | 83 | 1 | 325 | 20 | 162 | 20 | 132 | 6 | 31 | .... | 733 | 47 |
| Can read only..... | .... | .... | 19 | .... | 3 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 1 | .... | 30 | 5 |
| Total..... | 831 | 20 | 10,149 | 214 | 2,042 | 93 | 1,787 | 107 | 232 | .... | 15,041 | 434 |

Habits of Life of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1917

| | ALBANY | | ERIE | | MONROE | | ONONDAGA | | W'CHESTER | | TOTAL | |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Used liquor freely..... | 708 | 10 | 6,705 | 129 | 2,007 | 90 | 1,616 | 87 | .... | .... | 11,036 | 316 |
| Used liquor moderately..... | 100 | 3 | 2,351 | 57 | .... | .... | .... | .... | No | Record | 2,451 | 60 |
| Did not use liquor..... | 23 | 7 | 1,093 | 28 | 35 | 8 | 171 | 20 | .... | .... | 1,322 | 58 |
| Total..... | 831 | 20 | 10,149 | 214 | 2,042 | 93 | 1,787 | 107 | .... | .... | 14,809 | 434 |

Color of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1917

| | ALBANY | | ERIE | | MONROE | | ONONDAGA | | W'CHESTER | | TOTAL | |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| White | 790 | 18 | 9,705 | 184 | 1,991 | 83 | 1,667 | 104 | 210 | .. | 14,363 | 389 |
| Negroes | 41 | 2 | 386 | 28 | 51 | 10 | 81 | 3 | 22 | .. | 581 | 43 |
| Mongolian | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Red | .. | .. | 57 | 2 | .. | .. | 39 | .. | .. | .. | 96 | 2 |
| Total | 831 | 20 | 10,149 | 214 | 2,042 | 93 | 1,787 | 107 | 232 | .. | 15,041 | 434 |

Religious Instruction of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1917

| | ALBANY | | ERIE | | MONROE | | ONONDAGA | | W'CHESTER | | TOTAL | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Roman Catholic | 550 | 16 | 6,814 | 129 | 1,199 | 38 | 1,035 | 62 | 157 | .. | 9,755 | 245 |
| Greek Catholic | 8 | .. | 9 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. |
| Protestant | 269 | 4 | 3,217 | 77 | 815 | 46 | 734 | 46 | 70 | .. | 6,106 | 172 |
| Hebrew | 3 | .. | 68 | 7 | 11 | 4 | 12 | .. | 6 | .. | 99 | 11 |
| Pagan | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 14 | 6 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 25 | 6 |
| None or Miscellaneous | 1 | .. | 36 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 37 | 1 |
| Total | 831 | 20 | 10,149 | 214 | 2,042 | 93 | 1,787 | 107 | 232 | .. | 15,041 | 434 |

NATIVITY

UNITED STATES

| | Albany | Erie | Monroe | Onondaga | Westchester | Total |
|-------------------|--------|----------------|----------|----------|------------------|-----------|
| Alabama | 1 -- | -- -- | 3 1 | 3 -- | -- -- | 7 1 |
| Arizona | -- -- | <i>No</i> | 2 -- | 2 -- | <i>Record</i> | 4 -- |
| Arkansas | -- -- | -- -- | 1 -- | 2 -- | <i>Not</i> | 3 -- |
| California | 2 -- | <i>Record.</i> | 3 -- | 1 -- | <i>Complete.</i> | 6 -- |
| Colorado | -- -- | -- -- | 1 -- | -- -- | -- -- | 1 -- |
| Connecticut | 10 -- | -- -- | 23 1 | 13 -- | -- -- | 46 1 |
| Delaware | 2 2 | -- -- | -- -- | 1 -- | -- -- | 3 2 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 1 -- | -- -- | 1 -- | 1 -- | -- -- | 3 -- |
| Florida | 1 -- | -- -- | 4 -- | 4 -- | -- -- | 9 -- |
| Georgia | 2 -- | -- -- | 7 -- | 9 -- | -- -- | 18 -- |
| Idaho | -- -- | -- -- | -- -- | 1 -- | -- -- | 1 -- |
| Illinois | 8 -- | -- -- | 24 1 | 19 -- | -- -- | 51 1 |
| Indiana | 1 -- | -- -- | 4 2 | 3 1 | -- -- | 8 3 |
| Iowa | -- -- | -- -- | 4 -- | 1 -- | -- -- | 5 -- |
| Kansas | -- -- | -- -- | -- -- | 2 -- | -- -- | 2 -- |
| Kentucky | 2 -- | -- -- | 11 1 | 4 -- | -- -- | 17 1 |
| Louisiana | 1 -- | -- -- | -- 1 | 5 -- | -- -- | 6 1 |
| Maine | 4 -- | -- -- | 11 -- | 6 1 | -- -- | 21 1 |
| Maryland | 1 -- | -- -- | 2 -- | 9 -- | -- -- | 12 -- |
| Massachusetts .. | 56 -- | -- -- | 87 1 | 72 3 | -- -- | 215 4 |
| Michigan | 5 -- | -- -- | 23 4 | 9 1 | -- -- | 37 5 |
| Minnesota | -- -- | -- -- | 2 -- | 3 -- | -- -- | 5 -- |
| Mississippi | 1 -- | -- -- | 1 -- | 1 1 | -- -- | 3 1 |
| Missouri | 3 -- | -- -- | 4 -- | 5 -- | -- -- | 12 -- |
| Montana | -- -- | -- -- | 1 -- | 2 -- | -- -- | 3 -- |
| Nebraska | -- -- | -- -- | 2 -- | -- -- | -- -- | 2 -- |
| Nevada | -- -- | -- -- | 1 -- | -- -- | -- -- | 1 -- |
| New Hampshire. | 2 -- | -- -- | 4 -- | 5 1 | -- -- | 11 1 |
| New Jersey | 14 -- | -- -- | 25 2 | 26 -- | -- -- | 65 2 |
| New Mexico | 1 -- | -- -- | -- -- | -- -- | -- -- | 1 -- |
| New York | 426 14 | -- -- | 1,116 49 | 994 67 | -- -- | 2,536 130 |
| North Carolina.. | 10 -- | -- -- | 6 -- | 1 -- | -- -- | 17 -- |
| North Dakota ... | -- -- | -- -- | 1 -- | -- -- | -- -- | 1 -- |
| Ohio | 7 -- | -- -- | 33 -- | 16 -- | -- -- | 56 -- |
| Oklahoma | -- -- | -- -- | 1 -- | -- 1 | -- -- | 1 1 |
| Oregon | 1 -- | -- -- | 1 -- | -- -- | -- -- | 2 -- |
| Pennsylvania ... | 19 -- | -- -- | 115 3 | 91 7 | -- -- | 225 10 |
| Rhode Island ... | 6 -- | -- -- | 9 -- | 12 -- | -- -- | 27 -- |
| South Carolina.. | 3 -- | -- -- | 1 -- | 2 1 | -- -- | 6 1 |
| Tennessee | -- -- | -- -- | 6 -- | 3 -- | -- -- | 9 -- |
| Texas | 1 -- | -- -- | 2 -- | 3 -- | -- -- | 6 -- |
| Utah | -- -- | -- -- | 1 -- | -- -- | -- -- | 1 -- |
| Vermont | 14 1 | -- -- | 12 -- | 6 -- | -- -- | 32 1 |
| Virginia | 6 -- | -- -- | 8 1 | 5 -- | -- -- | 19 1 |
| Washington | -- -- | -- -- | -- -- | 1 -- | -- -- | 1 -- |
| West Virginia ... | 4 -- | -- -- | 1 -- | 4 1 | -- -- | 9 1 |
| Wisconsin | -- -- | -- -- | 7 1 | 2 -- | -- -- | 9 1 |
| Wyoming | -- -- | -- -- | 1 -- | -- -- | -- -- | 1 -- |
| Total..... | 615 17 | -- -- | 1,572 68 | 1,349 85 | -- -- | 3,536 170 |

TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|
| Philippine Islands | -- -- | -- -- | -- -- | 1 -- | -- -- | 1 -- |
| Porto Rico | -- -- | 1 -- | -- -- | 1 -- | -- -- | 2 -- |
| Total..... | -- -- | 1 -- | -- -- | 2 -- | -- -- | 3 -- |

NATIVITY (Continued)

FOREIGN BORN

| | Albany | | Erie | | Monroe | Onondaga | | Westchester | | Total | |
|-----------------------|--------|----|-------|----|--------|----------|-----|-------------|----|-------|----|
| Africa | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | 7 | -- |
| Argentine Repub. | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Algeria | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Austria | 32 | -- | 693 | 19 | 35 | -- | 47 | 1 | 14 | 821 | 20 |
| Australia | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- |
| Belgium | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 3 | -- |
| Bohemia | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | -- |
| Brazil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- | 1 | 1 |
| Canada | 14 | 1 | 233 | 8 | 48 | 3 | 37 | 4 | 1 | 333 | 16 |
| China | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Cuba | 2 | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | 5 | 11 | -- |
| Denmark | 1 | -- | 20 | -- | 7 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | 30 | -- |
| England | 18 | -- | 196 | 7 | 40 | -- | 24 | 2 | 4 | 282 | 9 |
| Finland | 1 | -- | 30 | -- | 2 | -- | 5 | -- | -- | 38 | -- |
| France | 1 | 1 | 13 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15 | 1 |
| Germany | 15 | -- | 499 | 21 | 60 | 7 | 33 | -- | 6 | 613 | 28 |
| Greece | -- | -- | 11 | -- | 1 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | 15 | -- |
| Holland | 2 | -- | 10 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15 | -- |
| Hungary | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 3 | -- |
| India | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Ireland | 60 | 1 | 523 | 20 | 125 | 8 | 107 | 10 | 26 | 841 | 39 |
| Italy | 20 | -- | 156 | 5 | 58 | 3 | 73 | 1 | 14 | 321 | 9 |
| Mexico | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 5 | -- | -- | 7 | -- |
| Newfoundland .. | 2 | -- | 8 | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | 13 | -- |
| Norway | -- | -- | 36 | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | 40 | -- |
| Nova Scotia | -- | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8 | -- |
| Poland | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20 | 1 | 6 | 27 | 1 |
| Portugal | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Roumania | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 3 | -- |
| Russia | 27 | -- | 813 | 13 | 50 | 2 | 43 | -- | 7 | 940 | 15 |
| Scotland | 10 | -- | 86 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 19 | 1 | 4 | 130 | 5 |
| Servia | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Spain | 1 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 5 | -- |
| Sweden | 3 | -- | 81 | -- | 15 | -- | 3 | 1 | 1 | 103 | 1 |
| Switzerland | 2 | -- | 23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 27 | -- |
| Syria | -- | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 8 | -- |
| Turkey | -- | -- | 7 | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 9 | -- |
| Wales | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 4 | -- |
| West Indies | 2 | -- | 9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11 | -- |
| Total..... | 216 | 3 | 3,485 | 95 | 470 | 25 | 436 | 22 | 94 | 4,815 | 31 |

RECAPITULATION

| | Albany | | Erie | | Monroe | Onondaga | | Westchester | | Total | |
|------------------------------|--------|----|--------|-----|--------|----------|-------|-------------|-----|--------|-----|
| United States... | 615 | 17 | 6,663 | 119 | 1,572 | 68 | 1,349 | 85 | 138 | 10,337 | 289 |
| Territories and Possessions. | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Foreign | 216 | 3 | 3,485 | 95 | 470 | 25 | 436 | 22 | 94 | 4,701 | 145 |
| Grand Total | 831 | 20 | 10,149 | 214 | 2,024 | 93 | 1,787 | 107 | 232 | 15,041 | 434 |

SHOWING THE COUNTIES IN WHICH THE PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917, WERE CONVICTED

| | Albany | | Erie | | Monroe | | Onondaga | | Westchester | | Total | |
|------------------|--------|----|-------|-----|--------|----|----------|----|-------------|----|-------|-----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Albany | 222 | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 222 | 5 |
| Allegany | -- | -- | 18 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18 | -- |
| Broome | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 95 | 13 | -- | -- | 95 | 13 |
| Cattaraugus | -- | -- | 101 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 101 | 3 |
| Cayuga | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70 | 2 | -- | -- | 70 | 2 |
| Chautauqua | -- | -- | 132 | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 132 | 4 |
| Chemung | -- | -- | -- | -- | 88 | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 88 | 5 |
| Chenango | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | 8 | -- |
| Clinton | 15 | 11 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15 | 11 |
| Columbia | 39 | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 39 | 2 |
| Cortland | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14 | 1 | -- | -- | 14 | 1 |
| Delaware | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Dutchess | 143 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 143 | 1 |
| Erie | -- | -- | 9,566 | 202 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9,566 | 202 |
| Essex | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Franklin | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18 | 2 | -- | -- | 18 | 2 |
| Fulton | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21 | 2 | -- | -- | 21 | 2 |
| Genesee | -- | -- | -- | -- | 51 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 51 | 3 |
| Greene | 10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10 | -- |
| Herkimer | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 55 | 4 | -- | -- | 55 | 4 |
| Jefferson | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 64 | 5 | -- | -- | 64 | 5 |
| Lewis | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8 | 1 | -- | -- | 8 | 1 |
| Livingston | -- | -- | -- | -- | 64 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 64 | 1 |
| Madison | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 52 | 1 | -- | -- | 52 | 1 |
| Monroe | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,509 | 64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,509 | 64 |
| Montgomery | 82 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 82 | -- |
| Niagara | -- | -- | 332 | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 332 | 5 |
| Oneida | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- |
| Onondaga | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,363 | 76 | -- | -- | 1,363 | 76 |
| Ontario | -- | -- | -- | -- | 52 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 52 | 1 |
| Orleans | -- | -- | -- | -- | 55 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 55 | -- |
| Oswego | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Otsego | 19 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19 | -- |
| Rensselaer | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Saratoga | 174 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 174 | -- |
| Schenectady | 27 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27 | -- |
| Schoharie | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Schuyler | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- |
| Seneca | -- | -- | -- | -- | 23 | 1 | 8 | -- | -- | -- | 31 | 1 |
| Steuben | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70 | 12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70 | 12 |
| Sullivan | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Tioga | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- |
| Tompkins | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- |
| Ulster | 32 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 32 | 1 |
| Warren | 21 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21 | -- |
| Washington | 34 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34 | -- |
| Wayne | -- | -- | -- | -- | 75 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 75 | 3 |
| Westchester | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 232 | -- | 232 | -- |
| Wyoming | -- | -- | -- | -- | 43 | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 43 | 2 |
| Yates | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | 1 |

Total 831 20 10,149 214 2,042 93 1,787 107 ~~232~~ -- 15,041 ~~424~~

COUNTY JAILS

Number of Prisoners in Custody, June 30, 1917

| COUNTY | AWAITING TRIAL | | CONVICTED OF CRIME | | WITNESSES | | DEBTORS | | TOTAL | |
|----------------|----------------|--------|--------------------|--------|-----------|--------|---------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Albany..... | 25 | 1 | 26 | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 52 | 2 |
| Allegany..... | 2 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5 | .... |
| Bronx..... | 73 | 8 | 12 | .... | 4 | 3 | 1 | .... | 90 | 11 |
| Broome..... | 11 | .... | 36 | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 47 | 4 |
| Cattaraugus.. | 13 | .... | 45 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 58 | 1 |
| Cayuga..... | 5 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 8 | .... |
| Chautauqua.. | 7 | .... | 29 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 36 | 2 |
| Chemung..... | 5 | .... | 13 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 18 | 1 |
| Chenango..... | .... | .... | 15 | 2 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 16 | 2 |
| Clinton..... | 3 | .... | 2 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 9 | 3 |
| Columbia..... | 4 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 6 | .... |
| Cortland..... | 3 | 1 | 8 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 11 | 1 |
| Delaware..... | 2 | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 6 | .... |
| Dutchess..... | 11 | .... | 21 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 32 | 1 |
| Erie..... | 109 | 7 | 5 | .... | 2 | 2 | 1 | .... | 117 | 9 |
| Essex..... | 6 | 1 | 28 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 34 | 3 |
| Franklin..... | 4 | .... | 13 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 17 | .... |
| Fulton..... | 5 | .... | 9 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 14 | 1 |
| Genesee..... | 2 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5 | .... |
| Greene..... | 3 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5 | .... |
| Hamilton..... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... |
| Herkimer..... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 2 | .... |
| Jefferson..... | 5 | 1 | 14 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 19 | 3 |
| Kings..... | .... | .... | 3 | .... | 5 | 1 | 1 | .... | 9 | 1 |
| Lewis..... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 | .... |
| Livingston... | 1 | .... | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 6 | .... |
| Madison..... | 2 | .... | 28 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 31 | .... |
| Monroe..... | 51 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 51 | 3 |
| Montgomery.. | 1 | .... | 6 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 7 | .... |
| Nassau..... | 10 | 2 | 29 | 4 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 40 | 6 |
| New York..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 12 | 1 | 12 | 1 |
| Niagara..... | 11 | .... | 65 | 4 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 77 | 4 |
| Oneida, Rome | 6 | 1 | 29 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 35 | 4 |
| "jail farm" | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | .... |
| Oneida, Utica | 10 | .... | 17 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 27 | .... |
| Onondaga..... | 21 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 21 | 3 |
| Ontario..... | 5 | 1 | 20 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 25 | 1 |
| Or'ge, Goshen | 2 | .... | 22 | 6 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 26 | 6 |
| Or'ge, N'b'gh | 5 | .... | 13 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 18 | .... |
| Orleans..... | 5 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 7 | .... |
| Oswego..... | 11 | .... | 24 | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 35 | 4 |
| Otsego..... | 3 | .... | 9 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 12 | 2 |
| Putnam..... | 1 | .... | 7 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 8 | .... |
| Queens..... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... |
| Rensselaer... | 7 | .... | 35 | 2 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 43 | 2 |
| Richmond..... | 17 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 27 | 3 |
| Rockland..... | 4 | 1 | 21 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 25 | 3 |
| St. Lawrence | 11 | .... | 31 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 42 | .... |
| Saratoga..... | 3 | .... | 34 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 37 | 1 |
| Schenectady.. | 11 | 1 | 37 | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 49 | 2 |
| Schoharie..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 1 |
| Schuyler..... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... |
| Seneca, Ovid.. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Seneca, W'loo | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | .... |
| Steuben..... | 7 | .... | 20 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 27 | 1 |
| Suffolk..... | 8 | 2 | 52 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 60 | 4 |
| Sullivan..... | 3 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 6 | .... |
| Tioga..... | 2 | .... | 8 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 10 | 2 |
| Tompkins..... | 2 | .... | 7 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 9 | .... |
| Ulster..... | 9 | 2 | 15 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 24 | 2 |
| Warren..... | 1 | .... | 9 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 10 | .... |
| Washington.. | 2 | .... | 22 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 24 | .... |
| Wayne..... | .... | .... | 9 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 9 | .... |
| Westchester.. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Peekskill.... | 8 | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 9 | 2 |
| Westchester.. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| White Pl'n's | 27 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | .... | 32 | 4 |
| Wyoming..... | 7 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 9 | .... |
| Yates..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Total..... | 580 | 41 | 903 | 57 | 17 | 7 | 24 | 1 | 1,524 | 106 |

**Showing the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths and Transfers to
State Hospitals During the Year Ending June 30, 1897**

| County | Admissions | | Discharges | | Deaths | | To, Ste Hosp | |
|-------------------------------|------------|--------|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Albany..... | 2017 | 96 | 2003 | 100 | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| Allegany..... | 53 | 1 | 56 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bronx..... | 1949 | 138 | 1921 | 131 | 2 | .. | 7 | .. |
| Broome..... | 1023 | 43 | 1008 | 41 | 2 | .. | 5 | 1 |
| Cattaraugus..... | 644 | 15 | 621 | 16 | .. | .. | 3 | 1 |
| Cayuga..... | 455 | 22 | 459 | 22 | .. | .. | 3 | 1 |
| Chautauqua..... | 559 | 10 | 546 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 4 |
| Chemung..... | 2194 | 82 | 2194 | 82 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Chenango..... | 141 | 12 | 138 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Clinton..... | 455 | 49 | 461 | 46 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Columbia..... | 199 | 12 | 201 | 12 | .. | .. | 6 | 1 |
| Cortland..... | 443 | 43 | 339 | 42 | .. | .. | 4 | .. |
| Delaware..... | 69 | 3 | 71 | 4 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Dutchess..... | 1121 | 46 | 1116 | 47 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Erie..... | 3011 | 399 | 2965 | 395 | 1 | .. | 16 | 3 |
| Essex..... | 171 | 11 | 154 | 8 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Franklin..... | 388 | 10 | 383 | 10 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Fulton..... | 169 | 15 | 163 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Genesee..... | 304 | 2 | 304 | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Greene..... | 393 | 15 | 391 | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hamilton..... | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Herkimer..... | 283 | 9 | 292 | 10 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Jefferson..... | 422 | 21 | 432 | 19 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Kings..... | 174 | 18 | 173 | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Lewis..... | 79 | 5 | 78 | 5 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Livingston..... | 271 | 11 | 282 | 12 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Madison..... | 353 | 5 | 329 | 5 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Monroe..... | 1960 | 164 | 1943 | 163 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 |
| Montgomery..... | 267 | 3 | 272 | 3 | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| Nassau..... | 931 | 47 | 945 | 46 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| New York..... | 240 | 5 | 246 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Niagara..... | 1239 | 76 | 1217 | 74 | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Oneida, Rome..... | 586 | 34 | 596 | 31 | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| Oneida, Utica..... | 1571 | 79 | 1578 | 81 | .. | .. | 1 | 3 |
| Onondaga..... | 414 | 23 | 410 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ontario..... | 464 | 14 | 465 | 14 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Orange, Goshen..... | 516 | 64 | 512 | 61 | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| Orange, Newburgh..... | 704 | 46 | 702 | 46 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Orleans..... | 179 | 1 | 174 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Oswego..... | 610 | 10 | 614 | 8 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. |
| Otsego..... | 206 | 8 | 208 | 12 | .. | .. | 3 | .. |
| Putnam..... | 170 | 3 | 166 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Queens..... | 21 | 1 | 21 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Rensselaer..... | 884 | 58 | 869 | 60 | 3 | .. | 4 | .. |
| Richmond..... | 959 | 97 | 952 | 94 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Rockland..... | 283 | 17 | 280 | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| St. Lawrence..... | 356 | 11 | 341 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Saratoga..... | 732 | 17 | 715 | 16 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Schenectady..... | 1385 | 131 | 1368 | 130 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 |
| Schoharie..... | 43 | 2 | 41 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Schuyler..... | 65 | 7 | 64 | 7 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Seneca, Ovid..... | 55 | .. | 55 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Seneca, Waterloo..... | 172 | 6 | 175 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Steuben..... | 286 | 17 | 286 | 17 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Suffolk..... | 433 | 37 | 413 | 34 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sullivan..... | 128 | 4 | 126 | 4 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Tioga..... | 106 | 5 | 102 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tompkins..... | 210 | 15 | 210 | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ulster..... | 386 | 23 | 378 | 22 | .. | .. | 4 | .. |
| Warren..... | 101 | 3 | 98 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Washington..... | 164 | 7 | 166 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Wayne..... | 84 | 1 | 85 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Westchester Peekskill..... | 1056 | 23 | 1054 | 26 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Westchester White Plains..... | 2100 | 248 | 2123 | 257 | 2 | .. | 3 | .. |
| Wyoming..... | 132 | .. | 131 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Yates..... | 29 | .. | 29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total..... | 37,573 | 2,405 | 37,211 | 2,379 | 28 | 1 | 107 | 21 |

SHOWING THE HIGHEST, LOWEST AND AVERAGE NUMBER
OF INMATES AT ANY ONE TIME DURING THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1917

| | Highest No. | | Lowest No. | | Average | |
|-------------------------|-------------|----|------------|----|---------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Albany | 86 | 9 | 29 | -- | 57 | 2 |
| Allegany | 10 | 1 | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Bronx | 122 | 15 | 56 | 1 | 87 | 4 |
| Broome | 78 | 6 | 46 | 2 | 56 | 3 |
| Cattaraugus | 82 | 5 | 32 | -- | 57 | 2 |
| Cayuga | 32 | 3 | 4 | -- | 15 | 4 |
| Chautauqua | 62 | 4 | 21 | -- | 45 | 1 |
| Chemung | 52 | 6 | 14 | 1 | 33 | 3 |
| Chenango | 13 | 1 | 5 | -- | 9 | -- |
| Clinton | 29 | 8 | 5 | -- | 14 | 1 |
| Columbia | 20 | 3 | 6 | -- | 14 | 2 |
| Cortland | 25 | -- | 2 | 1 | 15 | -- |
| Delaware | 14 | -- | 2 | -- | 7 | -- |
| Dutchess | 75 | 6 | 18 | -- | 48 | -- |
| Erie | 105 | 15 | 51 | 1 | 77 | 6 |
| Essex | 45 | -- | 23 | -- | 30 | -- |
| Franklin | 31 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 24 | -- |
| Fulton | 22 | 3 | 7 | -- | 12 | 1 |
| Genesee | 27 | 1 | 3 | -- | 13 | -- |
| Greene | 14 | 2 | 2 | -- | 7 | -- |
| Hamilton | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Herkimer | 32 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 23 | -- |
| Jefferson | 42 | 1 | 15 | -- | 30 | -- |
| Kings | 15 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 1 |
| Lewis | 3 | 1 | 1 | -- | 2 | -- |
| Livingston | 18 | 2 | 3 | -- | 6 | -- |
| Madison | 51 | 5 | 15 | 2 | -- | -- |
| Monroe | 80 | 13 | 19 | -- | 53 | 1 |
| Montgomery | 67 | 1 | 6 | -- | 28 | -- |
| Nassau | 96 | 6 | 35 | 2 | 65 | 4 |
| New York | 21 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 15 | 1 |
| Niagara | 103 | 8 | 36 | 4 | 74 | 4 |
| Oneida-Rome | 75 | 6 | 25 | -- | 47 | -- |
| Oneida-Rome, Farm | 6 | -- | 4 | -- | 4 | -- |
| Oneida-Utica | 85 | 2 | 17 | -- | 41 | -- |
| Onondaga | 41 | 3 | 1 | -- | 21 | 1 |
| Ontario | 52 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 21 | 1 |
| Orange—Goshen | 65 | 8 | 21 | 1 | 29 | 2 |
| Orange—Newburgh | 32 | 2 | 12 | -- | 22 | -- |
| Orleans | 27 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| Oswego | 92 | 6 | 37 | 2 | 64 | 4 |
| Otsego | 38 | 7 | 5 | -- | 15 | -- |
| Putnam | 35 | 3 | -- | -- | 7 | -- |
| Queens | 2 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Rensselaer | 66 | 8 | 28 | 2 | 45 | 7 |
| Richmond | 61 | 9 | 18 | 1 | 30 | -- |
| Rockland | 35 | 4 | 20 | 1 | 28 | 1 |
| St. Lawrence | 62 | 3 | 23 | -- | 36 | -- |
| Saratoga | 73 | 5 | 27 | -- | 41 | 1 |
| Schenectady | 74 | 6 | 30 | -- | 48 | 1 |
| Schoharie | 11 | 1 | 1 | -- | 6 | -- |
| Schuyler | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | -- | -- |
| Seneca—Ovid | 5 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Seneca—Waterloo | 15 | 1 | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |

Showing the Highest, Lowest & Average, etc. (*Continued*)

| | Highest No. | | Lowest No. | | Average | |
|----------------------------|-------------|-----|------------|----|---------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Steuben | 48 | 7 | 24 | -- | 37 | -- |
| Suffolk | 76 | 4 | 37 | 1 | 58 | 2 |
| Sullivan | 13 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 10 | -- |
| Tioga | 23 | 1 | 6 | -- | 8 | -- |
| Tompkins | 15 | 2 | 5 | -- | 10 | -- |
| Ulster | 37 | 2 | 15 | -- | 24 | -- |
| Warren | 26 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 7 | -- |
| Washington | 39 | 2 | 19 | -- | 23 | 1 |
| Wayne | 7 | 1 | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Westchester—Peekskill | 22 | 2 | -- | -- | 17 | -- |
| Westchester—White Plains. | 103 | 12 | 32 | 4 | 63 | 5 |
| Wyoming | 14 | -- | 2 | -- | 6 | -- |
| Yates | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total..... | 2,861 | 253 | 913 | 35 | 1,707 | 67 |

SHOWING THE SOCIAL RELATIONS

OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917

| | Married | | Single | | Total | |
|-----------------------|---------|-----|--------|-----|-------|-----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Albany | 544 | 72 | 1,473 | 24 | 2,017 | 96 |
| Allegany | 12 | -- | 41 | 1 | 53 | 1 |
| Bronx | 846 | 84 | 1,103 | 54 | 1,949 | 138 |
| Broome | 345 | 30 | 683 | 13 | 1,028 | 43 |
| Cattaraugus | 224 | 10 | 420 | 5 | 644 | 15 |
| Cayuga | 150 | 12 | 305 | 10 | 455 | 22 |
| Chautauqua | 186 | 8 | 373 | 2 | 559 | 10 |
| Chemung | 767 | 49 | 1,427 | 33 | 2,194 | 82 |
| Chenango | 31 | 9 | 110 | 3 | 141 | 12 |
| Clinton | 173 | 24 | 282 | 25 | 455 | 49 |
| Columbia | 36 | 7 | 163 | 5 | 199 | 12 |
| Cortland | 178 | 11 | 265 | 32 | 443 | 43 |
| Delaware | 22 | 2 | 47 | 1 | 69 | 3 |
| Dutchess | 284 | 30 | 837 | 16 | 1,121 | 46 |
| Erie | 1,004 | 129 | 2,007 | 270 | 3,011 | 399 |
| Essex | 70 | 9 | 101 | 2 | 171 | 11 |
| Franklin | 197 | 7 | 191 | 3 | 388 | 10 |
| Fulton | 73 | 10 | 96 | 5 | 169 | 15 |
| Genesee | 45 | 2 | 259 | -- | 304 | 2 |
| Greene | 80 | 10 | 313 | 5 | 393 | 15 |
| Hamilton | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Herkimer | 105 | 6 | 178 | 3 | 283 | 9 |
| Jefferson | 120 | 12 | 302 | 9 | 422 | 21 |
| Kings | 119 | 13 | 55 | 5 | 174 | 18 |
| Lewis | 20 | 4 | 59 | 1 | 79 | 5 |
| Livingston | 82 | 8 | 189 | 3 | 271 | 11 |
| Madison | 35 | 3 | 318 | 2 | 353 | 5 |
| Monroe | 1,222 | 62 | 738 | 102 | 1,960 | 164 |
| Montgomery | 50 | 2 | 217 | 1 | 267 | 3 |
| Nassau | 240 | 32 | 691 | 15 | 931 | 47 |
| New York | 181 | 3 | 59 | 2 | 240 | 5 |
| Niagara | 375 | 57 | 864 | 25 | 1,239 | 76 |
| Oneida—Rome | 111 | 14 | 475 | 20 | 586 | 34 |
| Oneida—Utica | 346 | 52 | 1,225 | 27 | 1,571 | 79 |
| Onondaga | 171 | 18 | 243 | 5 | 414 | 23 |
| Ontario | 159 | 10 | 305 | 4 | 464 | 14 |
| Orange—Goshen | 166 | 42 | 350 | 22 | 516 | 64 |
| Orange—Newburgh | 250 | 30 | 454 | 16 | 704 | 46 |
| Orleans | 28 | 1 | 151 | -- | 179 | 1 |
| Oswego | 217 | 9 | 393 | 1 | 610 | 10 |
| Otsego | 60 | 3 | 146 | 5 | 206 | 8 |
| Putnam | 30 | -- | 140 | 3 | 170 | 3 |
| Queens | 19 | 1 | 2 | -- | 21 | 1 |
| Rensselaer | 264 | 36 | 620 | 22 | 884 | 58 |
| Richmond | 366 | 45 | 593 | 52 | 959 | 97 |
| Rockland | 87 | 9 | 196 | 8 | 283 | 17 |
| St. Lawrence | 163 | 8 | 193 | 3 | 356 | 11 |
| Saratoga | 231 | 11 | 501 | 6 | 732 | 17 |
| Schenectady | 468 | 63 | 917 | 68 | 1,385 | 131 |
| Schoharie | 15 | 2 | 28 | -- | 43 | 2 |
| Schuyler | 14 | 2 | 51 | 5 | 65 | 7 |
| Seneca—Ovid | 30 | -- | 25 | -- | 55 | -- |
| Seneca—Waterloo | 52 | 1 | 120 | 5 | 172 | 6 |
| Steuben | 63 | 11 | 223 | 6 | 286 | 17 |
| Suffolk | 277 | 29 | 156 | 8 | 433 | 33 |
| Sullivan | 53 | 4 | 75 | -- | 128 | 4 |

Showing the Social Relation, etc. (*Continued*)

| | Married | | Single | | Total | |
|----------------------------|---------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Tioga | 46 | 4 | 60 | 1 | 106 | 5 |
| Tompkins | 89 | 10 | 121 | 5 | 210 | 15 |
| Ulster | 156 | 11 | 230 | 12 | 386 | 23 |
| Warren | 17 | 3 | 84 | -- | 101 | 3 |
| Washington | 55 | 4 | 109 | 3 | 164 | 7 |
| Wayne | 25 | 1 | 59 | -- | 84 | 1 |
| Westchester—Peekskill | 164 | 23 | 892 | 5 | 1,056 | 28 |
| Westchester—White Plains. | 617 | 110 | 1,483 | 138 | 2,100 | 248 |
| Wyoming | 54 | -- | 78 | -- | 132 | -- |
| Yates | 13 | -- | 16 | -- | 29 | -- |
| Total..... | 12,692 | 1,278 | 24,881 | 1,127 | 37,573 | 2,405 |

SHOWING EDUCATION OF PERSONS ADMITTED

DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917

| | Can read and write | | Cannot read or write | | Can read only | | Total | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----|-------------------------|----|------------------|----|-------|-----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Albany | 1,885 | 93 | 132 | 3 | -- | -- | 2,017 | 96 |
| Allegany | 46 | 1 | 7 | -- | -- | -- | 53 | 1 |
| Bronx | 1,927 | 136 | 22 | 2 | -- | -- | 1,949 | 138 |
| Broome | 923 | 36 | 105 | 7 | -- | -- | 1,028 | 43 |
| Cattaraugus | 616 | 14 | 28 | 1 | -- | -- | 644 | 15 |
| Cayuga | 440 | 22 | 15 | -- | -- | -- | 455 | 22 |
| Chautauqua | 559 | 10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 559 | 10 |
| Chemung | 2,130 | 81 | 64 | 1 | -- | -- | 2,194 | 82 |
| Chenango | 136 | 11 | 5 | 1 | -- | -- | 141 | 12 |
| Clinton | 401 | 43 | 51 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 455 | 49 |
| Columbia | 181 | 12 | 18 | -- | -- | -- | 199 | 12 |
| Cortland | 440 | 43 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 443 | 43 |
| Delaware | 53 | 3 | 16 | -- | -- | -- | 69 | 3 |
| Dutchess | 1,042 | 41 | 70 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 1,121 | 46 |
| Erie | 2,702 | 360 | 309 | 39 | -- | -- | 3,011 | 399 |
| Essex | 117 | 7 | 52 | 4 | 2 | -- | 171 | 11 |
| Franklin | 285 | 8 | 98 | 2 | 5 | -- | 388 | 10 |
| Fulton | 140 | 14 | 29 | 1 | -- | -- | 169 | 15 |
| Genesee | 295 | 2 | 9 | -- | -- | -- | 304 | 2 |
| Greene | 369 | 15 | 24 | -- | -- | -- | 393 | 15 |
| Hamilton | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Herkimer | 259 | 8 | 16 | 1 | 8 | -- | 283 | 9 |
| Jefferson | 377 | 19 | 45 | -- | -- | 2 | 422 | 21 |
| Kings | 153 | 17 | 15 | 1 | 1 | -- | 174 | 18 |
| Lewis | 70 | 5 | 9 | -- | -- | -- | 79 | 5 |
| Livingston | 253 | 10 | 18 | 1 | -- | -- | 271 | 11 |
| Madison | 352 | 5 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 353 | 5 |
| Monroe | 1,755 | 149 | 205 | 15 | -- | -- | 1,960 | 164 |
| Montgomery | 243 | 3 | 24 | -- | -- | -- | 267 | 3 |
| Nassau | 778 | 44 | 147 | 3 | 6 | -- | 931 | 47 |
| New York | 207 | 5 | 33 | -- | -- | -- | 240 | 5 |
| Niagara | 1,224 | 72 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1,239 | 76 |
| Oneida—Rome | 574 | 30 | 12 | 4 | -- | -- | 586 | 34 |
| Oneida—Utica | 1,433 | 73 | 138 | 6 | -- | -- | 1,571 | 79 |
| Onondaga | 370 | 15 | 44 | 8 | -- | -- | 414 | 23 |
| Ontario | 422 | 13 | 42 | 1 | -- | -- | 464 | 14 |
| Orange—Goshen | 450 | 52 | 64 | 12 | 2 | -- | 516 | 64 |
| Orange—Newburgh | 637 | 39 | 65 | 7 | 2 | -- | 704 | 46 |
| Orleans | 156 | 1 | 23 | -- | -- | -- | 179 | 1 |
| Oswego | 580 | 7 | 23 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 610 | 10 |
| Otsego | 192 | 8 | 14 | -- | -- | -- | 206 | 8 |
| Putnam | 170 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 170 | 3 |
| Queens | 21 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21 | 1 |
| Rensselaer | 831 | 57 | 53 | 1 | -- | -- | 884 | 58 |
| Richmond | 860 | 95 | 58 | 2 | 41 | -- | 959 | 97 |
| Rockland | 267 | 16 | 16 | 1 | -- | -- | 283 | 17 |
| St. Lawrence | 298 | 10 | 58 | 1 | -- | -- | 356 | 11 |
| Saratoga | 668 | 15 | 61 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 732 | 17 |
| Schenectady | 1,349 | 126 | 36 | 5 | -- | -- | 1,385 | 131 |
| Schoharie | 37 | 2 | 4 | -- | 2 | -- | 43 | 2 |
| Schuyler | 65 | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 65 | 7 |
| Seneca—Ovid | 50 | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | 55 | -- |
| Seneca—Waterloo | 170 | 6 | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 172 | 6 |
| Steuben | 276 | 17 | 10 | -- | -- | -- | 286 | 17 |
| Suffolk | 397 | 32 | 36 | 5 | -- | -- | 433 | 37 |

Education of Persons, etc. (*Continued*)

| | Can read and write | | Cannot read or write | | Can read only | | Total | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------|----------------------|-----|---------------|----|--------|-------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Sullivan | 113 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 2 | -- | 128 | 4 |
| Tioga | 104 | 5 | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 106 | 5 |
| Tompkins | 195 | 14 | 10 | -- | 5 | 1 | 210 | 15 |
| Ulster | 358 | 23 | 26 | -- | 2 | -- | 386 | 23 |
| Warren | 96 | 3 | 5 | -- | -- | -- | 101 | 3 |
| Washington | 164 | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 164 | 7 |
| Wayne | 84 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 84 | 1 |
| Westchester—Peekskill | 1,006 | 25 | 46 | 3 | 4 | -- | 1,056 | 28 |
| Westchester—White Plains.. | 1,967 | 230 | 133 | 18 | -- | -- | 2,100 | 248 |
| Wyoming | 126 | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | 132 | -- |
| Yates | 29 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 29 | -- |
| Total | 34,879 | 2,225 | 2,589 | 170 | 105 | 10 | 37,573 | 2,405 |

SHOWING THE HABITS OF LIFE

OF PERSONS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917

| | Used liquor freely | | Used liquor moderately | | Did not use liquor | | Total | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----|---------------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|--------|-------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Allegany | 40 | -- | 10 | -- | 3 | 1 | 53 | 1 |
| Broome | 804 | 22 | 173 | 18 | 51 | 3 | 1,028 | 43 |
| Cattaraugus | 488 | 8 | 78 | 3 | 78 | 4 | 644 | 15 |
| Cayuga | 177 | -- | 221 | 21 | 57 | 1 | 455 | 22 |
| Chautauqua | -- | -- | 555 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 559 | 10 |
| Chenango | 129 | 6 | 1 | -- | 11 | 6 | 141 | 12 |
| Dutchess | 608 | 10 | 253 | 26 | 260 | 10 | 1,121 | 46 |
| Erie | 587 | 197 | 238 | 87 | 2186 | 115 | 3,011 | 399 |
| Essex | 82 | -- | 80 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 171 | 11 |
| Franklin | 303 | 3 | 50 | 2 | 35 | 5 | 388 | 10 |
| Genesee | 132 | 2 | 78 | -- | 94 | -- | 304 | 2 |
| Hamilton | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Herkimer | 213 | 5 | 41 | 1 | 29 | 3 | 283 | 9 |
| Jefferson | 377 | 18 | 6 | 1 | 39 | 2 | 422 | 21 |
| Kings | 158 | 17 | 15 | 1 | 1 | -- | 174 | 18 |
| Lewis | 70 | 5 | 9 | -- | -- | -- | 79 | 5 |
| Madison | 340 | 4 | -- | -- | 13 | 1 | 353 | 5 |
| Montgomery | 249 | 2 | -- | -- | 18 | 1 | 267 | 3 |
| Oneida—Rome | 521 | 28 | -- | -- | 65 | 6 | 586 | 34 |
| Oneida—Utica | 1,315 | 41 | -- | -- | 256 | 38 | 1,571 | 79 |
| Onondaga | 259 | 18 | -- | -- | 155 | 5 | 414 | 23 |
| Orange—Goshen | 157 | 15 | 305 | 33 | 54 | 16 | 516 | 64 |
| Orange—Newburgh | 230 | 8 | 364 | 12 | 110 | 26 | 704 | 46 |
| Orleans | 39 | 1 | 129 | -- | 11 | -- | 179 | 1 |
| Oswego | 586 | 9 | 4 | -- | 20 | 1 | 610 | 10 |
| Otsego | 172 | 7 | 18 | 1 | 16 | -- | 206 | 8 |
| Queens | -- | -- | 20 | -- | 1 | 1 | 21 | 1 |
| Richmond | 21 | 26 | 938 | 71 | -- | -- | 959 | 97 |
| Rockland | 90 | 5 | 123 | 8 | 70 | 4 | 283 | 17 |
| St. Lawrence | 223 | -- | 94 | 2 | 39 | 9 | 356 | 11 |
| Saratoga | 674 | 10 | -- | -- | 58 | 7 | 732 | 17 |
| Schoharie | 31 | -- | 7 | -- | 5 | 2 | 43 | 2 |
| Schuyler | 10 | 1 | 30 | 4 | 25 | 2 | 65 | 7 |
| Seneca—Ovid | 53 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 55 | -- |
| Seneca—Waterloo | 160 | 2 | -- | -- | 12 | 4 | 172 | 6 |
| Suffolk | 373 | 22 | -- | -- | 60 | 15 | 433 | 37 |
| Sullivan | 23 | -- | 53 | -- | 52 | 4 | 128 | 4 |
| Tioga | 30 | 3 | 30 | -- | 46 | 2 | 106 | 5 |
| Tompkins | 101 | 6 | 85 | 7 | 24 | 2 | 210 | 15 |
| Warren | 97 | -- | 4 | 3 | -- | -- | 101 | 3 |
| Washington | 140 | 3 | -- | -- | 24 | 4 | 164 | 7 |
| Westchester—Peekskill | 326 | 14 | 628 | 7 | 102 | 7 | 1,056 | 28 |
| Wyoming | 88 | -- | -- | -- | 44 | -- | 132 | -- |
| Total | 10,477 | 518 | 4,642 | 317 | 4137 | 319 | 19,256 | 1,154 |

Note: In the counties not mentioned in this table no records showing habits of life of prisoners were kept.

SHOWING THE COLOR OF PRISONERS ADMITTED

DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917

| | White | | Colored | | Total | |
|-----------------------|-------|-----|---------|----|-------|-----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Albany | 1,922 | 82 | 95 | 14 | 2,017 | 96 |
| Allegany | 50 | 1 | 3 | -- | 53 | 1 |
| Bronx | 1,923 | 131 | 26 | 7 | 1,949 | 138 |
| Broome | 998 | 43 | 30 | -- | 1,028 | 43 |
| Cattaraugus | 605 | 11 | 39 | 4 | 644 | 15 |
| Cayuga | 446 | 22 | 9 | -- | 455 | 22 |
| Chautauqua | 540 | 9 | 19 | 1 | 559 | 10 |
| Chemung | 2,138 | 79 | 56 | 3 | 2,194 | 82 |
| Chenango | 136 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 141 | 12 |
| Clinton | 442 | 49 | 13 | -- | 455 | 49 |
| Columbia | 191 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 199 | 12 |
| Cortland | 442 | 43 | 1 | -- | 443 | 43 |
| Delaware | 69 | 3 | -- | -- | 69 | 3 |
| Dutchess | 1,022 | 33 | 99 | 13 | 1,121 | 46 |
| Erie | 2,887 | 351 | 124 | 48 | 3,011 | 399 |
| Essex | 170 | 11 | 1 | -- | 171 | 11 |
| Franklin | 370 | 10 | 18 | -- | 388 | 10 |
| Fulton | 157 | 15 | 12 | -- | 169 | 15 |
| Genesee | 301 | 2 | 3 | -- | 304 | 2 |
| Greene | 369 | 12 | 24 | 3 | 393 | 15 |
| Hamilton | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Herkimer | 274 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 283 | 9 |
| Jefferson | 408 | 21 | 14 | -- | 422 | 21 |
| Kings | 168 | 15 | 6 | 3 | 174 | 18 |
| Lewis | 77 | 5 | 2 | -- | 79 | 5 |
| Livingston | 263 | 11 | 8 | -- | 271 | 11 |
| Madison | 346 | 5 | 7 | -- | 353 | 5 |
| Monroe | 1,917 | 148 | 43 | 16 | 1,960 | 164 |
| Montgomery | 262 | 3 | 5 | -- | 267 | 3 |
| Nassau | 876 | 36 | 55 | 11 | 931 | 47 |
| New York | 237 | 5 | 3 | -- | 240 | 5 |
| Niagara | 1,208 | 70 | 31 | 6 | 1,239 | 76 |
| Oneida—Rome | 565 | 34 | 21 | -- | 586 | 34 |
| Oneida—Utica | 1,526 | 77 | 45 | 2 | 1,571 | 79 |
| Onondaga | 386 | 20 | 28 | 3 | 414 | 23 |
| Ontario | 446 | 13 | 18 | 1 | 464 | 14 |
| Orange—Goshen | 424 | 49 | 92 | 15 | 516 | 64 |
| Orange—Newburgh | 622 | 32 | 82 | 14 | 704 | 46 |
| Orleans | 179 | 1 | -- | -- | 179 | 1 |
| Oswego | 606 | 10 | 4 | -- | 610 | 10 |
| Otsego | 201 | 8 | 5 | -- | 206 | 8 |
| Putnam | 169 | 3 | 1 | -- | 170 | 3 |
| Queens | 21 | 1 | -- | -- | 21 | 1 |
| Rensselaer | 852 | 50 | 32 | 8 | 884 | 58 |
| Richmond | 889 | 87 | 70 | 10 | 959 | 97 |
| Rockland | 228 | 9 | 55 | 8 | 283 | 17 |
| St. Lawrence | 336 | 10 | 20 | 1 | 356 | 11 |
| Saratoga | 705 | 15 | 27 | 2 | 732 | 17 |
| Schenectady | 1,360 | 129 | 25 | 2 | 1,385 | 131 |
| Schoharie | 36 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 43 | 2 |
| Schuyler | 64 | 7 | 1 | -- | 65 | 7 |
| Seneca—Ovid | 55 | -- | -- | -- | 55 | -- |
| Seneca—Waterloo | 172 | 6 | -- | -- | 172 | 6 |
| Steuben | 280 | 17 | 6 | -- | 286 | 17 |
| Suffolk | 395 | 32 | 38 | 5 | 433 | 37 |
| Sullivan | 125 | 4 | 3 | -- | 128 | 4 |

Showing the Color, etc. (*Continued*)

| | White | | Colored | | Total | |
|--------------------------------|--------|-------|---------|-----|--------|-------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Tioga | 102 | 5 | 4 | -- | 106 | 5 |
| Tompkins | 201 | 13 | 9 | 2 | 210 | 15 |
| Ulster | 364 | 22 | 22 | 1 | 386 | 23 |
| Warren | 101 | 3 | -- | -- | 101 | 3 |
| Washington | 164 | 7 | -- | -- | 164 | 7 |
| Wayne | 82 | 1 | 2 | -- | 84 | 1 |
| Westchester—Peekskill | 1,017 | 18 | 39 | 10 | 1,056 | 28 |
| Westchester—White Plains | 1,875 | 151 | 225 | 97 | 2,100 | 248 |
| Wyoming | 131 | -- | 1 | -- | 132 | -- |
| Yates | 29 | -- | -- | -- | 29 | -- |
| Total | 35,923 | 2,089 | 1,650 | 316 | 37,573 | 2,405 |

Showing the Nativity of Prisoners Admitted During the Year

Ending June 30, 1917

| County | Native Born | | Foreign Born | | Total | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|--------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Albany..... | 1,483 | 51 | 534 | 45 | 2,017 | 96 |
| Allegany..... | 45 | 1 | 8 | .... | 53 | 1 |
| Bronx..... | 1,165 | 74 | 784 | 64 | 1,949 | 138 |
| Broome..... | 750 | 28 | 278 | 15 | 1,028 | 43 |
| Cattaraugus..... | 493 | 15 | 151 | .... | 644 | 15 |
| Cayuga..... | 351 | 20 | 104 | 2 | 455 | 22 |
| Chautauqua..... | 362 | 6 | 197 | 4 | 559 | 10 |
| Chemung..... | 1,810 | 74 | 384 | 8 | 2,194 | 82 |
| Chenango..... | 119 | 12 | 22 | .... | 141 | 12 |
| Clinton..... | 383 | 43 | 72 | 6 | 455 | 43 |
| Columbia..... | 143 | 7 | 56 | 5 | 199 | 12 |
| Cortland..... | 413 | 43 | 30 | .... | 443 | 43 |
| Delaware..... | 59 | 3 | 10 | .... | 69 | 3 |
| Dutchess..... | 880 | 40 | 241 | 6 | 1,121 | 46 |
| Erie..... | 1,276 | 312 | 1,735 | 87 | 3,011 | 399 |
| Essex..... | 137 | 9 | 34 | 2 | 171 | 11 |
| Franklin..... | 318 | 8 | 70 | 2 | 388 | 10 |
| Fulton..... | 115 | 15 | 54 | .... | 169 | 15 |
| Genesee..... | 232 | 2 | 72 | .... | 304 | 2 |
| Greene..... | 294 | 15 | 99 | .... | 393 | 15 |
| Hamilton..... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... |
| Herkimer..... | 164 | 7 | 119 | 2 | 283 | 9 |
| Jefferson..... | 281 | 14 | 141 | 7 | 422 | 21 |
| Kings..... | 76 | 16 | 98 | 2 | 174 | 18 |
| Lewis..... | 59 | 3 | 20 | 2 | 79 | 5 |
| Livingston..... | 181 | 6 | 90 | 5 | 271 | 11 |
| Madison..... | 299 | 4 | 54 | 1 | 353 | 5 |
| Monroe..... | 1,450 | 124 | 510 | 40 | 1,960 | 164 |
| Montgomery..... | 236 | 3 | 31 | .... | 267 | 3 |
| Nassau..... | 482 | 32 | 449 | 15 | 931 | 47 |
| New York..... | 82 | 1 | 158 | 4 | 240 | 5 |
| Niagara..... | 787 | 54 | 452 | 22 | 1,239 | 76 |
| Oneida, Rome..... | 404 | 25 | 182 | 9 | 586 | 34 |
| Oneida Utica..... | 1,086 | 61 | 485 | 18 | 1,571 | 79 |
| Onondaga..... | 305 | 15 | 109 | 8 | 414 | 23 |
| Ontario..... | 334 | 13 | 130 | 1 | 464 | 14 |
| Orange, Goshen..... | 409 | 62 | 107 | 2 | 516 | 64 |
| Orange, Newburgh..... | 557 | 39 | 147 | 7 | 704 | 46 |
| Orleans..... | 154 | 1 | 25 | .... | 179 | 1 |
| Oswego..... | 519 | 10 | 91 | .... | 610 | 10 |
| Otsego..... | 178 | 7 | 28 | 1 | 206 | 8 |
| Putnam..... | 118 | 3 | 52 | .... | 170 | 3 |
| Queens..... | 7 | 1 | 14 | .... | 21 | 1 |
| Rensselaer..... | 725 | 48 | 159 | 10 | 884 | 58 |
| Richmond..... | 576 | 57 | 383 | 40 | 959 | 97 |
| Rockland..... | 221 | 12 | 62 | 5 | 283 | 17 |
| St. Lawrence..... | 209 | 7 | 147 | 4 | 356 | 11 |
| Saratoga..... | 560 | 13 | 172 | 4 | 732 | 17 |
| Schenectady..... | 957 | 87 | 428 | 44 | 1,385 | 131 |
| Schoharie..... | 39 | 2 | 4 | .... | 43 | 2 |
| Schuyler..... | 60 | 7 | 5 | .... | 65 | 7 |
| Seneca, Ovid..... | 37 | .... | 18 | .... | 55 | .... |
| Seneca, Waterloo..... | 147 | 6 | 25 | .... | 172 | 6 |
| Steuben..... | 242 | 17 | 44 | .... | 286 | 17 |
| Suffolk..... | 268 | 21 | 165 | 16 | 433 | 37 |
| Sullivan..... | 85 | 3 | 43 | 1 | 128 | 4 |
| Tioga..... | 84 | 5 | 22 | .... | 106 | 5 |
| Tompkins..... | 184 | 15 | 26 | .... | 210 | 15 |
| Ulster..... | 329 | 23 | 57 | .... | 386 | 23 |
| Warren..... | 99 | 3 | 2 | .... | 101 | 3 |
| Washington..... | 117 | 7 | 47 | .... | 164 | 7 |
| Wayne..... | 72 | .... | 12 | 1 | 84 | 1 |
| Westchester, Peekskill..... | 800 | 25 | 256 | 3 | 1,056 | 28 |
| Westchester, White Plains..... | 1,815 | 166 | 785 | 82 | 2,100 | 248 |
| Wyoming..... | 102 | .... | 30 | .... | 132 | .... |
| Yates..... | 25 | .... | 4 | .... | 29 | .... |
| Total..... | 26,249 | 1,803 | 11,324 | 602 | 37,573 | 2,405 |

**Showing Religious Instruction of Prisoners Admitted During the Year
Ending June 30, 1917**

| COUNTY | Roman Catholic | | Protestant | | Hebrew | | None or misc. | | Total | |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Albany | 1316 | 42 | 638 | 46 | 32 | .... | 31 | 8 | 2017 | 96 |
| Allegany..... | 17 | .... | 36 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 53 | 1 |
| Bronx..... | 1128 | 69 | 441 | 39 | 370 | 30 | 10 | .... | 1949 | 138 |
| Broome..... | 477 | 18 | 444 | 25 | 3 | .... | 104 | .... | 1028 | 43 |
| Cattaraugus..... | 383 | 5 | 255 | 10 | .... | .... | 6 | .... | 644 | 15 |
| Cayuga..... | 300 | 17 | 144 | 5 | .... | .... | 11 | .... | 455 | 22 |
| Chautauqua..... | 205 | 4 | 351 | 6 | .... | .... | 3 | .... | 559 | 10 |
| Chemung..... | 1012 | 37 | 1148 | 43 | 17 | .... | 17 | 2 | 2194 | 82 |
| Chenango..... | 54 | 3 | 87 | 9 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 141 | 12 |
| Clinton..... | 218 | 29 | 205 | 15 | .... | .... | 32 | 5 | 455 | 49 |
| Columbia..... | 110 | 6 | 89 | 6 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 199 | 12 |
| Cortland..... | 196 | 19 | 247 | 24 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 443 | 43 |
| Delaware..... | 17 | 1 | 51 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 69 | 3 |
| Dutchess..... | 657 | 16 | 428 | 30 | 17 | .... | 19 | .... | 1121 | 46 |
| Erie..... | 2100 | 219 | 773 | 165 | 77 | 6 | 61 | 9 | 3011 | 399 |
| Essex..... | 105 | 5 | 56 | 6 | 2 | .... | 8 | .... | 171 | 11 |
| Franklin..... | 289 | 8 | 94 | 2 | .... | .... | 5 | .... | 388 | 10 |
| Fulton..... | 53 | .... | 114 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | 169 | 15 |
| Genesee..... | 182 | 1 | 116 | 1 | 5 | .... | 1 | .... | 304 | 2 |
| Greene..... | 182 | 7 | 211 | 7 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 393 | 15 |
| Hamilton..... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... |
| Herkimer..... | 168 | 2 | 106 | 6 | .... | 1 | 9 | .... | 283 | 9 |
| Jefferson..... | 226 | 193 | 193 | 6 | 2 | .... | 1 | .... | 422 | 21 |
| Kings..... | 80 | 11 | 36 | 6 | 47 | 1 | 11 | .... | 174 | 18 |
| Lewis..... | 40 | 5 | 36 | .... | .... | .... | 3 | .... | 79 | 5 |
| Livingston..... | 136 | 8 | 134 | 3 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 271 | 11 |
| Madison..... | 211 | 1 | 142 | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 353 | 5 |
| Monroe..... | 998 | 60 | 891 | 100 | 42 | 3 | 29 | 1 | 1960 | 164 |
| Montgomery..... | 182 | .... | 85 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 267 | 3 |
| Nassau..... | 668 | 22 | 245 | 25 | 18 | .... | .... | .... | 931 | 47 |
| New York..... | 71 | 1 | 34 | 2 | 119 | 2 | 16 | .... | 240 | 5 |
| Niagara..... | 718 | 33 | 494 | 43 | 6 | .... | 21 | .... | 1239 | 76 |
| Oneida-Rome..... | 427 | 25 | 159 | 9 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 586 | 34 |
| Oneida-Utica..... | 1103 | 49 | 426 | 27 | 24 | 1 | 18 | 2 | 1571 | 79 |
| Onondaga..... | 250 | 11 | 146 | 6 | 18 | 6 | .... | .... | 414 | 23 |
| Ontario..... | 302 | 6 | 159 | 8 | .... | .... | 3 | .... | 464 | 14 |
| Orange-Goshen..... | 227 | 20 | 285 | 43 | .... | .... | 4 | 1 | 516 | 64 |
| Orange-Newburgh..... | 281 | 15 | 351 | 30 | 10 | .... | 62 | 1 | 704 | 46 |
| Orleans..... | 109 | 1 | 70 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 179 | 1 |
| Oswego..... | 492 | 7 | 107 | 3 | 3 | .... | 8 | .... | 610 | 10 |
| Otsego..... | 78 | 3 | 125 | 5 | 1 | .... | 2 | .... | 206 | 8 |
| Putnam..... | 98 | 1 | 72 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 170 | 3 |
| Queens..... | 14 | 1 | 5 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 21 | 1 |
| Rensselaer..... | 678 | 35 | 189 | 23 | 6 | .... | 11 | .... | 884 | 58 |
| Richmond..... | 514 | 66 | 404 | 31 | .... | .... | 41 | .... | 959 | 97 |
| Rockland..... | 134 | 3 | 143 | 14 | .... | .... | 6 | .... | 283 | 17 |
| St. Lawrence..... | 254 | 6 | 95 | 5 | 3 | .... | 4 | .... | 356 | 11 |
| Saratoga..... | 485 | 7 | 246 | 10 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 732 | 17 |
| Schenectady..... | 934 | 73 | 429 | 58 | 18 | .... | 4 | .... | 1385 | 131 |
| Schoharie..... | 8 | .... | 35 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 43 | 2 |
| Schuyler..... | 21 | .... | 44 | 7 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 65 | 7 |
| Seneca-Ovid..... | 32 | .... | 23 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 55 | .... |
| Seneca-Waterloo..... | 113 | 4 | 59 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 172 | 6 |
| Steuben..... | 158 | 7 | 128 | 10 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 286 | 17 |
| Suffolk..... | 227 | 28 | 202 | 9 | 3 | .... | 1 | .... | 433 | 37 |
| Sullivan..... | 43 | .... | 48 | 3 | 29 | 1 | 8 | .... | 128 | 4 |
| Tioga..... | 31 | 2 | 75 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 106 | 5 |
| Tompkins..... | 77 | 2 | 132 | 13 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 210 | 15 |
| Ulster..... | 179 | 9 | 186 | 14 | 15 | .... | 6 | .... | 386 | 23 |
| Warren..... | 56 | 2 | 44 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 101 | 3 |
| Washington..... | 71 | 2 | 93 | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 164 | 7 |
| Wayne..... | 33 | 1 | 50 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 84 | 1 |
| Westchester..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Pekskill..... | 659 | 13 | 367 | 15 | 11 | .... | 19 | .... | 1056 | 28 |
| Westchester..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| White Plains..... | 1249 | 122 | 702 | 125 | 106 | 1 | 43 | .... | 2100 | 248 |
| Wyoming..... | 56 | .... | 76 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 132 | .... |
| Yates..... | 11 | .... | 17 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 29 | .... |
| Total | 21,904 | 1,185 | 14,016 | 1,137 | 1,011 | 54 | 642 | 29 | 37,573 | 2,405 |

**Showing the Ages of Persons Admitted During the Year
Ending June 30, 1917**

| COUNTY | Under sixteen years of age | | Sixteen and under twenty-one years of age | | Twenty-one and not over thirty years of age | | Over thirty years of age | | Total | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Albany..... | .. | .. | 163 | .. | 540 | 36 | 1314 | 60 | 2017 | 96 |
| Allegany..... | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | 21 | .. | 27 | .. | 53 | 1 |
| Bronx..... | .. | .. | 458 | 30 | 848 | 47 | 643 | 61 | 1949 | 138 |
| Broome..... | .. | .. | 90 | 3 | 269 | 14 | 669 | 26 | 1023 | 43 |
| Cattaraugus..... | .. | .. | 36 | 4 | 169 | 5 | 439 | 6 | 644 | 15 |
| Cayuga..... | .. | .. | 41 | 6 | 139 | 5 | 276 | 11 | 455 | 22 |
| Chautauqua..... | .. | .. | 18 | 1 | 119 | 3 | 422 | 6 | 559 | 10 |
| Chemung..... | 11 | 5 | 164 | 15 | 523 | 26 | 1506 | 36 | 2194 | 82 |
| Chenango..... | .. | .. | 5 | 2 | 25 | 6 | 111 | 4 | 141 | 12 |
| Clinton..... | .. | .. | 43 | 9 | 128 | 22 | 284 | 18 | 455 | 49 |
| Columbia..... | .. | .. | 21 | 2 | 38 | 4 | 140 | 6 | 199 | 12 |
| Cortland..... | 5 | 1 | 44 | 5 | 127 | 21 | 267 | 16 | 443 | 43 |
| Delaware..... | .. | .. | 10 | .. | 18 | 1 | 41 | 2 | 69 | 3 |
| Dutchess..... | 51 | .. | 123 | 5 | 232 | 13 | 710 | 28 | 1121 | 46 |
| Erie..... | .. | .. | 670 | 85 | 1300 | 176 | 1041 | 138 | 3011 | 399 |
| Essex..... | .. | .. | 16 | 1 | 48 | 5 | 107 | 5 | 171 | 11 |
| Franklin..... | 1 | .. | 27 | 5 | 97 | 1 | 263 | 4 | 388 | 10 |
| Fulton..... | .. | .. | 18 | 3 | 45 | 4 | 106 | 8 | 169 | 15 |
| Genesee..... | .. | .. | 50 | 1 | 104 | .. | 150 | 1 | 304 | 2 |
| Greene..... | .. | .. | 37 | 2 | 87 | 5 | 269 | 8 | 393 | 15 |
| Hamilton..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Herkimer..... | .. | .. | 25 | 1 | 72 | 2 | 186 | 6 | 283 | 9 |
| Jefferson..... | .. | .. | 26 | .. | 113 | 9 | 283 | 12 | 422 | 21 |
| Kings..... | .. | .. | 7 | 4 | 79 | 7 | 88 | 7 | 174 | 18 |
| Lewis..... | 2 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 57 | 1 | 79 | 5 |
| Livingston..... | 3 | 1 | 23 | 1 | 67 | 3 | 178 | 6 | 271 | 11 |
| Madison..... | .. | .. | 5 | 1 | 37 | 1 | 311 | 3 | 353 | 5 |
| Monroe..... | .. | .. | 291 | 27 | 685 | 60 | 984 | 77 | 1960 | 164 |
| Montgomery..... | .. | .. | 42 | 1 | 52 | .. | 173 | 2 | 267 | 3 |
| Nassau..... | .. | .. | 72 | 10 | 193 | 14 | 666 | 23 | 931 | 47 |
| New York..... | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 85 | 2 | 149 | 3 | 240 | 5 |
| Niagara..... | .. | .. | 70 | 5 | 296 | 40 | 873 | 31 | 1239 | 76 |
| Oneida, Rome..... | .. | .. | 66 | 8 | 150 | 12 | 370 | 14 | 586 | 34 |
| Oneida, Utica..... | 5 | .. | 181 | 26 | 422 | 26 | 963 | 27 | 1571 | 79 |
| Onondaga..... | .. | .. | 67 | .. | 163 | 8 | 184 | 15 | 414 | 23 |
| Ontario..... | .. | 1 | 36 | 2 | 130 | 3 | 298 | 8 | 464 | 14 |
| Orange, Goshen..... | .. | .. | 75 | 14 | 187 | 14 | 254 | 36 | 516 | 64 |
| Orange, Newburgh..... | 3 | .. | 72 | 12 | 227 | 15 | 402 | 19 | 704 | 46 |
| Orleans..... | .. | .. | 12 | .. | 13 | 1 | 154 | .. | 179 | 1 |
| Oswego..... | .. | .. | 52 | 1 | 93 | .. | 465 | 9 | 610 | 10 |
| Otsego..... | .. | .. | 9 | .. | 36 | 3 | 161 | 5 | 208 | 8 |
| Putnam..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | 1 | 155 | 2 | 170 | 3 |
| Queens..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 1 | 15 | .. | 21 | 1 |
| Rensselaer..... | .. | .. | 56 | .. | 196 | 24 | 632 | 34 | 884 | 58 |
| Richmond..... | .. | .. | 180 | 22 | 420 | 28 | 359 | 47 | 959 | 97 |
| Rockland..... | .. | .. | 27 | 3 | 80 | 3 | 176 | 11 | 283 | 17 |
| St. Lawrence..... | .. | .. | 31 | 1 | 113 | 2 | 212 | 8 | 356 | 11 |
| Saratoga..... | .. | .. | 23 | 6 | 133 | 3 | 576 | 8 | 732 | 17 |
| Schenectady..... | .. | .. | 167 | 26 | 405 | 45 | 813 | 60 | 1385 | 131 |
| Schoharie..... | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 15 | 1 | 23 | 1 | 43 | 2 |
| Schuyler..... | 5 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 12 | .. | 41 | 4 | 63 | 7 |
| Seneca, Ovid..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 | .. | 38 | .. | 55 | .. |
| Seneca, Waterloo..... | 12 | .. | 4 | 4 | 44 | .. | 112 | 2 | 172 | 6 |
| Steuben..... | .. | .. | 11 | 4 | 69 | 6 | 206 | 7 | 286 | 17 |
| Suffolk..... | .. | .. | 26 | 6 | 76 | 19 | 331 | 12 | 433 | 37 |
| Sullivan..... | .. | .. | 12 | 1 | 37 | 1 | 79 | 2 | 128 | 4 |
| Tioga..... | 5 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 31 | .. | 59 | 3 | 106 | 5 |
| Tompkins..... | 17 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 45 | 4 | 136 | 6 | 210 | 15 |
| Ulster..... | .. | .. | 48 | 7 | 96 | 4 | 242 | 12 | 386 | 23 |
| Warren..... | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 8 | 1 | 93 | 1 | 101 | 3 |
| Washington..... | 1 | .. | 8 | 5 | 21 | .. | 134 | 2 | 164 | 7 |
| Wayne..... | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 13 | .. | 68 | 1 | 84 | 1 |
| Westchester..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Peekskill..... | 3 | 2 | 67 | 2 | 190 | 10 | 796 | 14 | 1056 | 28 |
| Westchester..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| White Plains..... | 42 | 2 | 288 | 52 | 601 | 77 | 1169 | 117 | 2100 | 248 |
| Wyoming..... | 3 | .. | 12 | .. | 44 | .. | 73 | .. | 132 | .. |
| Yates..... | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 10 | .. | 17 | .. | 29 | .. |
| Total..... | 169 | 17 | 4,176 | 441 | 10,688 | 845 | 22,540 | 1,102 | 37,573 | 2,405 |

SHOWING THE OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS BEFORE ADMISSION

| | Albany | | Allegany | | Bronx | | Broome | | Cattaraugus | | Cayuga | |
|---------------------------------|--------|----|----------|----|-------|-----|--------|----|-------------|----|--------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Accountants | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Actors | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | 3 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Agents | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Architects | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Auctioneers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bakers | 14 | -- | -- | -- | 20 | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bankers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Barbers | 16 | -- | 1 | -- | 16 | -- | 5 | -- | 9 | 1 | 9 | -- |
| Bartenders | 15 | -- | -- | -- | 21 | -- | 3 | -- | 5 | -- | 2 | -- |
| Basket makers .. | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Bellboy | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Billposter | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Blacksmiths | 15 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | 7 | -- | -- | 4 |
| Boarding-house keepers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Boatmen | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Boiler makers... | 10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | 4 | -- | 2 | -- |
| Bookbinders | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Bookkeepers | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | 1 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bottlers | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Boxmakers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Brassworkers ... | 10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bricklayers | 19 | -- | -- | -- | 20 | -- | 10 | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- |
| Bridgebuilders .. | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Builders | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Butchers | 22 | -- | -- | -- | 19 | -- | 6 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Butlers | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cabinet makers . | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- |
| Carpenters | 47 | -- | -- | -- | 34 | -- | 32 | -- | 4 | -- | 5 | -- |
| Caulkers | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cement workers.. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Chambermaid .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Chauffeurs | 16 | -- | -- | -- | 84 | -- | 4 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Chemists | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cigar makers .. | 5 | -- | -- | -- | 6 | 1 | 25 | 2 | 4 | -- | -- | -- |
| Civil engineer ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Clerks | 60 | 2 | -- | -- | 125 | -- | 8 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Collar turner ... | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Collectors | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Contractors | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cooks | 47 | 3 | -- | -- | 11 | -- | 13 | -- | 17 | 1 | -- | -- |
| Coopers | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Coremakers | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Curriers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Cutler | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Cutters | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Decorators | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Designers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Domestics | -- | 10 | -- | -- | -- | 108 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Draughtsmen ... | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dressmakers ... | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Drillers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Drivers | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 110 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Druggist | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dyers | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Electricians | 12 | -- | -- | -- | 30 | -- | 2 | -- | 2 | -- | 2 | -- |
| Elevatormen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (*Continued*)

| | Albany | | Allegany | | Bronx | | Broome | | Cattaraugus | | Cayuga | |
|--------------------|--------|----|----------|----|-------|----|--------|----|-------------|----|--------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Engineers | 9 | -- | -- | -- | 12 | -- | 3 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Errand boys | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Expressman | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Farmers | 44 | -- | 1 | -- | 4 | -- | 64 | -- | 23 | -- | 32 | -- |
| Finishers | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Firemen | 44 | -- | -- | -- | 24 | -- | 8 | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- |
| Fishermen | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Florist | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Foremen | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 10 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Gardeners | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Gasfitters | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Gateman | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Glass blowers ... | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- |
| Glass cutter | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Guides | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hackman | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Harness maker .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hatters | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Horsemen | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Horseshoers | 8 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hostlers | 30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hotel keepers ... | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Housekeepers ... | -- | 16 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 17 | -- | 13 | -- | 21 |
| Houseworkers ... | -- | 57 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Inspectors | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Ironworkers | 30 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 12 | -- | 4 | -- | 10 | -- |
| Janitors | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Jeweler | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Junkmen | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 19 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Laborsers | 910 | -- | 38 | -- | 345 | -- | 396 | -- | 392 | -- | 337 | -- |
| Lathers | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Laundrymen ... | 10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Laundress | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Leather workers .. | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Linemen | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lithographers .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lumberman | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Machinists | 102 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20 | -- | 23 | -- | 12 | -- |
| Mail clerks | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Managers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Manufacturers .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Masons | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | 11 | -- | 3 | -- | 2 | -- |
| Mechanics | 6 | -- | -- | -- | 114 | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- |
| Merchants | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 7 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Messenger | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Metal workers .. | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Midwives | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Millhands | 3 | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Millwrights | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Miners | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- |
| Miscellaneous ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 233 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Motormen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Moulders | 28 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 7 | -- | 5 | -- | 6 | -- |
| Musicians | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Newsboys | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Newsdealers ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

| | Albany | | Allegany | | Bronx | | Broome | | Cattaraugus | | Cayuga | |
|-----------------------------|--------|----|----------|----|-------|----|--------|----|-------------|----|--------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Newspapermen .. | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Nurses | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Operators | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10 | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Orderlies | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Packers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Painters | 48 | -- | 2 | -- | 57 | -- | 27 | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- |
| Paperhangers ... | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Papermakers ... | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pattern maker .. | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Peddlers | 28 | -- | -- | -- | 26 | 1 | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Photographers .. | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Physicians | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Piano makers ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Piano tuners | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pipecutters & fitters | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Plasterers | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 10 | -- | 4 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Plumbers | 13 | -- | -- | -- | 40 | -- | 6 | -- | 1 | -- | 4 | -- |
| Policeman | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Polishers | 4 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Porters | 15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pressers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pressmen | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Printers | 13 | -- | 1 | -- | 30 | -- | 10 | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- |
| Publisher | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Puddler | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Railroad men ... | 24 | -- | 1 | -- | 17 | -- | 7 | -- | 27 | -- | 7 | -- |
| Real estate dealers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Riggers | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Roofers | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sailmakers | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sailors | 14 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Saleswomen | 14 | -- | -- | -- | 86 | -- | 10 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Saleswomen | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Saloon keepers .. | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sawmakers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- |
| School boys and girls | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Shoemakers | 27 | -- | -- | -- | 16 | -- | 141 | 1 | -- | -- | 15 | -- |
| Showman | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Singer | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Slaters | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Soldiers | 4 | -- | -- | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Solicitor | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Spinners | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Stage hands | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Steamfitters | 18 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Steeple jacks ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Stenographers .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Steward | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Stonecutters | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Storekeepers | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 35 | 2 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Students | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Tailors | 19 | -- | -- | -- | 32 | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Tanners | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | 13 | -- | -- | -- |
| Teamsters | 41 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22 | -- | 9 | -- | -- | -- |

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

| | Chau- tauqua | | Che- mung | | Chen- ango | | Clin- ton | | Colum- bia | | Cort- land | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|----|--------------|----|---------------|----|--------------|----|---------------|----|---------------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Laundresses | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lawyers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Leather workers.. | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Linemen | -- | -- | 9 | -- | 1 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Liverymen | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- |
| Lumbermen | -- | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lunchmen | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Machinists | 21 | -- | 139 | -- | 2 | -- | 6 | -- | 5 | -- | 8 | -- |
| Malster | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Masons | 3 | -- | 23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10 | -- |
| Meat cutters | -- | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Mechanics | -- | -- | 24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Merchants | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Messenger | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Metal workers .. | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Millhands | 52 | -- | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- |
| Miners | 4 | -- | 17 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Miscellaneous ... | 4 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Motion picture operators | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Motormen | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Moulders | 5 | -- | 43 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | 3 | -- |
| Movers | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Musicians | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Newsboy | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| No occupation .. | -- | -- | 14 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Nurse | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Operator | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Painters | 45 | -- | 65 | -- | 14 | -- | 19 | -- | 5 | -- | 14 | -- |
| Paperhanger | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Papermakers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Pattern makers.. | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Peddlers | 1 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Physician | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Piano tuner | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pipecutters & fitters | 1 | -- | 9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Plasterers | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Plumbers | 3 | -- | 10 | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Polishers | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 2 | -- |
| Porters | 4 | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pressers | -- | -- | 10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pressman | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Printers | 2 | -- | 7 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- |
| Puddler | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Railroad men ... | 2 | -- | 38 | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Real estate dealer | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Riveters | 1 | -- | 4 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Roofers | -- | -- | 3 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sailors | 2 | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Salesmen | 1 | -- | 10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Saloon keeper .. | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sawyer | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| School boys and girls | -- | -- | 17 | 2 | -- | -- | 7 | 5 | 4 | -- | 7 | 1 |
| Shoemakers | 6 | -- | 16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 2 | -- |
| Showmen | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (*Continued*)

| | Chau- taqua | | Che- mung | | Chen- ango | | Clin- ton | | Colum- bia | | Cort- land | |
|--------------------|----------------|----|--------------|----|---------------|----|--------------|----|---------------|----|---------------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Slaters | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Soldiers | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 22 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Spinners | -- | -- | 3 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Stablemen | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Steamfitters | 1 | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Steelworkers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- |
| Stenographers .. | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Stereotypers | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Stonecutters | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Stonemasons | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Student | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Tailors | 4 | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Tanners | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Teamsters | 9 | -- | 37 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Telegraphers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Tilesetters | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Tinsmiths | 3 | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Tooldressers | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Toolmakers | 1 | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Truckmen | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 3 | -- |
| Umbrella menders | 1 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Undertaker | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Upholsterers | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Waiters | 4 | -- | 9 | 6 | -- | -- | 4 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Watchman | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Weavers | 3 | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Wireworkers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- |
| Woodsmen | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Woodworkers ... | 4 | -- | 11 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total | 559 | 10 | 2,194 | 82 | 141 | 12 | 455 | 49 | 199 | 12 | 443 | 43 |

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (*Continued*)

| | Delaware | | Dutchess | | Erie | | Essex | | Franklin | | Fulton | |
|---------------------------------|----------|----|----------|----|------|----|-------|----|----------|----|--------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Accountants | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Actors | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Agents | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Architect | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Artists | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Awning makers .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bag makers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bakers | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 22 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Barbers | -- | -- | 4 | -- | 14 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Bartenders | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bellboys | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Blacksmiths | 2 | -- | 4 | -- | 18 | -- | 6 | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Boarding-house keepers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Boat builder | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Boiler makers .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bookbinders | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bookkeepers | -- | -- | 4 | -- | 28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bootblacks | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Brassworker | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bricklayers | -- | -- | 9 | -- | 42 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

| | Delaware | | Dutchess | | Erie | | Essex | | Franklin | | Fulton | |
|-------------------|----------|----|----------|----|------|----|-------|----|----------|----|--------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Brickmakers | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Brokers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Broommakers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Buffers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Butchers | -- | -- | 4 | -- | 28 | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- |
| Butlers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Button makers .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cabinet makers . | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Candy makers .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Canvassers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Car builders | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Carpenters | 1 | -- | 17 | -- | 50 | -- | 6 | -- | 16 | -- | -- | -- |
| Carriage makers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Carvers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cattlemen | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Caulkers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cement workers . | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Chair caners ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Chambermaids .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Chauffeurs | -- | -- | 6 | -- | 35 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Chemists | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cigar makers .. | -- | -- | 4 | -- | 11 | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Clerks | 1 | -- | 4 | -- | 45 | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Coachmen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Coal passers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Collectors | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Confectioners ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Concrete workers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Contractor | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cooks | -- | -- | 10 | 1 | 35 | -- | 3 | -- | 2 | -- | 2 | -- |
| Coopers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Coppersmiths ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Coremakers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cranemen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cutters | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Deckhand | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Decorators | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Domestics | -- | -- | -- | 13 | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Draughtsmen ... | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dredgemen | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Dressmakers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Drillers | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 35 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Drivers | -- | -- | 4 | -- | 148 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Electricians | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 30 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Elevatormen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Engineers | -- | -- | 6 | -- | 15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Engravers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Errand boys | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Farmers | 3 | -- | 40 | -- | 20 | -- | 18 | -- | 19 | -- | 11 | -- |
| Finishers | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 11 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Firemen | 2 | -- | 17 | -- | 80 | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- |
| Fishermen | -- | -- | 3 | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Florist | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Foremen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Fruit dealers ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Furriers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Gardeners | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

| | Delaware | | Dutchess | | Erie | | Essex | | Franklin | | Fulton | |
|--------------------|----------|----|----------|----|------|-----|-------|----|----------|----|--------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Gasfitters | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Glass blowers .. | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Glass cutters ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Glaziers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Glovecutters | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- |
| Glove finishers .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7 | -- |
| Glovemakers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 |
| Grocers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hackmen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Harness makers . | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hatters | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Horsemen | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- |
| Horseshoers | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hospital orderlies | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hostlers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hotel clerks | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Hotel keepers | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Hotel runners .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Housekeepers ... | -- | 2 | -- | 29 | -- | 7 | -- | 9 | -- | 6 | -- | -- |
| Houseworkers ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 351 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 7 |
| Hucksters | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Ice men | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Inspectors | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Insurance agent . | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Ironworkers | 1 | -- | 7 | -- | 48 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Janitors | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Jewelers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Jockeys | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Junkmen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Kitchenmen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Knitters | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Laborers | 41 | -- | 735 | -- | 837 | -- | 63 | -- | 220 | -- | 101 | -- |
| Lacemaker | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lathers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Laundrymen ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Laundresses | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Leather workers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21 | -- |
| Linemen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Locksmiths | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Longshoremen .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lumber dealers . | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lumbermen | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 9 | -- | -- | -- |
| Lumber shovers . | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lunchmen | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Machinists | 2 | -- | 34 | -- | 75 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Managers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Marble workers . | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Masons | -- | -- | 10 | -- | 30 | -- | 5 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- |
| Mattress makers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Meat cutters | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Mechanical en- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| gineers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Mechanics | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34 | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- |
| Merchants | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 16 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Messengers | -- | -- | 5 | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Metal workers .. | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 32 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Millhand | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- |

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (*Continued*)

| | Delaware | | Dutchess | | Erie | | Essex | | Franklin | | Fulton | |
|---------------------|----------|----|----------|----|------|----|-------|----|----------|----|--------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Millwrights | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 16 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Miners | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 37 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Motormen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Moulders | -- | -- | 4 | -- | 30 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Movers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Musicians | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | 9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Newsboys | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Newspaperman .. | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| No occupation .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Nurses | -- | -- | 2 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Office boys | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Oilers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Operators | -- | -- | 3 | -- | 10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Optician | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Orderlies | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Painters | -- | -- | 30 | -- | 35 | -- | 4 | -- | 12 | -- | 2 | -- |
| Paperhangers ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Papermakers ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Pattern makers .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pavers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Peddlers | -- | -- | 3 | -- | 9 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Photographers .. | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Physician | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Piano maker | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Piano tuner | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Piledrivers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pipecutters | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| & fitters..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Plasterers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Plumbers | 1 | -- | 2 | -- | 4 | -- | 1 | -- | 12 | -- | -- | -- |
| Policemen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Polishers | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Porters | 1 | -- | 3 | -- | 17 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pressers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pressmen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Printers | 1 | -- | 5 | -- | 20 | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | -- |
| Promoters | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Railroad men ... | -- | -- | 4 | -- | 30 | -- | -- | -- | 11 | -- | -- | -- |
| Real estate dealers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Restaurant keepers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Riggers | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 11 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Riveters | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Roofers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sailors | 2 | -- | 5 | -- | 23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Salesmen | -- | -- | 5 | -- | 70 | -- | 1 | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- |
| Saleswomen | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Saloon keepers .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sawyers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| School boys and | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| girls | -- | -- | 34 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 |
| Shirt ironers ... | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Shirtmakers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Shoe cutters | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Shoe finishers .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Shoemakers | -- | -- | 3 | -- | 15 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- |
| Showman | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Silversmith | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Singers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

| | Delaware | | Dutchess | | Erie | | Essex | | Franklin | | Fulton | |
|---------------------|----------|----|----------|----|-------|-----|-------|----|----------|----|--------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Slaters | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Soldiers | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 6 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Solicitors | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Stablemen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Stage hands | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Steamfitters | -- | -- | 4 | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- |
| Steeple jacks ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Steelworkers | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Stenographers .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Stewards | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Stonecutters | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Stonemasons ... | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Storekeepers | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Students | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Tailors | -- | -- | 7 | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 3 | -- |
| Tanners | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Teamsters | 2 | -- | 6 | -- | 45 | -- | 1 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- |
| Telegraphers ... | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Telephone operators | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Tilesetters | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Timekeepers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Tinsmiths | -- | -- | 3 | -- | 20 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Toolmakers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Trimmers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Truckmen | -- | -- | 4 | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Trunk maker ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Umbrella menders | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Upholsterers | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Ushers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Varnishers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wagon makers .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Waiters | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 41 | 6 | 1 | -- | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Watchmakers ... | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Watchmen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Weavers | -- | 1 | 2 | -- | 10 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Wireworkers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Woodworkers ... | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total..... | 69 | 3 | 1,121 | 46 | 3,011 | 399 | 171 | 11 | 388 | 10 | 169 | 15 |

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

| | Genesee | | Greene | | Hamilton | | Herkimer | | Jefferson | | Kings | |
|-------------------|---------|----|--------|----|----------|----|----------|----|-----------|----|-------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Actors | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Agents | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Bakers | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | 3 | -- |
| Barbers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | 3 | -- | 4 | -- |
| Bartenders | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | -- | 2 | -- |
| Basket makers .. | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bellboy | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Blacksmiths | 3 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 7 | -- | 14 | -- | -- | -- |
| Boat builder | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Boatman | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Boiler makers ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Bookbinders | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Bookkeeper | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

| | Genesee | | Greene | | Hamilton | | Herkimer | | Jefferson | | Kings | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|----|--------|----|----------|----|----------|----|-----------|----|-------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Bootblack | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Boxmaker | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Bricklayers | 3 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Builder | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Butchers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- |
| Butler | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cabinet maker .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Candy makers .. | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Carpenters | 3 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 18 | -- | 8 | -- | 2 | -- |
| Carpet layer | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Cashier | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Cattlemen | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cement workers. | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Chauffeurs | 3 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 2 | -- |
| Cigar makers .. | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Clerks | 3 | -- | 9 | -- | -- | -- | 10 | -- | -- | -- | 7 | -- |
| Cloakmaker | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Clothing cleaners, pressers, etc. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Coal passers ... | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Cooks | 3 | -- | 1 | 5 | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 |
| Coremakers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Cowboy | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Deckhand | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Decorator | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dentist | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Domestics | -- | -- | 2 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10 | -- | -- | -- |
| Dressmakers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Driller | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Drivers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 4 | -- |
| Druggists | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Electricians | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- |
| Embroiderer | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 |
| Engineers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Farmers | 4 | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- | 8 | -- | 10 | -- | -- | -- |
| Firemen | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 7 | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- |
| Foreman | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Gardeners | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Gasfitter | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Grooms | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Gunsmiths | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Harness makers. | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Horsemen | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Hostlers | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hotel keepers .. | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Housekeepers ... | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7 | -- | 7 | -- | 5 |
| Houseworkers .. | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 |
| Inspectors | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Ironworkers | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | 3 | -- |
| Janitors | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Jeweler | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Junkman | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Knitters | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Laborers | 138 | -- | 309 | 4 | 1 | -- | 126 | -- | 266 | -- | 18 | -- |
| Lathers | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Laundryman | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Laundresses | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- |

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

| | Lewis | | Living- ston | | Madison | | Monroe | | Mont- gomery | | Nassau | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|----|-----------------|----|---------|----|--------|----|-----------------|----|--------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Butchers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Butlers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cabinet makers .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Canvasser | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Carpenters | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | 3 | -- | 30 | -- | 2 | -- | 18 | -- |
| Carriage makers .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- |
| Cartoonist | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Chair caners ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Chambermaids .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Chauffeurs | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 72 | -- | 1 | -- | 14 | -- |
| Cigar makers ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Clerks | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 2 | -- | 105 | 4 | 1 | -- | 13 | -- |
| Clothing cleaners, pressers, etc. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Coachmen | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Collectors | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Commercial travelers .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Confectioner ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Contractors | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Cooks | -- | -- | 6 | -- | 4 | -- | 15 | 20 | 3 | -- | 1 | 1 |
| Cutter | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Dentist | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Domestics | -- | 4 | 2 | 10 | -- | -- | -- | 25 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dressmakers ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Drivers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 41 | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- |
| Druggists | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Electricians | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Engineers | 1 | -- | 4 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Engravers | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Expressman | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Farmers | 11 | -- | 27 | -- | -- | -- | 96 | -- | 8 | -- | 6 | -- |
| Firemen | 1 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 22 | -- | 1 | -- | 4 | -- |
| Florist | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Foremen | -- | -- | 3 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Fruit dealers ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Gardeners | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- |
| Gasfitters | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Glass blowers .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Grocers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 |
| Hackmen | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Harness makers.. | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hatter | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Horsemen | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Horseshoers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hostlers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7 | -- |
| Hotel keepers .. | -- | -- | 16 | 1 | -- | -- | 14 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Housekeepers ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | 56 | -- | 1 | -- | 39 |
| Houseworkers .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Hucksters | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 29 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Iceemen | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Inspectors | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Insurance agent .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Ironworkers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Janitors | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Jockeys | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (*Continued*)

| | Lewis | | Living- ston | | Madison | | Monroe | | Mont- gomery | | Nassau | |
|----------------------------------|-------|----|-----------------|----|---------|----|--------|----|-----------------|----|--------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Junkmen | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- |
| Laborers | 32 | -- | 97 | -- | 262 | -- | 804 | -- | 202 | -- | 708 | -- |
| Lacemaker | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lathers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Laundryman | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Laundresses | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 |
| Leather workers .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Linemen | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Liquor dealers .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lithographers .. | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Locksmiths | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Longshoremen .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- |
| Lumberman | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lunchmen | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Machinists | -- | -- | 7 | -- | 10 | -- | -- | -- | 8 | -- | 9 | -- |
| Managers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Marble worker .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Masons | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- |
| Meat cutters | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Mechanics | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Merchants | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 10 | -- |
| Metal workers .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Midwives | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Miller | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Millhands | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Milliners | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Millwrights | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Miners | -- | -- | 36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Miscellaneous .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | 4 | 2 |
| Moulders | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 3 | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Movers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Musicians | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Newsboys | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Newsdealers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| No occupation .. | 3 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Nurserymen | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Nurses | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Operators | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Orderlies | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Packers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18 | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Painters | -- | -- | 13 | -- | 13 | -- | 27 | -- | 7 | -- | 10 | -- |
| Paperhanger | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Papermakers | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pattern makers .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Peddlers | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Photographer | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Physicians | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Pipecutters and fitters | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Plasterers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Plater | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Plumbers | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | 9 | -- | 1 | -- | 6 | -- |
| Polishers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Porters | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 17 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Pressers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Printers | 1 | -- | 2 | -- | 3 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Railroad men .. | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 11 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

| | Lewis | | Living- ston | | Madison | | Monroe | | Mont- gomery | | Nassau | |
|------------------------|-------|----|-----------------|----|---------|----|--------|-----|-----------------|----|--------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Real estate dealer | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Restaurant keepers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Roofer | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sailmaker | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sailors | -- | -- | 4 | -- | 1 | -- | 11 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Salesmen | 1 | -- | 3 | -- | 2 | -- | 16 | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- |
| Saleswomen | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Saloon keepers | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| School boy | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Seammstresses | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 |
| Shirtmaker | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Shoe cutters | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Shoemakers | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 5 | -- | 30 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Showmen | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Soldiers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 28 | -- |
| Solicitors | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Spinners | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Stablemen | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Steamfitters | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | 12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Steeple jack | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Stenographers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Stewards | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Stokers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Stonecutters | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 6 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Stonemasons | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Storekeepers | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Students | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Tailors | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 15 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Tanner | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Teamsters | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 11 | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | -- |
| Telephone operators | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Time keepers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Tinsmiths | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Tool maker | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Trappers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Umbrella menders | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Upholsterers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Veterinary | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Waiters | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 8 | 8 | 2 | -- | 5 | 1 |
| Watchman | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Weavers | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Woodsmen | 9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Woodworkers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total | 79 | 5 | 271 | 11 | 353 | 5 | 1,960 | 164 | 267 | 3 | 931 | 47 |

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

| | New York | | Niagara | | Oneida Rome | | Oneida Utica | | Onondaga | | Ontario | |
|---------|----------|----|---------|----|----------------|----|-----------------|----|----------|----|---------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Actors | 3 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Agents | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Artists | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bakers | 3 | -- | 2 | -- | 2 | -- | 18 | -- | 1 | -- | 3 | -- |

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

| | New York | | Niagara | | Oneida Rome | | Oneida Utica | | Onondaga | | Ontario | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----|---------|----|----------------|----|-----------------|----|----------|----|---------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Ball player | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Banker | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Barbers | 3 | -- | 7 | -- | 3 | -- | 16 | -- | 5 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Bartenders | 1 | -- | 11 | -- | 17 | -- | 12 | -- | 2 | -- | 2 | -- |
| Bellboys | -- | -- | 4 | -- | 3 | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Blacksmiths | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 2 | -- | 8 | -- | 6 | -- | 4 | -- |
| Boat builder ... | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Boatmen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Boiler makers .. | -- | -- | 4 | -- | 6 | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Bookbinders | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bookkeepers | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | 3 | -- | 4 | 3 | -- | -- |
| Bootblack | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Boxmakers | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Brassworkers ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Brewer | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bricklayers | 1 | -- | 3 | -- | 2 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Bridgebuilders .. | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Brokers | 6 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Broommakers ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Brushmaker | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Buffer | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Builder | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Butchers | 12 | -- | 5 | -- | 1 | -- | 6 | -- | 1 | -- | 3 | -- |
| Cabinet makers .. | -- | -- | 3 | -- | 1 | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Candy maker .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cards | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Carpenters | 3 | -- | 21 | -- | 2 | -- | 20 | -- | 4 | -- | 6 | -- |
| Cashier | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cement workers .. | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Chambermaids .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Chauffeurs | 8 | -- | 10 | -- | -- | -- | 8 | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- |
| Cheesemakers ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Chemist | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Cigar makers .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 5 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Clerks | 17 | -- | 10 | -- | 4 | -- | 9 | 3 | 10 | -- | 3 | -- |
| Cloakmakers ... | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Clothing cleaners, pressers, etc. | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Collectors | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Commercial traveler | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Confectioner | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Contractors | 4 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Cooks | -- | -- | 17 | -- | 13 | -- | 21 | 3 | 11 | -- | 3 | -- |
| Coopers | 1 | -- | 10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Coremakers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cutters | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dentist | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Designers | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Detective | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dishwasher | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Domestics | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 18 | -- | 20 | -- | 11 |
| Dressmakers | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Driller | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Drivers | 4 | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Druggists | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

| | New York | | Niagara | | Oneida Rome | | Oneida Utica | | Onondaga | | Ontario | |
|--------------------|----------|----|---------|----|----------------|----|-----------------|----|----------|----|---------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Dyers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Electricians | -- | -- | 9 | -- | 1 | -- | 9 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Elevatormen | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Engineers | 2 | -- | 13 | -- | 5 | -- | 6 | -- | 9 | -- | -- | -- |
| Engraver | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Expressmen | 1 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Farmers | -- | -- | 76 | -- | 17 | -- | 31 | -- | 1 | -- | 8 | -- |
| Finisher | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Firemen | -- | -- | 12 | -- | 11 | -- | 30 | -- | 8 | -- | 12 | -- |
| Florist | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Foremen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Fruit dealers ... | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Furrier | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Gardeners | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Gasfitter | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Glassblowers ... | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Glass cutter | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Glassworker | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Glaziers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Grocer | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Harness makers.. | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Hatters | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Horsemen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Horseshoer | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hospital orderlies | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Hostler | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hotel clerk | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hotel keepers ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Housekeepers ... | -- | 1 | -- | 59 | -- | 17 | -- | 23 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Houseworkers ... | -- | 2 | -- | 3 | -- | 6 | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hucksters | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Icemen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Inspectors | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Interpreter | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Ironworkers | -- | -- | 7 | -- | 3 | -- | 3 | -- | 5 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Janitor | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Jewelers | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Junkmen | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Knitters | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | 1 | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Laborers | 8 | -- | 695 | -- | 328 | -- | 793 | -- | 231 | -- | 326 | -- |
| Lathers | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Laundrymen | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Laundresses ... | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lawyers | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Leather workers | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Linemen | -- | -- | 4 | -- | 2 | -- | 6 | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Liquor dealer ... | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Longshoremen ... | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lumber dealer .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Lumbermen | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lunchmen | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Machinists | 4 | -- | 23 | -- | 19 | -- | 49 | -- | 24 | -- | 16 | -- |
| Manager | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Manufacturers .. | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Marble workers.. | 1 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Masons | -- | -- | 8 | -- | 3 | -- | 28 | -- | 3 | -- | 3 | -- |

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (*Continued*)

| | New York | | Niagara | | Oneida Rome | | Oneida Utica | | Onondaga | | Ontario | |
|--------------------|----------|----|---------|----|----------------|----|-----------------|----|----------|----|---------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Steamfitters | -- | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Steel workers .. | 1 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Stenographer .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Stewards | 1 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Stonecutters | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Storekeepers | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Tailors | 16 | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | -- | 8 | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- |
| Teamsters | -- | -- | 26 | -- | 12 | -- | 29 | -- | 21 | -- | 3 | -- |
| Telegraphers ... | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Tinsmiths | 1 | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Toolmakers | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Truckmen | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Umbrella menders | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 2 | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Upholsterers ... | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Ushers | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Veterinaries | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Waiters | 3 | -- | 13 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 14 | 1 | 2 | -- | 2 | 1 |
| Watchmen | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Weavers | -- | -- | 5 | -- | 6 | -- | 18 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Whipmakers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Window trimmers | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wireworkers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Woodmen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Woodworkers ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total | 240 | | 5,129 | 76 | 586 | 34 | 1,571 | 79 | 414 | 23 | 464 | 14 |

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (*Continued*)

| | Orange Goshen | | Orange Newburgh | | Orleans | | Oswego | | Otsego | | Putnam | |
|-------------------|------------------|----|--------------------|----|---------|----|--------|----|--------|----|--------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Accountant | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Agents | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Artist | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bakers | 4 | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Barbers | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Bartenders | 1 | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bellboys | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Blacksmiths | 3 | -- | 4 | -- | 2 | -- | 12 | -- | 3 | -- | 6 | -- |
| Boatmen | 2 | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Boiler makers .. | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 31 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- |
| Bookbinder | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bookkeeper | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bootblack | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Boxmaker | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bricklayers | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 13 | -- | -- | -- |
| Bridgebuilder .. | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Brushmakers ... | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Butchers | 4 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cabinet maker .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Candy maker .. | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Canvassers | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Carpenters | 9 | -- | 15 | -- | 1 | -- | 13 | -- | 7 | -- | 4 | -- |
| Chauffeurs | 9 | -- | 14 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Chemists | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (*Continued*)

| | M F | | M F | | M F | | M F | | M F | | M F | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|----|--------------------|----|---------|----|--------|----|--------|----|--------|----|
| | Orange Goshen | | Orange Newburgh | | Orleans | | Oswego | | Otsego | | Putnam | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Cigar makers ... | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Civil engineer .. | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Clergyman | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Clerks | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Commercial travelers ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Contractor | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cooks | 4 | 3 | 11 | -- | 2 | -- | 3 | -- | 1 | -- | 3 | -- |
| Cooper | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Craneman | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Cutler | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Deckhand | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Domestics | -- | 60 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Draughtsman .. | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dredgemen | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Drivers | 6 | -- | 11 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Druggist | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dyers | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Electricians | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Engineers | 2 | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Errand boy | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Farmers | 8 | -- | 32 | -- | 8 | -- | 29 | -- | 42 | -- | -- | -- |
| Finishers | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Firemen | 9 | -- | 6 | -- | 3 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Fisherman | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Foremen | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Fruit dealer | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Gardeners | 1 | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Gasfitter | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Glass blower ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Glass cutters ... | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Glovmakers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Grocer | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Groom | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Harness maker. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Hatters | 1 | -- | 18 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Horsemen | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Hostlers | 10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Hotel keepers ... | 1 | -- | 1 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Housekeepers ... | -- | -- | -- | 19 | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | 6 | -- | -- |
| Houseworkers ... | -- | -- | -- | 15 | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Inspectors | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Ironworkers | 3 | -- | 15 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Janitors | -- | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Knitter | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- |
| Laborers | 304 | -- | 346 | -- | 150 | -- | 366 | -- | 71 | -- | 143 | 3 |
| Lacemaker | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lathers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Laundrymen | 2 | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Laundresses | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Letter carriers and postal clerks | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Linemen | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Liverymen | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Longshoremen .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

| | Orange Goshen | | Orange Newburgh | | Orleans | | Oswego | | Otsego | | Putnam | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|----|--------------------|----|---------|----|--------|----|--------|----|--------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Lumber shover .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Machinists | 12 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | 3 | -- | 4 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Mail clerks | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Manufacturers .. | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Masons | 3 | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | 13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Mechanics | 1 | -- | 12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Merchants | -- | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | 1 | -- | -- |
| Metal worker ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Miller | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Miners | 1 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Motorman | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Moulders | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Musicians | 2 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Newspapermen .. | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| No occupation .. | -- | -- | 9 | 4 | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 12 | -- | -- | -- |
| Operators | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Painters | 11 | -- | 17 | -- | -- | -- | 30 | -- | 8 | -- | 4 | -- |
| Peddlers | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pipecutters and fitters | 3 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Plumbers | 3 | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | 9 | -- | 4 | -- | 3 | -- |
| Porters | 1 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Potter | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Printers | 3 | -- | 7 | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | 4 | -- |
| Railroad men .. | 13 | -- | 13 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Real estate dealer | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Restaurant keepers | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Riggers | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Riveters | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Rubber worker .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sailors | 5 | -- | 5 | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Salesmen | 1 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Saloon keeper ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Lawyer | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Shoemakers | 4 | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Showman | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Smelter | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Soldiers | 2 | -- | 17 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Spinners | 1 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Steamfitters | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Stonecutter | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Tailors | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Tanner | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Teacher | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Teamsters | 6 | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- |
| Telegrapher | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Timekeepers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Tinsmiths | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Toolmakers | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Truckmen | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Umbrella menders | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Upholsterer | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Walters | 1 | -- | 13 | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Watchmen | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Weavers | 4 | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Woodsmen | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Total | 516 | 64 | 704 | 46 | 179 | 1 | 610 | 10 | 206 | 8 | 170 | 3 |

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

| | Queens | | Rensse- laer | | Rich- mond | | Rock- land | | St. Law- rence | | Sara- toga | |
|--------------------------------|--------|----|-----------------|----|---------------|----|---------------|----|-------------------|----|---------------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Actors | 1 | -- | 5 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Agents | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Authors | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bakers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | -- |
| Barbers | -- | -- | 6 | -- | 9 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 3 | -- |
| Bartenders | -- | -- | 10 | -- | 10 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Blacksmiths | -- | -- | 4 | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | 3 | -- |
| Boarding house keeper | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Boat builders .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Boatmen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Boiler makers .. | -- | -- | 4 | -- | 20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Bookbinders | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bookkeepers | -- | -- | 3 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Bootblack | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bricklayers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Brushmakers | -- | -- | 11 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Builders | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Butchers | -- | -- | 17 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Cabinet makers . | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Canvassers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Carpenters | -- | -- | 16 | -- | 30 | -- | 3 | -- | 2 | -- | 4 | -- |
| Carpet layer | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cashiers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cement worker . | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Chambermaids .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Chauffeurs | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 28 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 3 | -- |
| Cigar makers ... | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Clergymen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Clerks | 2 | -- | 9 | 1 | 37 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Coal passers | -- | -- | 4 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Collar turners .. | -- | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Collectors | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Contractors | 4 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cooks | -- | -- | 17 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | -- | 11 | -- |
| Coopers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Coremakers | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Craneman | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Deckhands | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Detective | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Domestics | -- | -- | 21 | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | 9 | -- | -- | -- |
| Dressmakers | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Drivers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Druggist | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Electricians | -- | -- | 8 | -- | 7 | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | -- |
| Elevatormen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Engineers | -- | -- | 11 | -- | 8 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Expressmen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Farmers | -- | -- | 33 | -- | 10 | -- | -- | -- | 12 | -- | 2 | -- |
| Firemen | 1 | -- | 6 | -- | 21 | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | 9 | -- |
| Fisherman | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Foremen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Gardeners | -- | -- | 3 | -- | 5 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Glassblower | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Grocer | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hatter | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hostlers | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

| | Queens | | Rensselaer | | Richmond | | Rockland | | St. Lawrence | | Saratoga | |
|------------------------------|--------|----|------------|----|----------|----|----------|----|--------------|----|----------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Hotel keepers ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Housekeepers ... | -- | -- | -- | 29 | -- | 16 | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Houseworkers ... | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 57 | -- | 9 | -- | -- | -- | 17 |
| Hucksters | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- |
| Ice men | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Inspectors | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Ironworkers | -- | -- | 37 | -- | 40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Jewelers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Junkmen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Laborers | 3 | -- | 460 | -- | 354 | -- | 261 | 7 | 277 | -- | 593 | -- |
| Laundrymen | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Laundresses | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lawyers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Leather workers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Linemen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Liveryman | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Longshoremen .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Machinists | -- | -- | 24 | -- | 21 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- |
| Manufacturer ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Masons | -- | -- | 5 | -- | 5 | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Mechanic | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Merchants | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- |
| Messenger | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Milkman | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Millwright | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Miners | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Miscellaneous .. | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Motion picture operators ... | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Moulders | -- | -- | 10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 11 | -- |
| Musicians | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Newspapermen .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| No occupation .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Nurses | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Oilers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Operators | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Orderlies | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Packers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Painters | 2 | -- | 26 | -- | 14 | -- | 2 | -- | 8 | -- | 16 | -- |
| Paperhangers ... | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Papermakers ... | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 7 | -- |
| Pattern maker .. | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pavers | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Peddlers | -- | -- | 8 | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Plasterers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Plumbers | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 2 | -- |
| Polisher | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Porters | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Potter | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pressmen | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Printers | -- | -- | 5 | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 2 | -- |
| Railroad men ... | 1 | -- | 16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7 | -- |
| Riggers | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Roofers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sailors | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Salesmen | 1 | -- | 10 | -- | 15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- |

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

| | Schenec- tady | | Schoharie | | Schuyler | | Seneca Ovid | | Seneca Waterloo | | Steuben | |
|--------------------|------------------|----|-----------|----|----------|----|----------------|----|--------------------|----|---------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Brassworker | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bricklayers | 11 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Brushmakers | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Buffer | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Butchers | 11 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Canvassers | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Carpenters | 34 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | 2 | -- | 4 | -- |
| Cement workers .. | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Chambermaids .. | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Chauffeurs | 55 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | 3 | -- |
| Cigar makers | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Clerks | 23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Collar turner | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Collectors | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Contractor | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cooks | 28 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 3 | -- | 2 | -- |
| Cooper | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Coppersmiths | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Coremakers | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cranemen | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cutter | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Decorators | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Dentists | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Domestics | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- |
| Draughtsman | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dressmaker | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Driller | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Drivers | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Electricians | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Elevatormen | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Embroiderer | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Engineers | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Errand boys | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Farmers | 37 | -- | 2 | -- | 6 | -- | 6 | -- | 3 | -- | 18 | -- |
| Firemen | 10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Florists | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Foreman | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Fruit dealer | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Gardener | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Gasfitter | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Glassblowers | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Glassworkers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11 | -- |
| Grocer | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Harness makers .. | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Horseman | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Horseshoers | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hotel keepers .. | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Housekeepers | -- | 30 | -- | 2 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 17 |
| Houseworkers | -- | 86 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hucksters | 9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Ironworkers | 21 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Janitors | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Jewelers | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Jockeys | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Junkmen | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Laborers | 536 | -- | 39 | -- | 55 | -- | 28 | -- | 111 | -- | 137 | -- |

| | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|----------|----------------|--------------------|---------|
| Schenec- tady | Schoharie | Schuyler | Seneca Ovid | Seneca Waterloo | Steuben |
|------------------|-----------|----------|----------------|--------------------|---------|

| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Lathers | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Laundrymen | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lawyer | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Linemen | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Machinists | 118 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7 | -- | 2 | -- | 11 | -- |
| Masons | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Meat cutter | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Merchant | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Messenger | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Metal worker .. | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Milkmen | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Millhands | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Milliners | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Miners | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Motormen | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Moulders | 12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8 | -- | 5 | -- |
| Musicians | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Newsboys | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Newsdealer | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Nurses | 1 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Painters | 31 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 10 | -- |
| Paperhanger | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Papermakers | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Pattern makers . | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Peddlers | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Photographers .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Physicians | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Plater | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Plumbers | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Polisher | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Porters | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Printers | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Railroad men .. | 14 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11 | -- |
| Riggers | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Riveters | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Roofers | 9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Salesmen | 25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 3 | -- |
| Saloon keepers .. | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| School boys and girls | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | 12 | -- | -- | -- |
| Seamstress.. | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Shoemakers | 19 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Soldiers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Solicitor | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Spinners | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Stage hands | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Steamfitters | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Stenographers .. | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Stonecutters | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Tailors | 9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Tanner | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Teamsters | 17 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | 7 | -- |
| Telegrapher | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Tinsmiths | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Toolmakers | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Truckmen | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Umbrella mender | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

| | Suffolk | | Sullivan | | Tioga | | Tompkins | | Ulster | | Warren | |
|-----------------------------|---------|----|----------|----|-------|----|----------|----|--------|----|--------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Horsemen | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Hostler | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hotel keepers ... | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Housekeepers ... | -- | 37 | -- | 4 | -- | 4 | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Houseworkers ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19 | -- | -- | -- |
| Investigators ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Ironworkers | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Janitor | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Junkmen | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Laborers | 351 | -- | 57 | -- | 59 | -- | 92 | -- | 221 | -- | 51 | -- |
| Lawyer | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Leather workers | -- | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Linemen | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Locksmiths | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | -- |
| Lumberman | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Machinists | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | 5 | -- | 6 | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- |
| Marble worker .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Masons | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 9 | -- | -- | -- |
| Meat cutter | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Mechanics | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Merchant | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Metal workers .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Millwrights | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Miscellaneous .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| No occupation .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7 | -- | 2 | -- |
| Painters | 8 | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 15 | -- | 5 | -- |
| Papermaker | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Pattern maker .. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Peddlers | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9 | -- | -- | -- |
| Physician | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Plasterer | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Plumbers | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Polisher | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Porters | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Presser | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Printers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Railroad men ... | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 3 | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Sailors | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Salesmen | 3 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- |
| School boys and girls | -- | -- | 3 | -- | 2 | 1 | 17 | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Shirtmakers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 2 | -- | -- |
| Shoemakers | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 7 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Soldiers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15 | -- | -- | -- |
| Steamfitters | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Steel workers .. | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Stonecutters | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- |
| Storekeeper | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Students | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Tailors | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Teamsters | 4 | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | 9 | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- |
| Telegraphers ... | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Tinsmiths | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Umbrella menders | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Upholsterer | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Veterinary | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Waiters | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

| | Wash- ington | | Wayne | | Westch'r Peekskill | | Westch'r Wh. Pl. | | Wyom- ing | |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------|----|-------|----|-----------------------|----|---------------------|----|--------------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Dishwasher | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Domestics | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | 11 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Draughtsman | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dressmakers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- |
| Drillers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 3 | -- | 2 | -- |
| Drivers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8 | -- | 108 | -- | -- | -- |
| Druggist | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Dyers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Electricians | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | 11 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Engineers | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | 3 | -- | 15 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Engraver | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Errand boys | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Farmers | 3 | -- | 4 | -- | 4 | -- | 42 | -- | 16 | -- |
| Firemen | 5 | -- | 1 | -- | 16 | -- | 8 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Foremen | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- |
| Gardeners | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | 28 | -- | -- | -- |
| Gasfitter | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Glassblower | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Glaziers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Grocer | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Harness makers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- |
| Hatters | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | 9 | -- | -- | -- |
| Horseshoers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Hospital orderly | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hostlers | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | 15 | -- | -- | -- |
| Hotel clerks | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hotel keepers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8 | 1 | -- | -- |
| Housekeeper | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Houseworkers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 213 | -- | -- | -- |
| Insurance agent | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Ironworkers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13 | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- |
| Janitor | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Junkmen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- |
| Kitchen men | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Knitter | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Laborers | 110 | -- | 53 | -- | 650 | -- | 949 | -- | 67 | -- |
| Lathers | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8 | -- | -- | -- |
| Laundrymen | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- |
| Laundresses | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 10 | -- | -- | -- |
| Lawyers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- |
| Leather workers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Letter carriers and P. O. clerks | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Linemen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Liveryman | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Locksmith | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Longshoremen | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- |
| Machinists | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | 33 | -- | 48 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Managers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 9 | -- | -- | -- |
| Masons | 2 | -- | 1 | -- | 18 | -- | 19 | -- | -- | -- |
| Mechanics | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Merchants | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- |
| Millhands | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | 5 | -- | -- |
| Millwrights | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Miners | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Miscellaneous | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Motion picture operator.. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

| | Wash- ington | | Wayne | | Westch'r Peekskill | | Westch'r Wh. Pl. | | Wyom- ing | |
|----------------------|-----------------|----|-------|----|-----------------------|----|---------------------|----|--------------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Motormen | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12 | -- | -- | -- |
| Moulders | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 12 | -- | 18 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Musicians | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 7 | 1 | 1 | -- |
| Newspapermen | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- |
| No occupation | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 11 | 63 | 6 | 2 | -- |
| Nurses | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- |
| Office boy | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Operators | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | -- | -- |
| Packer | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Painters | 5 | -- | 3 | -- | 28 | -- | 82 | -- | 4 | -- |
| Paperhangers | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Papermakers | 4 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Peddlers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- |
| Physician | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Plasterers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- |
| Plater | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Plumbers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | 24 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Polishers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Porters | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 22 | -- | -- | -- |
| Presser | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Pressmen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Printers | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 7 | -- | 14 | -- | -- | -- |
| Puddler | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Railroad men | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 3 | -- | 8 | -- | 2 | -- |
| Riggers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Roofers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- |
| Sailmaker | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sailors | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13 | -- | 22 | -- | -- | -- |
| Salesmen | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 30 | -- | -- | -- |
| Saloon keepers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 18 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Seamstress | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- |
| Shipbuilder | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Shirt ironer | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Shoe cutter | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Shoe finisher | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Shoemakers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | 10 | -- | -- | -- |
| Slaters | 8 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Soldiers | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- |
| Spinners | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Steamfitters | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- |
| Stenographers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- |
| Steward | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Stoker | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Stone cutters | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- |
| Stone masons | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Storekeepers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- |
| Tailors | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | 17 | -- | 3 | -- |
| Teamsters | -- | -- | -- | -- | 43 | -- | 21 | -- | -- | -- |
| Telegraphers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Toolmakers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Timekeepers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Tinsmiths | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9 | -- | 5 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Toolmaker | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Undertakers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- |
| Upholsterers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- |
| Ushers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- |

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (*Continued*)

| | Wash- ington | | Wayne | | Westch'r Peekskill | | Westch'r Wh. Pl. | | Wyom- ing | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----|-------|----|-----------------------|----|---------------------|-----|--------------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Waiters | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 1 | 13 | 1 | -- | -- |
| Watchmakers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Watchmen | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Weavers | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheelwrights | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wireworkers | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Woodworker | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total | 164 | 7 | 84 | 1 | 1,056 | 28 | 2,100 | 248 | 132 | -- |

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (*Continued*)

| | Yates | | Total | |
|------------------------------|-------|----|-------|----|
| | M | F | M | F |
| Accountants | -- | -- | 16 | -- |
| Actors | -- | -- | 43 | 6 |
| Agents | -- | -- | 57 | 1 |
| Architects | -- | -- | 8 | -- |
| Artists | -- | -- | 10 | -- |
| Auctioneers | -- | -- | 4 | -- |
| Author | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Aviator | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Awning makers | -- | -- | 10 | -- |
| Bagmakers | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Bakers | -- | -- | 203 | -- |
| Ball player | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Bankers | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Barbers | -- | -- | 282 | 1 |
| Bartenders | -- | -- | 269 | -- |
| Basket makers | -- | -- | 33 | -- |
| Bellboys | -- | -- | 37 | -- |
| Billposters | -- | -- | 6 | -- |
| Blacksmiths | -- | -- | 260 | -- |
| Boarding-house keepers | -- | -- | 12 | 3 |
| Boat builders | -- | -- | 5 | -- |
| Boatmen | -- | -- | 58 | -- |
| Boiler makers | -- | -- | 206 | -- |
| Bookbinders | -- | -- | 21 | -- |
| Bookkeepers | -- | -- | 91 | 5 |
| Bootblacks | -- | -- | 13 | -- |
| Bottlers | -- | -- | 7 | -- |
| Boxmakers | -- | -- | 9 | 2 |
| Brassworkers | -- | -- | 14 | -- |
| Brewers | -- | -- | 9 | -- |
| Bricklayers | -- | -- | 200 | -- |
| Brickmakers | -- | -- | 8 | -- |
| Bridgebuilders | -- | -- | 20 | -- |
| Brokers | -- | -- | 13 | -- |
| Broommakers | -- | -- | 6 | -- |
| Brushmakers | -- | -- | 22 | -- |
| Buffers | -- | -- | 8 | -- |
| Builders | -- | -- | 10 | -- |
| Butchers | -- | -- | 220 | -- |
| Butlers | -- | -- | 15 | -- |
| Button makers | -- | -- | 3 | -- |

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

| | Yates | | Total | |
|------------------------------------|-------|----|-------|-----|
| | M | F | M | F |
| Cabinet makers | -- | -- | 37 | -- |
| Candy makers | -- | -- | 28 | -- |
| Canvassers | -- | -- | 13 | -- |
| Cap maker | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Car builders | -- | -- | 15 | -- |
| Carders | -- | -- | 4 | -- |
| Carpenters | -- | -- | 686 | -- |
| Carpet layers | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Carriage makers | -- | -- | 7 | -- |
| Cartoonist | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Cashiers | -- | -- | 5 | 1 |
| Carvers | -- | -- | 10 | -- |
| Cattlemen | -- | -- | 5 | -- |
| Caulkers | -- | -- | 7 | -- |
| Cement workers | -- | -- | 16 | -- |
| Chair caners | -- | -- | 5 | -- |
| Chambermaids | -- | -- | -- | 18 |
| Chauffeurs | -- | -- | 474 | -- |
| Cheesemakers | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Chemists | -- | -- | 18 | -- |
| Cigar makers | -- | -- | 122 | 7 |
| Civil engineers | -- | -- | 5 | -- |
| Clergymen | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Clerks | -- | -- | 632 | 14 |
| Cloakmakers | -- | -- | 5 | -- |
| Clothing cleaners, pressers, etc.. | -- | -- | 24 | -- |
| Coachmen | -- | -- | 7 | -- |
| Coal passers | -- | -- | 16 | -- |
| Collar turners | -- | -- | 8 | 2 |
| Collectors | -- | -- | 51 | -- |
| Commercial travelers | -- | -- | 15 | -- |
| Compositor | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Confectioners | -- | -- | 5 | 1 |
| Concrete workers | -- | -- | 4 | -- |
| Contractors | -- | -- | 34 | -- |
| Cooks | -- | -- | 435 | 48 |
| Coopers | -- | -- | 37 | -- |
| Coppersmiths | -- | -- | 7 | -- |
| Coremakers | -- | -- | 83 | -- |
| Cowboy | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Cranemen | -- | -- | 15 | -- |
| Curriers | -- | -- | 9 | -- |
| Cutlers | -- | -- | 5 | -- |
| Cutters | -- | -- | 20 | -- |
| Deck hands | -- | -- | 13 | -- |
| Decorators | -- | -- | 23 | -- |
| Dentists | -- | -- | 10 | -- |
| Designers | -- | -- | 9 | -- |
| Detectives | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Dishwashers | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Domestics | -- | -- | 4 | 477 |
| Draughtsmen | -- | -- | 15 | -- |
| Dredgemen | -- | -- | 5 | -- |
| Dressmakers | -- | -- | 2 | 25 |
| Drillers | -- | -- | 50 | -- |
| Drivers | -- | -- | 545 | -- |

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (*Continued*)

| | Yates | | Total | |
|--------------------------|-------|----|-------|-----|
| | M | F | M | F |
| Druggists | -- | -- | 15 | -- |
| Dyers | -- | -- | 10 | -- |
| Electricians | -- | -- | 187 | -- |
| Electrotyper | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Elevatormen | -- | -- | 18 | -- |
| Embroiderers | -- | -- | -- | 2 |
| Engineers | -- | -- | 182 | -- |
| Engravers | -- | -- | 13 | -- |
| Errand boys | -- | -- | 41 | -- |
| Expressmen | -- | -- | 12 | -- |
| Farmers | 3 | -- | 1,217 | -- |
| Finishers | -- | -- | 48 | -- |
| Firemen | 1 | -- | 456 | -- |
| Fishermen | -- | -- | 10 | -- |
| Florists | -- | -- | 9 | -- |
| Foremen | -- | -- | 58 | -- |
| Fruit dealers | -- | -- | 13 | -- |
| Furriers | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Gardeners | -- | -- | 84 | -- |
| Gasfitters | -- | -- | 15 | -- |
| Gateman | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Glassblowers | -- | -- | 31 | -- |
| Glass cutters | -- | -- | 15 | -- |
| Glass workers | -- | -- | 24 | -- |
| Glaziers | -- | -- | 9 | -- |
| Glovecutters | -- | -- | 4 | -- |
| Glove finishers | -- | -- | 7 | -- |
| Glovemakers | -- | -- | 2 | 5 |
| Grocers | -- | -- | 14 | 2 |
| Grooms | -- | -- | 4 | -- |
| Guides | -- | -- | 26 | -- |
| Gunsmiths | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Hackmen | -- | -- | 15 | -- |
| Harness makers | -- | -- | 34 | -- |
| Hatters | -- | -- | 52 | -- |
| Horsemen | -- | -- | 45 | -- |
| Horseshoers | -- | -- | 29 | -- |
| Hospital orderlies | -- | -- | 6 | -- |
| Hostlers | -- | -- | 101 | -- |
| Hotel clerks | -- | -- | 18 | -- |
| Hotel keepers | -- | -- | 66 | 3 |
| Hotel runner | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Housekeepers | -- | -- | -- | 586 |
| Houseworkers | -- | -- | 3 | 890 |
| Hucksters | -- | -- | 55 | -- |
| Icemen | -- | -- | 14 | -- |
| Inspectors | -- | -- | 46 | -- |
| Insurance agents | -- | -- | 7 | -- |
| Interpreter | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Investigators | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Ironworkers | -- | -- | 340 | -- |
| Janitors | -- | -- | 51 | -- |
| Jewelers | 1 | -- | 29 | -- |
| Jockeys | -- | -- | 6 | -- |
| Junkmen | -- | -- | 62 | -- |
| Kitchen men | -- | -- | 7 | -- |
| Knitters | -- | -- | 17 | 2 |

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

| | Yates | | Total | |
|----------------------------------------|-------|----|--------|----|
| | M | F | M | F |
| Laborers | 16 | -- | 18,619 | 14 |
| Lacemakers | -- | -- | 2 | 1 |
| Lathers | -- | -- | 45 | -- |
| Laundrymen | -- | -- | 46 | -- |
| Laundresses | -- | -- | -- | 39 |
| Lawyers | -- | -- | 19 | -- |
| Leather workers | -- | -- | 47 | -- |
| Letter carriers and P. O. clerks | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Linemen | -- | -- | 88 | -- |
| Liquor dealers | -- | -- | 9 | -- |
| Lithographers | -- | -- | 7 | -- |
| Liverymen | -- | -- | 9 | -- |
| Locksmiths | -- | -- | 11 | -- |
| Longshoremen | -- | -- | 58 | -- |
| Lumber dealers | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Lumbermen | -- | -- | 27 | -- |
| Lumber shovers | -- | -- | 9 | -- |
| Lunchmen | -- | -- | 7 | -- |
| Machinists | 2 | -- | 966 | -- |
| Mail clerks | -- | -- | 7 | -- |
| Malster | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Managers | -- | -- | 32 | -- |
| Manufacturers | -- | -- | 14 | -- |
| Marble workers | -- | -- | 7 | -- |
| Masons | 1 | -- | 282 | -- |
| Mattress makers | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Meat cutters | -- | -- | 23 | -- |
| Mechanical engineer | 1 | -- | -- | -- |
| Mechanics | -- | -- | 253 | -- |
| Merchants | -- | -- | 100 | 1 |
| Messengers | -- | -- | 15 | -- |
| Metal workers | -- | -- | 57 | -- |
| Midwives | -- | -- | -- | 3 |
| Milkmen | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Millers | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Millhands | -- | -- | 207 | 23 |
| Milliners | -- | -- | -- | 4 |
| Millwrights | -- | -- | 39 | -- |
| Miners | -- | -- | 146 | -- |
| Miscellaneous | -- | -- | 279 | 8 |
| Motion picture operators..... | -- | -- | 7 | -- |
| Motormen | -- | -- | 43 | -- |
| Moulders | -- | -- | 291 | -- |
| Movers | -- | -- | 8 | -- |
| Musicians | -- | -- | 60 | 4 |
| Newsboys | -- | -- | 14 | -- |
| Newsdealers | -- | -- | 8 | -- |
| Newspapermen | -- | -- | 19 | -- |
| No occupation | -- | -- | 149 | 35 |
| Nurserymen | -- | -- | 4 | -- |
| Nurses | -- | -- | 10 | 23 |
| Office boys | -- | -- | 6 | -- |
| Oilers | -- | -- | 14 | -- |
| Operators | -- | -- | 41 | 18 |
| Opticians | -- | -- | 4 | -- |
| Orderlies | -- | -- | 13 | -- |
| Packers | -- | -- | 29 | 4 |
| Painters | -- | -- | 926 | -- |

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

| | Yates | | Total | |
|------------------------------|-------|----|-------|----|
| | M | F | M | F |
| Paperhangers | -- | -- | 25 | -- |
| Papermakers | -- | -- | 66 | -- |
| Pattern makers | -- | -- | 20 | -- |
| Pavers | -- | -- | 9 | -- |
| Peddlers | -- | -- | 152 | 1 |
| Photographers | -- | -- | 11 | -- |
| Physicians | -- | -- | 23 | -- |
| Piano makers | -- | -- | 10 | -- |
| Piano tuners | -- | -- | 6 | -- |
| Piledrivers | -- | -- | 12 | -- |
| Pipecutters and fitters..... | -- | -- | 40 | -- |
| Plasterers | -- | -- | 51 | -- |
| Platers | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Plumbers | -- | -- | 213 | -- |
| Policemen | -- | -- | 7 | -- |
| Polishers | -- | -- | 51 | -- |
| Porters | -- | -- | 139 | -- |
| Potters | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Pressers | -- | -- | 47 | -- |
| Pressmen | -- | -- | 21 | -- |
| Printers | 1 | -- | 216 | -- |
| Promoters | -- | -- | 5 | -- |
| Publisher | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Puddlers | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Pugilist | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Railroad men | -- | -- | 313 | -- |
| Real estate dealers | -- | -- | 20 | -- |
| Restaurant keepers | -- | -- | 12 | -- |
| Riggers | -- | -- | 27 | -- |
| Riveters | -- | -- | 26 | -- |
| Roofers | -- | -- | 60 | -- |
| Rubber workers | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Sailmakers | -- | -- | 5 | -- |
| Sailors | -- | -- | 198 | -- |
| Salesmen | -- | -- | 409 | -- |
| Saleswomen | -- | -- | -- | 18 |
| Saloon keepers | -- | -- | 78 | -- |
| Saw filer | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Sawmakers | -- | -- | 7 | -- |
| Sawyers | -- | -- | 6 | -- |
| School boys and girls..... | -- | -- | 123 | 19 |
| Seamstresses | -- | -- | -- | 6 |
| Shipbuilders | -- | -- | 14 | -- |
| Shirt ironers | -- | -- | 4 | 1 |
| Shirtmakers | -- | -- | 2 | 3 |
| Shoe cutters | -- | -- | 22 | -- |
| Shoe finishers | -- | -- | 5 | -- |
| Shoemakers | 3 | -- | 380 | 1 |
| Showmen | -- | -- | 8 | -- |
| Signalmen | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Silversmiths | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Singers | -- | -- | 2 | 4 |
| Slaters | -- | -- | 22 | -- |
| Smelter | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Soldiers | -- | -- | 127 | -- |
| Solicitors | -- | -- | 32 | -- |
| Spinners | -- | -- | 69 | -- |
| Stablemen | -- | -- | 28 | -- |

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (*Continued*)

| | Yates | | Total | |
|---------------------------|-------|----|--------|-------|
| | M | F | M | F |
| Stage hands | -- | -- | 18 | -- |
| Steamfitters | -- | -- | 116 | -- |
| Steeple jacks | -- | -- | 5 | -- |
| Steel workers | -- | -- | 18 | -- |
| Stenographers | -- | -- | 24 | 4 |
| Stereotypers | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Stewards | -- | -- | 12 | -- |
| Stokers | -- | -- | 9 | -- |
| Stone cutters | -- | -- | 66 | -- |
| Stone masons | -- | -- | 21 | -- |
| Storekeepers | -- | -- | 61 | 4 |
| Students | -- | -- | 23 | -- |
| Tailors | -- | -- | 217 | -- |
| Tanners | -- | -- | 38 | -- |
| Teachers | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Teamsters | -- | -- | 475 | -- |
| Telegraphers | 1 | -- | 29 | -- |
| Telephone operators | -- | -- | 5 | 5 |
| Toolmakers | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Tilesetters | -- | -- | 28 | -- |
| Timekeepers | -- | -- | 15 | 1 |
| Tinsmiths | -- | -- | 122 | -- |
| Tooldressers | -- | -- | 5 | -- |
| Toolmakers | -- | -- | 39 | -- |
| Trappers | -- | -- | 4 | -- |
| Trimmers | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Truckmen | -- | -- | 32 | -- |
| Trunkmaker | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Umbrella menders | -- | -- | 35 | 1 |
| Undertakers | -- | -- | 6 | -- |
| Upholsterers | -- | -- | 37 | -- |
| Ushers | -- | -- | 9 | -- |
| Valets | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Varnishers | -- | -- | 6 | -- |
| Veterinaries | -- | -- | 6 | -- |
| Wagon makers | -- | -- | 6 | -- |
| Walters | -- | -- | 267 | 58 |
| Watchmakers | -- | -- | 6 | -- |
| Watchmen | -- | -- | 23 | -- |
| Weavers | -- | -- | 113 | 1 |
| Wheelwrights | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Whipmaker | -- | -- | 1 | -- |
| Window trimmers | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Wireworkers | -- | -- | 17 | -- |
| Woodsmen | -- | -- | 33 | -- |
| Woodworkers | -- | -- | 51 | -- |
| Wool sorters | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| Total | 29 | -- | 37,573 | 2,405 |

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FEDERAL PRISONERS

ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917

| | Male | Female | Total |
|-----------------------|------|--------|-------|
| Albany | 66 | 4 | 70 |
| Allegany | 2 | -- | 2 |
| Broome | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Cattaraugus | 14 | -- | 14 |
| Cayuga | 43 | 2 | 45 |
| Chemung | 7 | -- | 7 |
| Chenango | 1 | -- | 1 |
| Clinton | 42 | 4 | 46 |
| Dutchess | 1 | -- | 1 |
| Erie | 130 | 19 | 149 |
| Essex | 1 | -- | 1 |
| Franklin | 23 | -- | 23 |
| Fulton | 4 | -- | 4 |
| Greene | 3 | -- | 3 |
| Jefferson | 5 | -- | 5 |
| Kings | 3 | -- | 3 |
| Lewis | 1 | -- | 1 |
| Monroe | 58 | 7 | 65 |
| Nassau | 11 | -- | 11 |
| New York | 3 | -- | 3 |
| Niagara | 10 | 2 | 12 |
| Oneida—Rome | 1 | -- | 1 |
| Oneida—Utica | 17 | 1 | 18 |
| Onondaga | 11 | -- | 11 |
| Ontario | 16 | 4 | 20 |
| Orange—Goshen | 3 | -- | 3 |
| Orange—Newburgh | 6 | -- | 6 |
| Oswego | 1 | -- | 1 |
| Rensselaer | 11 | 4 | 15 |
| Richmond | 7 | -- | 7 |
| St. Lawrence | 15 | 2 | 17 |
| Saratoga | 1 | -- | 1 |
| Schenectady | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Total | 523 | 52 | 575 |

No Federal prisoners were detained in the jails of the counties not mentioned in the above table.

**Showing the Causes of Detention of Persons Admitted During the Year
Ending June 30, 1917.**

| COUNTY | Sentenced to Imprisonment after Conviction | | Committed for Examination or Trial | | Detained as Witnesses | | Detained as Debtors | | Detained for other Causes | | Total | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Albany | 983 | 26 | 1155 | 84 | 4 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2148 | 112 |
| Allegany | 41 | 1 | 11 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 53 | 1 |
| Bronx | 384 | 26 | 1481 | 107 | 50 | 4 | 34 | 1 | .. | .. | 1949 | 138 |
| Broome | 942 | 25 | 68 | 12 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1028 | 43 |
| Cattaraugus | 521 | 12 | 91 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | .. | 23 | .. | 844 | 15 |
| Cayuga | 117 | 3 | 337 | 19 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 455 | 22 |
| Chautauqua | 436 | 6 | 116 | 4 | 3 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 559 | 10 |
| Chemung | 934 | 31 | 1256 | 49 | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2194 | 82 |
| Chenango | 111 | 8 | 29 | 4 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 141 | 12 |
| Clinton | 152 | 23 | 301 | 24 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 455 | 49 |
| Columbia | 182 | 12 | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 199 | 12 |
| Cortland | 105 | 6 | 231 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 106 | 35 | 443 | 43 |
| Delaware | 51 | 1 | 17 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 69 | 3 |
| Dutchess | 397 | 12 | 718 | 34 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1121 | 46 |
| Erie | 370 | 57 | 2414 | 303 | 71 | 19 | 30 | .. | 126 | 20 | 3011 | 399 |
| Essex | 130 | 3 | 38 | 6 | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 171 | 11 |
| Franklin | 224 | 4 | 130 | 6 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 47 | .. | 402 | 10 |
| Fulton | 81 | 4 | 63 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 24 | 9 | 168 | 15 |
| Genesee | 249 | 1 | 51 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 304 | 2 |
| Greene | 382 | 15 | 10 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 393 | 15 |
| Hamilton | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Herkimer | 230 | 5 | 49 | 4 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | 258 | 9 |
| Jefferson | 331 | 17 | 63 | 3 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 26 | 1 | 422 | 21 |
| Kings | .. | .. | .. | .. | 81 | 16 | 52 | 2 | 41 | .. | 174 | 18 |
| Lewis | 17 | 3 | 69 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 86 | 8 |
| Livingston | 111 | 4 | 156 | 6 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 271 | 11 |
| Madison | 341 | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 9 | 1 | 353 | 5 |
| Monroe | 103 | .. | 1918 | 164 | 2 | .. | 40 | .. | .. | .. | 2063 | 164 |
| Montgomery | 262 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 267 | 3 |
| Nassau | 668 | 20 | 280 | 29 | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 952 | 50 |
| New York | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 240 | 5 | .. | .. | 240 | 5 |
| Niagara | 775 | 49 | 307 | 14 | 17 | 6 | 1 | .. | 139 | 7 | 1239 | 76 |
| Oneida, Rome | 427 | 19 | 151 | 10 | 8 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 586 | 34 |
| Oneida, Utica | 894 | 22 | 653 | 42 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 13 | 3 | 1571 | 79 |
| Onondaga | .. | .. | 396 | 23 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 17 | .. | 414 | 23 |
| Ontario | 316 | 6 | 138 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 464 | 14 |
| Orange, Goshen | 305 | 40 | 144 | 13 | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 63 | 11 | 516 | 64 |
| Orange, Newburgh | 218 | 17 | 467 | 29 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 13 | .. | 704 | 46 |
| Orleans | 169 | 1 | 9 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 179 | 1 |
| Oswego | 501 | 7 | 131 | 3 | 2 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 640 | 10 |
| Otsego | 142 | 7 | 64 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 206 | 8 |
| Putnam | 166 | .. | 4 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 170 | 3 |
| Queens | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 1 | .. | .. | 21 | 1 |
| Rensselaer | 680 | 35 | 203 | 23 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 884 | 58 |
| Richmond | 245 | 33 | 689 | 62 | 23 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 959 | 97 |
| Rockland | 172 | 8 | 104 | 6 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | 3 | 283 | 17 |
| St. Lawrence | 284 | 4 | 57 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | 4 | 356 | 11 |
| Saratoga | 456 | 10 | 276 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 732 | 17 |
| Schoharie | 283 | 16 | 1082 | 111 | .. | 2 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 1385 | 151 |
| Schoenharie | 21 | .. | 22 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 43 | 2 |
| Schuyler | 38 | 6 | 26 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 65 | 7 |
| Seneca, Ovid | 25 | .. | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | .. | 55 | .. |
| Seneca, Waterloo | 67 | .. | 105 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 172 | 6 |
| Steuben | 267 | 17 | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 286 | 17 |
| Suffolk | 360 | 24 | 106 | 20 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 7 | .. | 475 | 45 |
| Sullivan | 43 | 1 | 88 | 3 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 135 | 4 |
| Tioga | 67 | 5 | 39 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 106 | 5 |
| Tompkins | 118 | 2 | 89 | 12 | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 210 | 15 |
| Ulster | 194 | 9 | 282 | 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 476 | 31 |
| Warren | 99 | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 101 | 8 |
| Washington | 112 | 2 | 45 | 5 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 164 | 7 |
| Wayne | 73 | 1 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 84 | 1 |
| Weatchester— Peekskill | 673 | 11 | 372 | 16 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 1 | 1056 | 28 |
| Westchester— White Plains | 695 | 84 | 1374 | 152 | 13 | 12 | 18 | .. | .. | .. | 2100 | 248 |
| Wyoming | 47 | .. | 78 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | 132 | .. |
| Yates | 19 | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29 | .. |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 17,806 | 771 | 18,625 | 1,459 | 334 | 97 | 512 | 14 | 736 | 102 | 38,013 | 2,443 |

RELATING TO EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS

| COUNTY | Nature of Employment | No. of day's work performed during the year | Amount rec'd for labor of prisoners |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Allegany | Care of buildings and grounds..... | ---- | ---- |
| Bronx | Institution work | ---- | ---- |
| Broome | Care of buildings and grounds, breaking stone and farming..... | 6,935 | ---- |
| Cattaraugus | Farming and street work..... | ---- | ---- |
| Chautauqua | Care of buildings and grounds..... | ---- | ---- |
| Chemung | Breaking stone and gardening..... | ---- | ---- |
| Chenango | Care of buildings and groups and farming | 1,500 | ---- |
| Clinton | Care of buildings and grounds.... | 350 | ---- |
| Columbia | Institution work | ---- | ---- |
| Cortland | Care of buildings | ---- | ---- |
| Dutchess | Institution work | 716 | ---- |
| Essex | Farming, lumbering and in stone quarry | 4,333 | ---- |
| Franklin | Farming and institution work..... | 1,819 | \$232.92 |
| Fulton | Farming and by city of Gloversville | 405 | 78.90 |
| Genesee | Farming | 715 | 500.00 |
| Jefferson | Farming and institution work..... | *240 | ---- |
| Livingston | Care of building..... | ---- | ---- |
| Madison | Farming | ---- | ---- |
| Montgomery | Care of buildings and grounds..... | ---- | ---- |
| Nassau | Care of buildings, grounds and farming | ---- | 51.00 |
| | (Every day except Sunday) | | |
| Niagara | Farming, institution work and at stone crusher | 4,284 | 344.50 |
| Oneida | Farming | 84 | ---- |
| Ontario | Care of buildings and grounds, farming and breaking stone..... | 4,377 | ---- |
| Orange—Goshen | Breaking stone and farming..... | 4,467 | ---- |
| Orange—Newburgh | Farming | 90 | 52.50 |
| Oswego | Farming | 1,600 | ---- |
| Rensselaer | Institution work and weaving blankets | ---- | ---- |
| Richmond | Care of buildings and grounds and gardening | 1,872 | ---- |
| Rockland | Care of buildings and grounds and farming | 2,600 | ---- |
| St. Lawrence | Breaking stone and farming..... | 3,931 | 994.20 |
| Saratoga | Care of buildings and grounds and gardening | ---- | ---- |
| Schenectady | Eight trustees at institution work... | 2,920 | ---- |
| Steuben | Care of buildings and grounds, breaking stone and farming..... | 4,324 | ---- |
| Suffolk | Farming and on roads..... | 1,428 | ---- |
| Sullivan | Care of buildings and grounds..... | ---- | ---- |
| Tioga | Farming and on roads..... | 2,763 | ---- |
| Warren | Care of buildings | ---- | ---- |
| Westchester | Institution work | ---- | ---- |
| Wyoming | Care of buildings and grounds, and gardening | ---- | ---- |
| Yates | Care of buildings and grounds and gardening | ---- | ---- |

In the counties not mentioned in the above table the prisoners are not employed.

* On farm. Does not include institution work.

RELATING TO BOARD OF PRISONERS, SALARIES, ETC.

| COUNTIES | Salaried or fee office | Salary re- ceived by sheriff | Cost per week for board of prisoners | Total cost of board of prisoners per year |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Albany | Salaried | \$4,000.00 | ---- | ---- |
| Allegany | " | 1,700.00 | \$2.39 | \$558.50 |
| Bronx | " | 10,000.00 | 1.69 | 8,030.30 |
| Broome | " | 3,000.00 | 1.57 | 4,833.36 |
| Cattaraugus | " | 2,900.00 | ****2.29 | ---- |
| Cayuga | " | 3,000.00 | 2.10 | 1,827.92 |
| Chautauqua | " | 5,000.00 | 2.00 | 4,834.47 |
| Chemung | " | 4,500.00 | 2.00 | 3,492.65 |
| Chenango | " | 2,500.00 | 1.72 | 1,429.43 |
| Clinton | " | 1,500.00 | 3.00 | *1,558.25 |
| Columbia | " | 3,000.00 | 1.79 | 1,972.12 |
| Cortland | " | 2,300.00 | 2.16 | 1,364.85 |
| Delaware | " | 2,000.00 | 2.89 | 1,190.66 |
| Dutchess | " | 4,000.00 | 2.48 | 2,896.00 |
| Erie | " | 5,000.00 | 2.45 | 43,343.40 |
| Essex | " | 1,500.00 | 2.48 | 3,875.89 |
| Franklin | " | 1,200.00 | 1.53 | 1,892.63 |
| Fulton | " | 2,000.00 | 2.50 | **1,757.02 |
| Genesee | " | 1,500.00 | 2.67 | 817.02 |
| Greene | " | 2,800.00 | 2.80 | 916.20 |
| Hamilton | " | 1,200.00 | 7.00 | ---- |
| Herkimer | " | 3,000.00 | 1.58 | 1,558.67 |
| Jefferson | " | 3,000.00 | 1.81 | **2,532.19 |
| Kings | " | 15,000.00 | ---- | †1,965.00 |
| Lewis | " | 1,800.00 | 1.27 | 158.39 |
| Livingston | " | 2,000.00 | 3.37 | 1,363.93 |
| Madison | " | 1,500.00 | 1.85 | 3,247.62 |
| Monroe | " | 4,000.00 | ---- | †9,427.53 |
| Montgomery | " | 4,200.00 | ---- | ---- |
| Nassau | " | 4,000.00 | 7.04 | 23,855.90 |
| New York | " | 12,000.00 | †3.00 | 2,345.43 |
| Niagara | " | 2,000.00 | 1.33 | 5,878.82 |
| Oneida | " | 6,000.00 | ---- | **4,405.44 |
| Onondaga | " | 4,000.00 | ---- | ---- |
| Ontario | " | 2,000.00 | 1.48 | 1,665.04 |
| Orange—Goshen | " | 4,000.00 | 1.92 | 4,718.84 |
| Orange—Newburgh | " | ††2,500.00 | 1.69 | 1,877.84 |
| Orleans | " | 2,000.00 | 3.29 | 1,635.76 |
| Oswego | " | 3,000.00 | 2.10 | 1,302.00 |
| Otsego | Fee | ---- | 3.50 | 2,716.50 |
| Putnam | Salaried | 1,200.00 | 3.50 | 2,964.00 |
| Queens | " | 10,000.00 | †††5.25 | ---- |
| Rensselaer | " | 4,000.00 | †1.50 | ---- |
| Richmond | " | 6,000.00 | 3.20 | 5,300.00 |
| Rockland | " | 2,000.00 | 2.60 | 3,949.40 |
| St. Lawrence | " | 1,500.00 | 1.77 | 3,392.75 |
| Saratoga | " | 2,000.00 | 1.27 | 3,198.38 |
| Schenectady | " | 3,000.00 | 1.75 | 4,503.86 |
| Schoharie | " | 1,000.00 | 4.00 | 1,325.71 |
| Schuyler | " | 1,200.00 | 2.81 | 205.13 |
| Seneca | " | 2,000.00 | 3.15 | 898.18 |
| Steuben | " | 2,500.00 | 1.31 | 2,626.37 |
| Suffolk | " | 3,500.00 | 4.90 | 23,520.00 |
| Sullivan | " | 1,700.00 | 5.13 | 2,425.39 |
| Tioga | " | 1,750.00 | 3.00 | 1,820.06 |
| Tompkins | " | 1,800.00 | 1.33 | 672.50 |

| COUNTIES | Salaried or fee office | Salary re- ceived by sheriff | Cost per week for board of prisoners | Total cost of board of prisoners per year |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Ulster | " | 3,500.00 | 2.45 | 3,582.25 |
| Warren | " | 2,200.00 | 2.50 | 900.00 |
| Washington | " | 2,000.00 | 1.31 | 2,086.13 |
| Wayne | " | 1,800.00 | ---- | ---- |
| Westchester—Peekskill .. | " | ---- | 3.15 | 2,713.30 |
| Westchester—White Plains | " | 10,000.00 | 1.84 | 8,018.37 |
| Wyoming | " | 1,500.00 | †2.90 | 1,439.70 |
| Yates | " | 1,000.00 | 3.60 | 1,376.27 |

*Nine months only.

†Estimated.

**Six months only. Includes sheriff's family.

††Under sheriff.

†††Twenty-five cents per meal.

***From November 1, 1916, to November 1, 1917.

****Includes sheriff's family.

Showing Commitments for Intoxication, as Tramps, Vagrants, and as Drunk and Disorderly, for the Year Ending June 30, 1917

| COUNTY | Intoxication | | Tramps | | Vagrants | | Drunk and Disorderly | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|----------------------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Albany..... | 852 | 35 | .... | .... | 406 | 12 | .... | .... |
| Allegany..... | 15 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Bronx..... | 19 | 11 | .... | .... | 6 | 6 | .... | .... |
| Broome..... | 732 | 10 | 1 | .... | 7 | 1 | .... | .... |
| Cattaraugus..... | 403 | 6 | .... | .... | 6 | 1 | .... | .... |
| Cayuga..... | 287 | 10 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Chautauqua..... | 380 | 3 | .... | .... | 58 | 2 | 1 | .... |
| Chemung..... | 1451 | 29 | .... | .... | 122 | 9 | .... | .... |
| Chenango..... | 76 | 2 | .... | .... | 4 | 2 | .... | .... |
| Clinton..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 29 | 14 | 329 | 21 |
| Columbia..... | 106 | 5 | 7 | .... | 6 | 1 | .... | .... |
| Cortland..... | 238 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Delaware..... | 17 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... |
| Dutchess..... | 550 | 20 | 4 | .... | 161 | 6 | .... | .... |
| Erie..... | 270 | 83 | 72 | 2 | 133 | 97 | .... | .... |
| Essex..... | 68 | 1 | 4 | .... | 2 | 2 | .... | .... |
| Franklin..... | 182 | .... | .... | .... | 15 | .... | .... | .... |
| Fulton..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... |
| Genesee..... | 100 | 1 | 2 | .... | 46 | .... | .... | .... |
| Greene..... | 75 | 3 | 207 | 1 | 8 | 3 | .... | 1 |
| Hamilton..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Herkimer..... | 123 | 3 | .... | .... | 7 | .... | .... | .... |
| Jefferson..... | 256 | 8 | .... | .... | 4 | 1 | 5 | .... |
| Kings..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Lewis..... | 26 | .... | 30 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Livingston..... | 80 | 1 | 15 | .... | 15 | .... | 1 | .... |
| Madison..... | 256 | 3 | .... | .... | 61 | .... | .... | .... |
| Monroe..... | 538 | 51 | .... | .... | 367 | 48 | .... | .... |
| Montgomery..... | 56 | .... | .... | .... | 16 | .... | .... | .... |
| Nassau..... | 8 | 1 | .... | .... | 11 | 6 | .... | .... |
| New York..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Niagara..... | 709 | 40 | 9 | .... | 32 | 3 | .... | .... |
| Oneida-Rome..... | 219 | 13 | .... | .... | 86 | 7 | .... | .... |
| Oneida-Utica..... | 637 | 23 | 2 | .... | 180 | 20 | .... | .... |
| Onondaga..... | 66 | 1 | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | .... | .... |
| Ontario..... | 233 | 2 | 1 | .... | 8 | 1 | .... | .... |
| Orange-Goshen..... | 163 | 29 | .... | .... | 31 | 9 | .... | .... |
| Orange-Newburgh..... | 232 | 8 | 7 | .... | 64 | 10 | 15 | 2 |
| Orleans..... | 105 | 1 | 1 | .... | 42 | .... | .... | .... |
| Oswego..... | 331 | 4 | .... | .... | 118 | .... | .... | .... |
| Otsego..... | 142 | 5 | .... | .... | 12 | .... | .... | .... |
| Putnam..... | 161 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... |
| Queens..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Rensselaer..... | 337 | 22 | .... | .... | 186 | 7 | .... | .... |
| Richmond..... | 49 | 10 | .... | .... | 33 | 17 | .... | .... |
| Rockland..... | 48 | 1 | .... | .... | 7 | 3 | 28 | 2 |
| St. Lawrence..... | 131 | .... | .... | .... | 6 | .... | .... | .... |
| Saratoga..... | 413 | 5 | 30 | .... | 94 | 2 | .... | .... |
| Schenectady..... | 333 | 25 | .... | .... | 141 | 32 | .... | .... |
| Schoharie..... | 19 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Schuyler..... | 38 | 3 | .... | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... |
| Seneca-Ovid..... | 31 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Seneca-Waterloo..... | 85 | 2 | 1 | .... | 4 | 4 | .... | .... |
| Steuben..... | 158 | 4 | .... | .... | 9 | .... | .... | .... |
| Suffolk..... | 71 | 5 | .... | .... | 78 | .... | 75 | 13 |
| Sullivan..... | 13 | .... | .... | .... | 27 | .... | 28 | .... |
| Tioga..... | 39 | 3 | 13 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... |
| Tompkins..... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | 3 | .... | 85 | 4 |
| Ulster..... | 148 | 5 | .... | .... | 46 | .... | .... | .... |
| Warren..... | 80 | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Washington..... | 63 | 3 | .... | .... | 15 | .... | 1 | .... |
| Wayne..... | 53 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Westchester Peekskill..... | 305 | 12 | .... | .... | 6 | .... | .... | .... |
| Westchester White Plains..... | 292 | 54 | 259 | 1 | 206 | 67 | 169 | 31 |
| Wyoming..... | 61 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Yates..... | 13 | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Total | 12945 | 569 | 671 | 4 | 2908 | 394 | 738 | 74 |

NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

| NAME OF INSTITUTION | Total Number in Custody June 30, 1917 | | | | | | Number of Admissions During the Year | | Number of Discharges During the Year | | Number of Deaths During the Year | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|-----------|--------|--------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|--------|-------|----|----|
| | Awaiting Trial | | Convicted of Crime | | Witnesses | | Total | | Male | Female | Male | Female | | | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | | | | | | | |
| City Prison, (The Tombs) | 296 | 12 | 206 | 26 | .. | .. | 502 | 38 | 13868 | 1254 | 13817 | 1263 | 1263 | 1 | .. |
| Second District Prison..... | 19 | 12 | 24 | 24 | .. | .. | 45 | 36 | 7812 | 5582 | 7815 | 5577 | 5577 | .. | .. |
| Third District Prison..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4147 | 458 | 4147 | 458 | 458 | .. | .. |
| Fourth District Prison..... | 24 | .. | 16 | .. | .. | .. | 43 | .. | 10440 | 890 | 10440 | 891 | 891 | .. | .. |
| Fifth District Prison..... | 10 | 1 | 28 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 40 | 11 | 6113 | 732 | 6126 | 735 | 735 | .. | .. |
| Sixth District Prison..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 808 | 60 | 808 | 60 | 60 | .. | .. |
| Seventh District Prison | 23 | .. | 14 | .. | 2 | .. | 39 | .. | 3738 | 538 | 3749 | 538 | 538 | .. | .. |
| Eighth District Prison | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 430 | 38 | 430 | 38 | 38 | .. | .. |
| Twelfth District Prison..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2820 | 274 | 2820 | 274 | 274 | .. | .. |
| Traffic Detention..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1520 | .. | 1520 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Male Detention for Witnesses..... | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 15 | .. | 19 | .. | 115 | .. | 120 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| New York Workhouse..... | .. | .. | 776 | 594 | .. | .. | 776 | 594 | 9417 | 2803 | 9346 | 2861 | 2861 | 17 | 4 |
| Branch Workhouse, Riker's Island..... | .. | .. | 616 | .. | .. | .. | 616 | .. | 2194 | .. | 2017 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| New York City Reformatory..... | .. | .. | 449 | .. | .. | .. | 449 | .. | 971 | .. | 882 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| City Prison, Brooklyn..... | 109 | 10 | 155 | 34 | .. | .. | 264 | 44 | 14069 | 1598 | 14051 | 1594 | 1594 | 1 | .. |
| City Prison, Queens..... | 37 | 3 | 54 | 108 | .. | .. | 91 | 111 | 2040 | 421 | 2040 | 399 | 399 | .. | .. |
| New York County Penitentiary..... | .. | .. | 926 | .. | .. | .. | 926 | .. | 4995 | 104 | 4999 | 104 | 104 | 5 | .. |
| Branch Penitentiary, Hart's Island..... | .. | .. | 638 | .. | .. | .. | 638 | .. | 1766 | 86 | 1819 | 86 | 86 | 12 | 1 |
| Total..... | 518 | 38 | 3906 | 790 | 24 | 6 | 4448 | 834 | 87263 | 14838 | 86946 | 14878 | 14878 | 38 | 5 |

DETAILED STATEMENT OF ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917

| NAME OF INSTITUTION | By sentence actual admissions | | By return of escaped prisoners | | By return of court | | By other sources | | Total | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|------------------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| City Prison, The Tombs | 6791 | 524 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7077 | 730 | 13868 | 1254 |
| Second District Prison | 4415 | 4196 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3395 | 1386 | 7812 | 5582 |
| Third District Prison | 2912 | 393 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1235 | 65 | 4147 | 458 |
| Fourth District Prison | 10082 | 725 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 358 | 164 | 10440 | 890 |
| Fifth District Prison | 2577 | 392 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3536 | 340 | 6113 | 732 |
| Sixth District Prison | 807 | 58 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | 808 | 60 |
| Seventh District Prison | 2857 | 398 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 881 | 140 | 3738 | 535 |
| Eighth District Prison | 430 | 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 430 | 38 |
| Twelfth District Prison | 1962 | 193 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 858 | 81 | 2820 | 274 |
| Traffic Detention | 1502 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | 1820 | ..... |
| Male Detention for Witnesses | 91 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24 | ..... | 116 | ..... |
| New York Workhouse | 7376 | 2490 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2089 | 313 | 9417 | 2503 |
| Branch Workhouse, Riker's Island | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2193 | ..... | 2194 | ..... |
| New York City Reformatory | ..... | ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 946 | ..... | 971 | ..... |
| City Prison, Brooklyn | 13677 | 1530 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 392 | 68 | 14069 | 1598 |
| City Prison, Queens | 1815 | 196 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 225 | 225 | 2040 | 421 |
| New York County Penitentiary | 2995 | 104 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1993 | ..... | 4995 | 104 |
| Branch Penitentiary, Hart's Island | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1759 | 86 | 1765 | 86 |
| Total | 60290 | 11238 | 39 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 26330 | 3600 | 87263 | 14538 |

DETAILED STATEMENT OF DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917.

| NAME OF INSTITUTION. | By expiration of sentence and interde- partmental transfer | | By death | | By transfer to state hospitals | | By transfer to state prisons | | By payment of fine | | By order of court | | Transferred to other institutions & for other reasons | | Total | |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------|--------|--------------------------------|--------|------------------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| City Prison (The Tombs)..... | 11699 | 1028 | 1 | ..... | 12 | ..... | 921 | 15 | 649 | 90 | 69 | 3 | 466 | 127 | 13817 | 1263 |
| Second District Prison..... | 7011 | 5076 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 751 | 119 | ..... | ..... | 51 | 332 | 7816 | 5677 |
| Third District Prison..... | 3729 | 407 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 401 | 50 | ..... | ..... | 17 | 1 | 4147 | 458 |
| Fourth District Prison..... | 8944 | 813 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1221 | 28 | ..... | ..... | 275 | 50 | 10440 | 891 |
| Fifth District Prison..... | 5360 | 641 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | 659 | 39 | ..... | ..... | 102 | 55 | 6126 | 735 |
| Sixth District Prison..... | 550 | 37 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 256 | 21 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | 808 | 60 |
| Seventh District Prison..... | 3315 | 504 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | 384 | 19 | ..... | ..... | 43 | 15 | 3749 | 538 |
| Eighth District Prison..... | 353 | 33 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 76 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 430 | 38 |
| Twelfth District Prison..... | 2701 | 255 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 119 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 2820 | 274 |
| Traffic Detention..... | 771 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 749 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1520 | ..... |
| Male Detention for Witnesses..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 119 | 52 | 1 | ..... | 120 | ..... |
| New York Workhouse..... | 8721 | 2532 | 17 | 4 | 34 | 14 | ..... | ..... | 69 | 1 | 121 | ..... | 384 | 285 | 9346 | 2861 |
| Branch Workhouse, Riker's Island..... | 2010 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | 2017 | ..... |
| New York City Reformatory..... | 843 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38 | ..... | 882 | ..... |
| City Prison, Brooklyn..... | 12806 | 1511 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 285 | 3 | 824 | 41 | 29 | 1 | 103 | 38 | 14051 | 1634 |
| City Prison, Queens..... | 1831 | 391 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 119 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 20 | 2 | 2040 | 399 |
| New York County Penitentiary..... | 3384 | 102 | ..... | ..... | 27 | 2 | 6 | ..... | 8 | ..... | 19 | ..... | 1051 | ..... | 4999 | 104 |
| Branch Penitentiary, Hart's Island..... | 1778 | 86 | 12 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | ..... | 1819 | 86 |
| Total..... | 76306 | 13415 | 38 | 5 | 77 | 18 | 1289 | 18 | 6285 | 426 | 362 | 30 | 2589 | 966 | 86946 | 14878 |

Number of Federal Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1917.

| NAME OF INSTITUTION | Male | Female | Total |
|-----------------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| City Prison (The Tombs)..... | 275 | 8 | 283 |
| City Prison, Brooklyn..... | 116 | 1 | 117 |
| City Prison, Queens..... | .. | 2 | 2 |
| New York County Penitentiary..... | 38 | 2 | 40 |
| Total..... | 429 | 13 | 442 |

Showing the Social Relations of Persons Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1917.

| NAME OF INSTITUTION | Married | | Single | | Widowed | | Divorced | | Total | |
|-------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|----------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| City Prison---Tombs..... | 2880 | 338 | 3801 | 101 | 102 | 80 | 8 | 5 | 6791 | 524 |
| Second District Prison..... | 2162 | 1761 | 1479 | 1659 | 58 | 752 | 716 | 24 | 4415 | 4196 |
| Third District Prison..... | 1393 | 277 | 1499 | 91 | 20 | 25 | .... | .... | 2912 | 393 |
| Fourth District Prison..... | 3935 | 316 | 5660 | 313 | 470 | 96 | 17 | 1 | 10082 | 726 |
| Fifth District Prison..... | 1033 | 204 | 1517 | 135 | 27 | 53 | .... | .... | 2577 | 392 |
| Sixth District Prison..... | 324 | 38 | 464 | 11 | 19 | 9 | .... | .... | 807 | 58 |
| Seventh District Prison..... | 1200 | 182 | 1595 | 162 | 53 | 53 | 9 | 1 | 2857 | 398 |
| Eight District Prison..... | 177 | 26 | 246 | 7 | 7 | 5 | .... | .... | 430 | 38 |
| Twelfth District Prison..... | 689 | 115 | 1239 | 62 | 34 | 16 | .... | .... | 1962 | 193 |
| Traffic Detention..... | 604 | .... | 890 | .... | 8 | .... | .... | .... | 1502 | .... |
| Male Detention for Witnesses. | 32 | .... | 57 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 91 | .... |
| New York Workhouse..... | 2000 | 1195 | 3893 | 867 | 1470 | 416 | 13 | 12 | 7376 | 2490 |
| City Prison, Brooklyn..... | 5870 | 666 | 7328 | 391 | 429 | 452 | 50 | 21 | 13677 | 1530 |
| City Prison, Queens..... | 717 | 123 | 1030 | 48 | 64 | 24 | 4 | 1 | 1815 | 196 |
| New York Penitentiary..... | 814 | 54 | 2082 | 34 | 97 | 16 | 3 | .... | 2996 | 104 |
| Total..... | 23830 | 5295 | 32780 | 3881 | 2860 | 1997 | 820 | 65 | 60290 | 11238 |

**Showing the Education of Persons Admitted During the Year Ending
June 30, 1917**

| NAME OF INSTITUTION | Can read and write | | Cannot read or write | | Can read only | | Total | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------------|------------|---------------|----------|--------------|--------------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| City Prison, Tombs..... | 6378 | 307 | 413 | 217 | .... | .... | 6791 | 524 |
| Second District Prison..... | 4401 | 4191 | 14 | 5 | .... | .... | 4415 | 4196 |
| Third District Prison..... | 2877 | 384 | 35 | 9 | .... | .... | 2912 | 393 |
| Fourth District Prison..... | 9776 | 718 | 302 | 8 | 4 | .... | 10082 | 726 |
| Fifth District Prison..... | 2226 | 332 | 339 | 60 | 12 | .... | 2577 | 392 |
| Sixth District Prison..... | 803 | 58 | .... | .... | 4 | .... | 807 | 58 |
| Seventh District Prison..... | 2831 | 398 | 26 | .... | .... | .... | 2857 | 398 |
| Eighth District Prison..... | 388 | 17 | 42 | 21 | .... | .... | 430 | 38 |
| Twelfth District Prison..... | 1934 | 192 | 28 | 1 | .... | .... | 1962 | 193 |
| Traffic Detention..... | 1501 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1502 | .... |
| Male Detention for Witnesses..... | 89 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 91 | .... |
| New York Workhouse..... | 7056 | 2436 | 318 | 53 | 2 | 1 | 7876 | 2490 |
| City Prison, Brooklyn..... | 12559 | 1394 | 1115 | 133 | 3 | 3 | 13677 | 1530 |
| City Prison, Queens..... | 1498 | 174 | 317 | 22 | .... | .... | 1815 | 196 |
| New York County Penitentiary..... | 2839 | 99 | 157 | 5 | .... | .... | 2996 | 104 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 57156 | 10700 | 3109 | 534 | 25 | 4 | 60290 | 11238 |

**Showing the Habits of Life of Persons Admitted During the Year Ending
June 30, 1917**

| NAME OF INSTITUTION | Used Liquor Freely | | Used Liquor Moderately | | Did Not Use Liquor | | TOTAL | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| City Prison, Tombs..... | 13 | 11 | 5430 | 109 | 1348 | 404 | 6791 | 524 |
| Second District Prison | 219 | 237 | 4010 | 2779 | 186 | 1180 | 4415 | 4196 |
| Third District Prison..... | 91 | 20 | 2035 | 146 | 786 | 227 | 2912 | 393 |
| Fourth District Prison | 1773 | 430 | 6020 | 133 | 2289 | 163 | 10082 | 726 |
| Fifth District Prison | 156 | 96 | 1541 | 106 | 880 | 190 | 2577 | 392 |
| Sixth District Prison..... | 56 | 20 | 695 | 24 | 56 | 14 | 807 | 58 |
| Seventh District Prison | 102 | 37 | 2007 | 236 | 748 | 125 | 2857 | 398 |
| Eighth District Prison | 48 | 12 | 290 | 12 | 92 | 14 | 430 | 38 |
| Twelfth District Prison..... | 70 | 19 | 1282 | 72 | 610 | 102 | 1962 | 193 |
| Traffic Detention ..... | .... | .... | 1451 | .... | 51 | .... | 1502 | .... |
| Male Detention for Witnesses ..... | .... | .... | 84 | .... | 7 | .... | 91 | .... |
| New York Workhouse..... | 1464 | 620 | 4926 | 1363 | 986 | 507 | 7376 | 2490 |
| City Prison, Brooklyn..... | 1948 | 592 | 9457 | 390 | 2272 | 548 | 13677 | 1530 |
| City Prison, Queens | 58 | 15 | 1189 | 66 | 568 | 115 | 1815 | 196 |
| New York Co. Penitentiary..... | 158 | 7 | 1539 | 45 | 1299 | 52 | 2996 | 104 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL..... | 6156 | 2116 | 41956 | 5481 | 12178 | 3641 | 60290 | 11238 |

| NAME OF INSTITUTION | Used Tobacco | | Did Not Use Tobacco | | TOTAL | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| City Prison, Tombs..... | 6555 | 58 | 236 | 466 | 6791 | 524 |
| Second District Prison..... | 4372 | 561 | 43 | 3635 | 4415 | 4196 |
| Third District Prison..... | 2828 | 103 | 84 | 290 | 2912 | 393 |
| Fourth District Prison | 9214 | 130 | 868 | 596 | 10082 | 726 |
| Fifth District Prison | 2373 | 38 | 204 | 354 | 2577 | 392 |
| Sixth District Prison..... | 788 | 13 | 19 | 45 | 807 | 58 |
| Seventh District Prison.... | 2548 | 115 | 309 | 283 | 2857 | 398 |
| Eighth District Prison | 414 | 8 | 16 | 30 | 430 | 38 |
| Twelfth District Prison.... | 1888 | 51 | 74 | 142 | 1962 | 193 |
| Traffic Detention | 1497 | .... | 5 | .... | 1502 | .... |
| Male Detention for Witnesses | 87 | .... | 4 | .... | 91 | .... |
| New York Workhouse..... | 7132 | 1980 | 244 | 510 | 7376 | 2490 |
| City Prison, Brooklyn..... | 13257 | 341 | 420 | 1189 | 13677 | 1530 |
| City Prison, Queens | 1623 | 25 | 192 | 171 | 1815 | 196 |
| New York Co. Penitentiary..... | 2797 | 28 | 199 | 76 | 2996 | 104 |
| | | | | | | |
| TOTAL..... | 57873 | 3451 | 2917 | 7787 | 60290 | 11238 |

Showing the Color of Persons Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1917

| NAME OF INSTITUTION. | White | | Colored | | Mongolian | | Total | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|----------|--------------|--------------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| City Prison, Tombs | 6488 | 507 | 196 | 17 | 107 | ..... | 6791 | 524 |
| Second District Prison | 4125 | 3752 | 286 | 441 | 4 | 3 | 4415 | 4196 |
| Third District Prison | 2899 | 393 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2912 | 393 |
| Fourth District Prison | 9577 | 703 | 494 | 23 | 11 | ..... | 10082 | 726 |
| Fifth District Prison | 2486 | 348 | 91 | 44 | ..... | ..... | 2577 | 392 |
| Sixth District Prison | 775 | 55 | 32 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 807 | 58 |
| Seventh District Prison | 2435 | 307 | 412 | 91 | 10 | ..... | 2857 | 398 |
| Eighth District Prison | 417 | 38 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 430 | 38 |
| Twelfth District Prison | 1401 | 151 | 561 | 42 | ..... | ..... | 1962 | 193 |
| Traffic Detention | 1428 | ..... | 74 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1502 | ..... |
| Male Detention for Witnesses | 82 | ..... | 7 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 91 | ..... |
| New York Workhouse | 6967 | 2121 | 399 | 369 | 10 | ..... | 7376 | 2490 |
| City Prison, Brooklyn | 13050 | 1368 | 586 | 162 | 41 | ..... | 13677 | 1630 |
| City Prison, Queens | 1758 | 158 | 55 | 38 | 2 | ..... | 1815 | 196 |
| New York County Penitentiary | 2753 | 77 | 237 | 27 | 6 | ..... | 2996 | 104 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 56641 | 9978 | 3456 | 1257 | 193 | 3 | 60290 | 11238 |

Showing the Religious Instruction of Persons Admitted During the Year
Ending June 30, 1917

| NAME OF INSTITUTION | Roman Catholic | | Greek Catholic | | Protestant | | Hebrew | | Pagan | | None | | Total | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| City Prison (The Tombs) | 3033 | 200 | 280 | 2 | 1163 | 77 | 2080 | 244 | 121 | ..... | 134 | 1 | 6791 | 524 |
| Second District Prison | 2498 | 2335 | 142 | 8 | 845 | 1349 | 909 | 460 | 9 | 5 | 12 | 39 | 4415 | 4196 |
| Third District Prison | 862 | 116 | 120 | 7 | 177 | 22 | 1745 | 248 | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | 2912 | 393 |
| Fourth District Prison | 6106 | 583 | 332 | 6 | 1818 | 77 | 1563 | 57 | 8 | ..... | 255 | 3 | 10082 | 726 |
| Fifth District Prison | 1587 | 220 | 17 | 3 | 369 | 86 | 1632 | 80 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 2577 | 392 |
| Sixth District Prison | 490 | 39 | 13 | ..... | 161 | 7 | 142 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 807 | 68 |
| Seventh District Prison | 1642 | 224 | 49 | 2 | 800 | 151 | 331 | 18 | 11 | ..... | 24 | 3 | 2857 | 398 |
| Eighth District Prison | 225 | 21 | 16 | ..... | 112 | 5 | 84 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | 430 | 38 |
| Twelfth District Prison | 915 | 75 | 16 | 2 | 705 | 92 | 298 | 22 | 1 | ..... | 27 | 2 | 1962 | 193 |
| Traffic Detention | 753 | ..... | 14 | ..... | 347 | ..... | 369 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | ..... | 1502 | ..... |
| Male Detention for Witnesses | 55 | ..... | 7 | ..... | 25 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 91 | ..... |
| New York Workhouse | 4656 | 895 | 145 | 4 | 1677 | 1165 | 783 | 330 | 15 | ..... | 100 | 96 | 7376 | 2490 |
| City Prison, Brooklyn | 8568 | 931 | 157 | 8 | 2681 | 411 | 2135 | 166 | 58 | 1 | 78 | 13 | 13677 | 1530 |
| City Prison, Queens | 1120 | 123 | 61 | ..... | 497 | 67 | 118 | 5 | 1 | ..... | 18 | 1 | 1815 | 196 |
| New York County Penitentiary | 1755 | 44 | 75 | ..... | 705 | 49 | 436 | 10 | 5 | ..... | 20 | 1 | 2996 | 104 |
| Total | 34215 | 5806 | 1430 | 42 | 12082 | 3558 | 11628 | 1664 | 230 | 6 | 705 | 162 | 60290 | 11238 |

Showing the Nativity of Persons Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 191

| NAME OF INSTITUTION. | Native Born | | Foreign Born | | Total | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| City Prison, Tombs. | 3061 | 162 | 3730 | 362 | 6791 | 524 |
| Second District Prison..... | 2370 | 2504 | 2045 | 1692 | 4415 | 4196 |
| Third District Prison..... | 709 | 79 | 2203 | 314 | 2912 | 393 |
| Fourth District Prison..... | 5501 | 305 | 4581 | 421 | 10082 | 726 |
| Fifth District Prison..... | 1385 | 184 | 1192 | 208 | 2577 | 392 |
| Sixth District Prison..... | 515 | 34 | 292 | 24 | 807 | 58 |
| Seventh District Prison..... | 1874 | 239 | 983 | 159 | 2857 | 398 |
| Eighth District Prison..... | 272 | 12 | 158 | 26 | 430 | 38 |
| Twelfth District Prison..... | 1292 | 134 | 670 | 59 | 1962 | 193 |
| Traffic Detention..... | 970 | .... | 532 | .... | 1502 | .... |
| Male Detention for Witnesses..... | 38 | .... | 53 | .... | 91 | .... |
| New York Workhouse..... | 4272 | 1400 | 3104 | 1090 | 7376 | 2490 |
| City Prison, Brooklyn..... | 8548 | 905 | 5129 | 625 | 13677 | 1530 |
| City Prison, Queens..... | 1138 | 139 | 677 | 57 | 1815 | 196 |
| New York County Penitentiary | 2162 | 70 | 834 | 34 | 2996 | 104 |
| | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 34107 | 6167 | 26183 | 5071 | 60290 | 11238 |

Showing the Ages of Persons Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1917

| NAME OF INSTITUTION | 16 and under 21 years of age | | 21 and not over 30 years of age | | Over 30 years of age | | Total | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| City Prison (The Tombs) | 976 | 26 | 2913 | 147 | 2902 | 351 | 6791 | 524 |
| Second District Prison | 813 | 200 | 1873 | 1659 | 1729 | 2337 | 4415 | 4196 |
| Third District Prison | 449 | 18 | 1140 | 86 | 1323 | 289 | 2912 | 393 |
| Fourth District Prison | 1661 | 46 | 3497 | 179 | 4924 | 501 | 10082 | 726 |
| Fifth District Prison | 549 | 49 | 1073 | 102 | 955 | 241 | 2577 | 392 |
| Sixth District Prison | 148 | 8 | 339 | 9 | 320 | 41 | 807 | 58 |
| Seventh District Prison | 483 | 30 | 1223 | 147 | 1151 | 221 | 2857 | 398 |
| Eighth District Prison | 58 | 2 | 186 | 3 | 186 | 33 | 430 | 38 |
| Twelfth District Prison | 370 | 26 | 844 | 69 | 748 | 98 | 1962 | 193 |
| Traffic Detention | 242 | ..... | 934 | ..... | 326 | ..... | 1502 | ..... |
| Male Detention for Witnesses | 13 | ..... | 46 | ..... | 32 | ..... | 91 | ..... |
| New York Workhouse | 463 | 39 | 2322 | 641 | 4591 | 1810 | 7376 | 2490 |
| City Prison, Brooklyn | 2459 | 153 | 5672 | 469 | 5546 | 908 | 13677 | 1530 |
| City Prison, Queens | 378 | 32 | 780 | 86 | 657 | 78 | 1815 | 196 |
| New York County Penitentiary | 743 | 7 | 1451 | 43 | 802 | 54 | 2996 | 104 |
| Total | 9805 | 636 | 24293 | 3640 | 26192 | 6962 | 60290 | 11238 |

Showing the Commitments for Intoxication, Vagrancy, etc.

| NAME OF INSTITUTION | Disorderly conduct | | Intoxication | | Vagrancy | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| City Prison (The Tombs)..... | 696 | 138 | 165 | 65 | 106 | 21 |
| Second District Prison..... | 1077 | 784 | 225 | 955 | 74 | 1457 |
| Third District Prison..... | 564 | 61 | 126 | 72 | 70 | 12 |
| Fourth District Prison..... | 4558 | 149 | 1126 | 348 | 407 | 33 |
| Fifth District Prison..... | 718 | 94 | 109 | 103 | 71 | 11 |
| Sixth District Prison..... | 444 | 27 | 57 | 16 | 26 | 1 |
| Seventh District Prison..... | 779 | 103 | 173 | 91 | 53 | 16 |
| Eighth District Prison..... | 112 | 8 | 27 | 25 | 19 | 3 |
| Twelfth District Prison..... | 600 | 42 | 94 | 48 | 40 | 9 |
| New York Workhouse..... | 2604 | 444 | 970 | 926 | 871 | 769 |
| City Prison, Brooklyn..... | 2360 | 137 | 2025 | 455 | 562 | 458 |
| City Prison, Queens..... | 469 | 84 | 86 | 25 | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 14981 | 2071 | 5183 | 3129 | 2299 | 2790 |

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

| Year | President | Chief Justice | Secretary of State |
|------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1789 | Washington | Jay | Thomas |
| 1793 | Washington | Jay | Thomas |
| 1797 | Adams | Jay | Thomas |
| 1801 | Jefferson | Marshall | Madison |
| 1809 | Madison | Marshall | Madison |
| 1817 | Monroe | Marshall | Monroe |
| 1821 | Monroe | Marshall | Monroe |
| 1825 | Jackson | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1829 | Jackson | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1837 | Van Buren | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1841 | Tyler | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1845 | Polk | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1849 | Fillmore | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1853 | Pierce | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1857 | Buchanan | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1861 | Lincoln | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1865 | Lincoln | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1869 | Grant | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1873 | Grant | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1877 | Rutherford B. Hayes | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1881 | Rutherford B. Hayes | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1885 | Garfield | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1889 | Clinton | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1893 | Clinton | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1897 | McKinley | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1901 | McKinley | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1905 | Roosevelt | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1909 | Roosevelt | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1913 | Wilson | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1917 | Wilson | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1921 | Harding | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1923 | Coolidge | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1925 | Coolidge | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1929 | Hoover | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1933 | Roosevelt | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1937 | Roosevelt | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1941 | Roosevelt | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1945 | Truman | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1949 | Truman | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1953 | Eisenhower | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1957 | Eisenhower | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1961 | Kennedy | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1963 | Kennedy | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1965 | LBJ | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1969 | Nixon | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1973 | Ford | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1977 | Carter | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1981 | Reagan | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1985 | Reagan | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1989 | Bush | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1993 | Clinton | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 1997 | Clinton | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 2001 | Bush | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 2005 | Bush | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 2009 | Obama | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 2013 | Obama | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 2017 | Trump | Marshall | Calhoun |
| 2021 | Biden | Marshall | Calhoun |

INDEX

1801

A

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Adams, lockup at..... | 272 |
| Addison, lockup at..... | 321 |
| Afton, lockup at..... | 239 |
| Akron, lockup at..... | 250 |
| Albany, City Police Stations..... | 219—221 |
| Albany County Courthouse Jail..... | 150 |
| Albany County Jail..... | 150 |

Albany County Penitentiary:

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Amount received for board..... | 418 |
| Cell capacity | 41, 404 |
| Contract price for board of prisoners..... | 417 |
| Counties in which prisoners were convicted..... | 41, 425 |
| Crimes for which prisoners were convicted..... | 405 |
| Deaths | 41, 403 |
| Employment | 417 |
| Expenditures | 41, 418 |
| Farm at..... | 39 |
| General mention..... | 39 |
| Inspection of | 97 |
| Population of | 41, 351, 353, 403 |

Prisoners:

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Ages of | 409 |
| Average number in custody..... | 41, 404 |
| Color of | 422 |
| Education of | 421 |
| For whom State paid board..... | 417 |
| Greatest number in custody..... | 41, 404 |
| Habits of life..... | 421 |
| In custody and employed on the first working day of each month | 419 |
| Least number in custody..... | 41, 404 |
| Nativity | 423 |
| Previously detained in institution..... | 415 |
| Previous occupation of | 411 |
| Received and discharged..... | 403 |
| Religious instruction of | 422 |
| Sentenced from county in which institution is located..... | 417 |
| Sentenced from other counties..... | 417 |
| Social relations of..... | 417 |
| Terms of sentence of..... | 408, 415, 416, 417 |
| Transferred to State Hospitals..... | 403 |

| | |
|----------------|---------|
| Receipts | 41, 418 |
|----------------|---------|

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Albion, lockup at..... | 303 |
| Alden, lockup at..... | 250 |
| Allegany County Jail..... | 150 |
| Alexandria Bay, lockup at..... | 272 |
| Amenia, lockup at..... | 246 |
| American Prison Association | 9 |
| Andover, lockup at..... | 223 |
| Angelica, lockup at..... | 223 |
| Angola, lockup at..... | 250 |
| Antwerp, lockup at..... | 272 |
| Auburn, city jail..... | 231, 234 |

Auburn Prison:

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Actual commitments | 382 |
| Cell capacity | 12, 13, 355 |
| Counties in which prisoners were convicted..... | 383 |
| Crimes for which prisoners were convicted..... | 356 |
| Deaths | 13, 354 |
| Expenditures | 13 |
| Industries in | 16 |
| Insanity, number of cases..... | 13, 382 |
| Inspection of | 73 |
| Population of | 12, 13, 350, 353, 354 |

Prisoners:

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Ages of..... | 372 |
| Average number in custody..... | 12, 13, 355 |
| Color of | 379 |
| Education of | 379 |
| Greatest number in custody..... | 13, 354 |
| Habits of life of..... | 379 |
| In custody and employed on the first working day in each month | 378 |
| Least number in custody..... | 13, 354 |
| Nativity of | 380 |
| Paroled | 355 |
| Previously confined in institution..... | 377 |
| Previously confined in other institutions..... | 377 |
| Previous occupations of..... | 373 |
| Received and discharged..... | 354 |
| Religious instruction of..... | 379 |
| Returned for violation of parole..... | 355 |
| Sentenced for life..... | 355 |
| Social relations of..... | 379 |
| Terms of sentence of..... | 360 |
| Transferred to State Hospitals..... | 354 |
| Prison for Women..... | 14, 18 |
| Sales in | 17 |
| Schools in | 19 |
| Square chalking in..... | 13 |
| Wardens of | 13 |
| Avon, lockup at..... | 280 |

B

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| Batavia, City Jail..... | 269 |
| Bay Shore, lockup at..... | 324 |
| Bedford Hills, lockup at..... | 833, 334 |
| Belmont, lockup at..... | 224 |
| Benson Mines, lockup at..... | 314 |
| Binghampton, city jail..... | 227 |
| Blasdell, lockup at..... | 251 |
| Bolivar, lockup at..... | 224 |
| Brewster, lockup at..... | 306 |
| Bronx County Jail..... | 151, 152 |
| Broome County Jail..... | 153—155 |
| Buffalo Police Stations..... | 251—260 |

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|-----------------------------|-----|
| Camden, lockup at..... | 290 |
| Canajoharie, lockup at..... | 286 |
| Canandaigua, city jail..... | 295 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Canaseraga, lockup at..... | 224 |
| Canastota, lockup at..... | 281 |
| Carthage, lockup at..... | 273 |
| Castile, lockup at..... | 346 |
| Castleton, lockup at..... | 306 |
| Cattaraugus County Jail..... | 156 |
| Cattaraugus, lockup at..... | 228 |
| Cayuga County Jail..... | 49, 157 |
| Cazenovia, lockup at..... | 282 |
| Celeron, lockup at..... | 298 |
| Central Valley, lockup at..... | 298 |
| Chappaqua, lockup at..... | 334 |
| Chateaugay, lockup at..... | 267 |
| Chatham, lockup at..... | 244 |
| Chaumont, lockup at..... | 274 |
| Chautauqua County Jail..... | 159 |
| Chemung County Jail..... | 159 |
| Chenango County Jail..... | 160 |
| Cherry Creek, lockup at..... | 235 |
| Chittenango, lockup at..... | 282 |
| City Jails | 53, 219 |
| Clayton, lockup at..... | 275 |
| Clayville, lockup at..... | 290 |
| Clifton Springs, lockup at..... | 296 |
| Clinton County Jail..... | 49, 160, 161 |

Clinton Prison:

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Actual commitments | 382 |
| Cell capacity | 12, 355 |
| Counties in which prisoners were convicted..... | 383 |
| Crimes for which prisoners were convicted..... | 356 |
| Deaths | 13, 354 |
| Expenditures | 13 |
| Improvements | 5 |
| Industries | 16 |
| Insanity, number of cases..... | 13, 382 |
| Inspections of..... | 74, 75 |
| Population of | 12, 14, 350, 353, 354 |

Prisoners:

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Ages of | 372 |
| Average number in custody..... | 12, 13, 14, 355 |
| Color of | 379 |
| Education of | 379 |
| Greatest number in custody..... | 14, 354 |
| Habits of life of..... | 379 |
| In custody and employed on the first working day in each month | 378 |
| Least number in custody..... | 14, 354 |
| Nativity of | 380 |
| Paroled | 355 |
| Previously confined in institution..... | 377 |
| Previously confined in other institutions..... | 377 |
| Previous occupations of..... | 373 |
| Received and discharged..... | 354 |
| Religious instruction of..... | 379 |
| Retained for violation of parole..... | 355 |
| Sentenced for life..... | 355 |
| Social relations of..... | 379 |
| Transferred to State Hospitals..... | 354 |

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Terms of sentence of | 360 |
| Sales | 17 |
| Schools in..... | 19 |
| Tuberculosis Hospital at..... | 5, 12 |
| Cobleskill, lockup at..... | 319 |
| Cohoes, city jail..... | 221 |
| Columbia County Jail..... | 161 |
| Commissioners, Appointment of..... | 5 |
| Commissioners, Attendance of..... | 72 |
| Constableville, lockup at..... | 278 |
| Copenhagen, lockup at..... | 278 |
| Correction, Department of, New York City..... | 29 |
| Corinth, lockup at..... | 245 |
| Corning, city jail..... | 321 |
| Cortland, city jail..... | 245 |
| Cortland County Jail..... | 162 |
| County Jails: | |
| Admissions | 51, 352 |
| Commitments for intoxication, as tramps, vagrants and as drunk and disorderly..... | 481 |
| Cost of board..... | 482 |
| Deaths | 51, 427 |
| Debtors | 51, 426 |
| Discharges | 427 |
| Farming at..... | 44 |
| Gardens at..... | 44 |
| General mention..... | 44 |
| Population | 51, 351, 353 |
| Prisoners: | |
| Ages of..... | 439 |
| Average number in custody..... | 428 |
| Awaiting trial | 51, 426 |
| Board of..... | 52, 482 |
| Causes of detention of..... | 480 |
| Color of | 435 |
| Convicted of crime..... | 51, 426 |
| Education of | 432 |
| Employment of | 44, 481 |
| Federal | 479 |
| Habits of life of..... | 434 |
| Highest number of..... | 428 |
| Lowest number of..... | 428 |
| Nativity of | 437 |
| Previous occupation of..... | 440 |
| Purchase of food for..... | 52 |
| Religious instruction of..... | 438 |
| Social relations of..... | 430 |
| Transferred to State Hospitals..... | 427 |
| Salaries of sheriffs | 482 |
| Witnesses | 51, 426 |
| Cranberry Lake, lockup at..... | 314 |
| Croghan, lockup at..... | 279 |
| Croton Falls, lockup at..... | 335 |
| Croton-on-Hudson, lockup at..... | 336 |
| Crown Point, lockup at..... | 264 |
| Cuba, lockup at..... | 225 |

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| | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Dannemora, lockup at..... | 243 |
| Delaware County Jail..... | 163 |

| | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Depauville, lockup at..... | 275 |
| Depew, lockup at..... | 260 |
| De Ruyter, lockup at..... | 283 |
| Dexter, lockup at..... | 275 |
| Dunkirk, city jail..... | 235 |
| Dutchess County Jail..... | 163, 164 |

E

Eastern New York Reformatory:

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Cell capacity..... | 25, 390 |
| Counties in which prisoners were convicted..... | 402 |
| Crimes for which prisoners were convicted..... | 391 |
| Deaths | 390 |
| Farming at..... | 26 |
| Hospital at..... | 6 |
| Improvements | 61 |
| Insanity, number of cases..... | 401 |
| Inspection of..... | 90 |
| New buildings at..... | 61 |
| Population | 25, 350, 353, 389 |

Prisoners:

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Ages of | 394 |
| Average number in custody..... | 26, 390 |
| Color of | 399 |
| Education of | 399 |
| Greatest number in custody..... | 26, 390 |
| Habits of life of..... | 399 |
| In custody and employed on the first working day in each month | 398 |
| Least number in custody..... | 26, 390 |
| Nativity of | 400 |
| Paroled | 389 |
| Paroled, but not discharged | 389 |
| Previously confined in institution..... | 397 |
| Previous occupations of | 395 |
| Received and discharged..... | 389 |
| Religious instruction of..... | 399 |
| Returned for violation of parole..... | 389 |
| Social relations of..... | 399 |
| Terms of sentence of..... | 393 |
| Transferred to State Hospitals..... | 390 |

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Erie County Jail..... | 165 |
|-----------------------|-----|

Erie County Penitentiary:

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Amount received for board..... | 418 |
| Cell capacity..... | 42, 404 |
| Contract price for board of prisoners..... | 417 |
| Counties in which prisoners were convicted..... | 42, 425 |
| Crimes for which prisoners were convicted..... | 405 |
| Deaths | 23, 403 |
| Employment | 417 |
| Expenditures | 41, 42, 418 |
| Farm | 39, 100 |
| General mention | 39 |
| Inspections of | 97, 100 |
| Population | 42, 351, 353, 403 |

Prisoners:

| | |
|---------------|-----|
| Ages of | 409 |
|---------------|-----|

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Average number in custody..... | 42, 404 |
| Color of | 422 |
| Education of..... | 421 |
| Escaped | 42 |
| For whom the State paid board..... | 417 |
| Greatest number in custody..... | 42, 404 |
| Habits of life of..... | 421 |
| In custody and employed on the first working day in each month | 419 |
| Least number in custody..... | 42, 404 |
| Nativity of..... | 423 |
| Previously detained in institution..... | 415 |
| Previous occupations of..... | 411 |
| Received and discharged..... | 403 |
| Religious instruction | 422 |
| Sentenced from county in which institution is located..... | 417 |
| Sentenced from other counties | 417 |
| Social relations of | 421 |
| Terms of sentence of | 408, 415, 416, 417 |
| Transferred to State Hospitals..... | 403 |
| Receipts | 41, 42, 418 |
| Essex County Jail | 167 |
| Executive clemency | 6 |

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| | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Falconer, lockup at..... | 235 |
| Farm work by jail prisoners..... | 6 |
| Farm work at State Prisons..... | 9 |
| Farm work at Reformatories..... | 9 |
| Fillmore, lockup at..... | 225 |
| Fort Edward, lockup at..... | 332 |
| Franklin County Jail..... | 167 |
| Franklinville, lockup at..... | 228 |
| Fredonia, lockup at..... | 236 |
| Friendship, lockup at..... | 226 |
| Fulton County Jail..... | 168 |

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| | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Genesee County Jail..... | 170 |
| Geneva, city jail | 297 |
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| Nativity of | 380 |
| Paroled | 355 |
| Previously confined in institution..... | 377 |
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| Previous occupations of..... | 373 |
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| Amount received for board..... | 418 |
| Cell capacity | 42, 404 |
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| Counties in which prisoners were convicted..... | 42, 425 |
| Crimes for which prisoners were convicted..... | 405 |
| Deaths | 403 |
| Employment | 417 |
| Expenditures | 41, 42, 418 |
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| General mention | 39 |
| Inspection of | 104 |
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| Ages of | 409 |
| Average number in custody | 42, 404 |
| Color of | 422 |
| Education of..... | 421 |
| For whom the State paid board..... | 417 |
| Greatest number in custody..... | 42, 404 |
| Habits of life of..... | 421 |
| In custody and employed on the first working day in each month | 419 |
| Least number in custody..... | 42, 404 |
| Nativity of | 423 |

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| Previously detained in institution | 415 |
| Previous occupations of..... | 411 |
| Received and discharged..... | 403 |
| Religious instruction of..... | 423 |
| Sentenced from county in which institution is located..... | 417 |
| Sentenced from other counties..... | 417 |
| Social relations of..... | 421 |
| Terms of sentence of..... | 408, 415, 416, 417 |
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| Crimes for which prisoners were convicted..... | 391 |
| Deaths | 390 |
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| Population | 25, 350, 353, 389 |
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| Color of | 399 |
| Education of | 399 |
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| Least number in custody..... | 25, 390 |
| Nativity of | 400 |
| Paroled | 389 |
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| Previously confined in institution..... | 397 |
| Previously confined in other institutions..... | 397 |
| Previous occupations of..... | 395 |
| Received and discharged..... | 389 |
| Religious instruction of..... | 399 |
| Returned for violation of parole..... | 389 |
| Social relations of..... | 399 |
| Terms of sentence of..... | 393 |
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Onondaga County Penitentiary:

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|-------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Amount received for board..... | 418 |
| Cell capacity | 43, 404 |
| Contract price for board of prisoners..... | 417 |
| Counties in which prisoners were convicted..... | 43, 425 |
| Crimes for which prisoners were convicted..... | 405 |
| Deaths | 403 |
| Employment | 40, 417 |
| Expenditures | 41, 43, 418 |
| General mention | 40 |
| Inspection of | 105, 106 |
| Population of | 351, 353, 403 |

Prisoners:

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Ages of | 409 |
| Average number in custody..... | 43, 404 |
| Color of | 422 |
| Education of | 421 |
| For whom the State paid board..... | 417 |
| Greatest number in custody | 43, 404 |
| Habits of life of | 421 |
| In custody and employed on the first working day in each month | 420 |
| Least number in custody | 43, 404 |
| Nativity of | 423 |
| Previously detained in institution..... | 415 |
| Previous occupations of..... | 411 |
| Received and discharged..... | 403 |
| Religious instruction of..... | 422 |

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| Sentenced from county in which institution is located..... | 417 |
| Sentenced from other counties..... | 417 |
| Social relations of..... | 421 |
| Terms of sentences..... | 408, 415, 416, 417 |
| Transferred to State Hospitals..... | 403 |
| Receipts | 41, 43, 418 |
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| Seneca Falls, lockup at..... | 320 |
| Sharon Springs, lockup at..... | 320 |
| Shelter Island, lockup at..... | 326 |
| Sherbourne, lockup at..... | 242 |
| Sherman, lockup at..... | 238 |
| Sidney, lockup at..... | 245 |
| Sinclairville, lockup at..... | 238 |

Sing Sing Prison:

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Actual commitments | 382 |
| Cell capacity | 12, 16, 355 |
| Counties in which prisoners were convicted..... | 383 |
| Crimes for which prisoners were convicted..... | 356 |
| Deaths | 13, 354 |
| Expenditures | 13 |
| General mention | 5, 11 |
| Industries in | 16 |

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Insanity, number of cases | 13, 382 |
| Inspection of | 78 |
| Population of | 12, 15, 350, 353, 354 |
| Prisoners: | |
| Ages of | 372 |
| Average number in custody..... | 12, 13, 16, 355 |
| Color of | 379 |
| Education of | 379 |
| Electrocuted | 355 |
| Greatest number in custody..... | 354 |
| Habits of life | 379 |
| In custody and employed on the first working day in each month | 378 |
| Least number in custody..... | 16, 354 |
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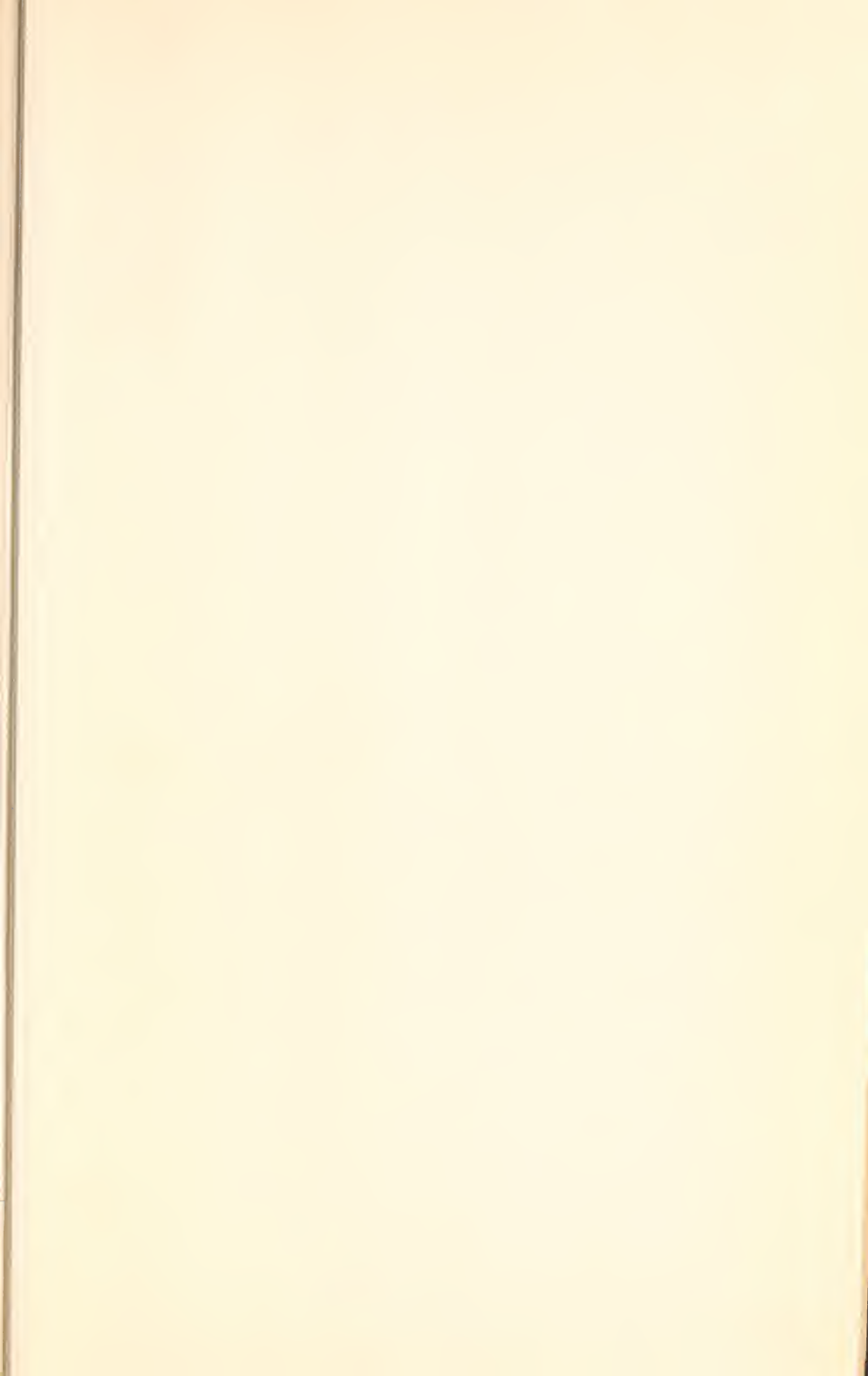
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